"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, variable winds, becoming southerly.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,271 NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Weak and inactive.

Wheat, 84¾; corn, 30¼; cotton, 7⅞.

FOREIGN.—The inquiry into the fire at the Charity Bazaar in Paris shows that the men showed a great deal of cowardice, striking women and taking from them their means of preservation. A German officer has been convicted of selling his country's secrets, and has been sentenced to prison for six years and three months. A requiem mass was celebrated at the Irish College in Rome yesterday in memory of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot. Fifty-eight persons were killed in the accident to a military train in Russia last Thursday night. France and Morocco are on the point of becoming embroiled. The cause of the big fire in Paris said to have been due to the carelessness of a cinematograph operator.—Pages 5, 19, and 20.

Page 1.

Sheriff Deshong of De Soto County, Fla., surprised men who intended to make sport of him, and a full-grown alligator appeared at Greenpoint.

The British bark Snowdon arrived in port with a crew of converted sailors, who hold regular prayer meetings aboard, and have sacred concerts every Sunday evening. A few of them are not ready yet to call themselves Christians because they can't give up tobacco, but they are trying to live up to the standard of the Gospel in others points.

Page 3.

In the annual games at Berkeley Oval the Berkeley School scored 46 points, with Barnard next at 43.

An entertainment was given in Association Hall, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Art Committee and patronesses of Public School No. 44.

Mr. Abraham of the dry goods firm of Abraham & Straus has presented Knight's painting "The Shepherdess" to the Brooklyn Institute.

Richard Croker is expected to be back in this country for the hottest part of the coming municipal campaign, and to act in an advisory capacity to the machine leaders.

Republican district leaders were still trying yesterday to induce Chairman Lauterbach to reconsider his determination to retire from the head of the County Committee.

Leo and Frank Stevens, two aeronauts of this city, were rescued Wednesday, while floating in their car in the ocean off Highland Light, having been forced to cut loose from their balloon.

The bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was formally unveiled by President McKinley, with speeches by him and W. W. Porter. National and State troops united in a parade.

Page 5.

The Kings County Elevated Road is going to equip its line with the Sprague Union Electric System.

A Shakespeare garden party was held at Bronxville in aid of the New York Kindergarten Association.

The annual Spring field day of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, was held at Eastern Park yesterday.

Turkey, it is said, intends to demand an indemnity of £16,000,000 from Greece. The Turkish garrison at Prevesa has sent a delegation offering to surrender to the Greek forces.

Page 6.

The Parkway Driving Club opened the Spring season yesterday with a good programme. E. T. Bedford, with his roadsters, Gilette and Sallie Simmons, hitched to a road wagon, broke the record for that kind of rig on a half-mile track.

Page 7.

The list of entries for the Harlem Yacht Club regatta is taken by the club as an indication that the races will prove a success.

Lovers of golf will have ample opportunity to indulge in their favorite pastime during the season. A long list of contests has been issued by the Metropolitan Golf Association.

Page 12.

James McLaughlin has been engaged to defend Jacob Tolker, accused of having stolen Mrs. Barnett's diamonds. It is said Tolker's wealthy brother in Pennsylvania has assumed the expenses of defending him.

Coroner's Physician Donlin is investigating the death of Henry Berger, who died several hours after taking Rochelle salts. The medicine was found to be harmless, but the circumstances surrounding the death all point to poisoning.

Former United States Ambassador to England Thomas F. Bayard is home again. He brings the log of the Mayflower, which he is to deliver to the Governor of Massachusetts. The English people, he says, were disappointed at the failure of the arbitration treaty.

Page 16.

A rabbi was accused of having stolen six bicycles, but in court he proved that he owned them, and was discharged.

Twenty thousand children were at play on the Central Park public playgrounds yesterday. Many large May parties were out.

Prominent Irish-Americans have given their approval to the Irish National Alliance's plan to send a pilgrimage to Ireland to commemorate the rising of 1798, led by Wolfe Tone.

Elverton R. Chapman, the stockbroker, was busy yesterday arranging his affairs and will start this afternoon for Washington to serve his thirty days in jail for refusing to disclose names of patrons to the Senate committee.

Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey complained against George and Joseph Goldsmith, in Yorkville Court, for assault. He said they were two of four men who had beaten him when he went to replevin a liquor tax certificate in their brother's saloon.

Page 17.

The Bank of New Amsterdam's application for membership in the Clearing House Association is to be considered this week.

Many distinguished men attended the funeral of C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Former President Grover Cleveland was one of the honorary pallbearers.

Page 19.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, predicts that the Sultan of Turkey, after exhausting the delay gained on religious grounds, will next week ask further time to answer the demands of Europe while his army will continue the advance. Meanwhile the movements of the Greeks are more mysterious than ever, and the course of their armies indicates that treachery in high places and dynastic rather than patriotic reasons have governed them. The increasing belief in the insanity of the German Emperor has caused legislative action in that country to be regulated by private agreement among the parties. Queen Victoria has begun to appear in parts of London hitherto strange to her, and is adopting modern business methods. The sales of pictures of the Royal Academy are discouraging.

Page 22.

The young ladies of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, gave an entertainment yesterday, at which they presented an operetta.

A dead-lock in the Board of Trustees of Ridgefield Park, N. J., promises to stop all village work and may close a school.

The big caisson for the East River bridge was successfully launched yesterday. The attempt made on Thursday to launch it had been a flat failure.

During the Senate investigation of the condition of the civil service, Public Printer Palmer said it would be advantageous to abolish the system as far as it affected his office.

Pumping out the Leadville, Col., mines which closed down last Winter will shortly be begun, giving employment to 1,000 or 1,500 men. The works will be started up thirty days later.

Supt. Skinner of the Department of Public Instruction rendered his decision in the Watervliet case. He considers all religious garb worn by teachers in the public schools to be inimical to the best educational interests of the locality.

Henry Reilly, an employe of the Citizens' Electric Light Company, Brooklyn, while on the way home to lunch yesterday stopped as he passed along to aid linemen in securing a loose wire. He received a shock that killed him instantly.

A West Indian coachman in the employ of Dr. J. W. Fleming of Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, was arrested for robbing his employer. Chloroform, a sponge, and a paper funnel were found in the man's room.

The source of the water that is leaking into the Navy Yard dock has not been discovered. The experiment of throwing sawdust into Wallabout Bay in the expectation of afterward seeing some of it in the dock basin failed. Bluing was tried yesterday, and results will be looked for this morning.

Page 24.

The recount in the Newark Board of Works contest was decided in favor of Charles F. Herr, Democrat, who had defeated John J. Burkhardt, Republican, by 6 votes.

Announcement was made in Washington that the President would, to-morrow, issue a message in regard to the reports of distress among American citizens in Cuba.

Judge Wheeler has decided two suits brought by the receivers of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb. One is in favor of the receiver, the other against him.

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THIS QUEEN WAS LOST.

It Was After May Sports in Central Park and Kind Policeman Cared for Her.

When the May dance was over in Central Park yesterday afternoon the Queen lost herself. Toward 6 o'clock in the evening she stood at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard when Patrolman Stephen got around that way.

She was such a tiny queen—not older than five years—with dark eyes under darker eyebrows, and brown hair that fell over her shoulders. She was dressed all in white, and in her hair there were still some of the leaves that had gone to make up her crown of a day.

The policeman did not see her, so she tugged at his coat:

"Mister, I'm lost," she said.

"Lost, is it?" echoed the policeman.

"Lost," the poor Queen repeated. "I want mamma. They all runned away."

Then the Queen told that she was Rosie, other name unknown; that she had had a birthday when grandma came last week; that she lived in First Avenue, and that Trip was next door. Trip is a dog.

The policeman could not make much out of all this, so he took the tired queen up in his arms and took her to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House, where an alarm was sent out for all policemen to look for her mother.

In back room of the station, the queen sat on Doorman Coghlan's lap and sang to the outgoing section of police. The queen then announced that she was hungry. Coghlan soon saw that her appetite was appeased. Then he put a big pillow on two chairs, and in just two minutes the queen was asleep.

The doorman made all policemen walk on tiptoes for two hours. "That's the way they treat Queens," he explained, and then another policeman carried the little one to Police Headquarters, and she became a simple "lost child."

The mother of the little girl, Mrs. Rose Rich of 333 East Ninety-third Street, called at Police Headquarters late last night, and said the lost little one was her daughter. Mrs. Rich wept when she clasped her child in her arms, and she was profuse in her thanks to the police for their kindness. Little Rosie assured her mamma that she had been nicely treated, and said the policemen were "real dood to me."

MAY HOVER FOUND AT LAST.

She Ran Away to Get Married to Her Sweetheart.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 15.—Darius W. Hover, the father of fifteen-year-old May Hover, who ran away from her home in Brodheads Bridge in Catskill Mountains the early part of the present week, is happy to-night because he has found his daughter, for whom he has been searching ever since she ran away.

The girl left behind no note to tell of her disappearance, but it finally became known that she went away from her home with Frank G. Boyce, the seventeen-year-old son of Granville Boyce of Samsonville, a small hamlet near Broadhead's Bridge. Gossips said the pair ran away to get married, but old Mr. Hover would not believe the report, as he had forbidden his daughter to have anything to do with young Boyce, for the reason that his habits were bad and his daughter had, he said, promised him faithfully that she would not let Boyce pay any attentions whatever. But love came to both the boy and girl in spite of the father's vigilance, and they met clandestinely at the home of a married sister of the girl. She was the one the father says who induced his daughter to elope.

For days he has searched for the girl, and at last he succeeded in finding her in Kingston. The boy and girl were married at Stone Ridge the night they ran away, and both of them have asked the old man's forgiveness. The father, although glad to have found his favorite daughter, is as yet somewhat incensed at her young husband for stealing his child away from him, but it is thought he will forgive the runaway couple.

ROBERT SCULLY MISSING.

Suspicions that He Has Been Robbed and Killed for His Money.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Robert Emmet Scully, the son of a wealthy resident of Somerville, N. J., has been missing from his place of employment in New York City for nearly three months, and according to his friends in this city, he has been robbed and probably killed for a large amount of money which he is said to have carried.

M. W. Scully, father of the missing boy, and who is Inspector for a fire insurance company in Somerville, has written to James Groendyke, a Chicago friend, asking his assistance in the search for his son. Robert Scully had been employed by the United States Leather Company of New York and was working there when his disappearance was first noticed.

About three months ago Scully, who is twenty-two years of age, told his friends he was going to Chicago, and that is the last they have heard of him. Friends say the young man had about $900 in his pocket when he left New York, and this makes the police suspect he fell into the hands of robbers, either in Chicago or on his journey here.

Detective Thorpe has interested himself in the case, and will make an effort to locate Scully if he is in Chicago.

DAMAGES FOR BEES' STINGS.

Chicago Woman Wants $2,000 from the Alleged Owners of the Insects.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Jennie Oberholtzer of 62 South Elizabeth Street has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Charles and Carrie Finch for $2,000 damages for being stung by a whole hive of bees that she alleges were harbored and encouraged by the defendants.

She brings suit as a poor person under the law, and asserts that she has no one to support her, her husband being now in Milwaukee seeking work.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM ADOPTED.

Kings County Elevated Road Going to Change Its Motive Power.

The Kings County Electric Railroad Company has determined upon a plan of reorganization, and the equipment of the road will be the Sprague Union Electric System.

The system has been successfully operated in Chicago, and the Kings County officials believe it can be easily accommodated to their roads.

TWO SOUTHERN VISITORS

Sheriff Deshong of De Soto County, Florida, and a Big Alligator Come to Town.

THE SHERIFF WAS A SURPRISE

Deceives and Captures Bright Young Men Who Chose Him as a Fun-Maker—The Alligator Agitates Greenpoint and Makes Trouble.

This big town has been taken in and done for by a cracker from the remote wilds of Florida in the person of Sheriff Owen Huggins Deshong of De Soto County, that State. The Sheriff arrived here on Friday, having James Fullerton, a fugitive from Elmira Reformatory, who had gone to Florida on a bicycle and been arrested there for robbery, in tow. "In tow" expresses the conditions exactly, because the Sheriff had harnessed Fullerton and himself together by fifteen pounds of steel chains, stating to his prisoner, as he explained here, "If you get away we both get away."

When the Sheriff appeared at the District Attorney's office on Friday he caused a sensation. He wore his working clothes, which included a brown sack suit, with the trousers tucked into cowhide boots; a sombrero, a pair of enormous revolvers, and portentous chin whiskers. Many young men thought they had fun with him. They were supposed to know all that is to be known in the "flyest" city on earth. One of them was introduced as John Jacob Astor, and invited the Sheriff to go to his house and spend a few days; others were announced as Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Strong, and Gov. Black. The Sheriff of De Soto greeted them all with unmoved countenance, and expressed his gratification at meeting them. All the while they imagined they had a great deal of fun.

Yesterday the Sheriff of De Soto appeared again, this time he wore a suit which would secure recognition anywhere along Fifth Avenue. His boots were polished, his pistols had disappeared. His manner was still urbane. A dinner had been arranged for him at Callahan's restaurant, in Elm Street, opposite the Criminal Court Building. Everybody was ready to enjoy the greenness of the cracker from Florida. When Sheriff Deshong walked into Callahan's, Lawyer Haire, who was waiting for him, looked him over and said to Peter Matthews, the bartender:

"Odds on, he's a winner."

"What do ye mean?" asked Peter.

"From the looks of him," Lawyer Haise replied, "he is going to fool everybody."

So it turned out. The dinner party was an enjoyable one, but the enjoyment was not at the expense of the visitor from De Soto. The first speaker was Lawyer Berlinger, who had been introduced as Sheriff Tammen. He pathetically recited the trials that beset him, expressed his regret that "der chail had been owd," and said he was walking the streets of New York day and night looking for the men who had broken "owd," and that he thought it unfair for the newspapers to "roast" him because of his bad luck in failing to find them. He appealed to his fellow-Sheriff from De Soto County, Florida, for sympathy.

Sheriff Turned the Tables.

Then Sheriff Deshong arose. As a specimen of after-dinner oratory his speech scored the success of the season with a very critical audience. Looking benevolently upon his hearers, he said that he had understood fully the attempts to make a fool of him and had not resented them, because he knew that they were the developments of youthful high spirits among young men who did not know very much of life and could not judge men. The descriptions, pictures, and stories concerning him which had been given to the public through the newspapers yesterday morning he regarded as the greetings of a provincial people to a man who happened to be not according to the narrow ideas they had been accustomed to.

Having by these remarks upset all the calculations of his auditors, the Sheriff proceeded to make a speech about North and South, city and country, and the union of all under the one flag, using homely figures of speech and illustrations from farm and factories and fighting experiences, which carried his meaning right to the minds of his hearers and captured the respect of everybody. The irreverent, funloving and somewhat cynical party that had assembled to "have fun" with the stranger quickly recognized the real quality in him, and he was applauded with honest enthusiasm and congratulated until he blushed through the tan that Florida suns have put upon his face.

District Attorney Olcott, Assistant District Attorney Mitchell, who gave the dinner; Assistant District Attorneys Osborn and Unger, State Senator John Ford, John D. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, and many others who spoke recognized that they had been deceived in their man, and acknowledged frankly that where they had come to enjoy themselves at the expense of the visitor, they had remained for the pleasure of being with him.

The keys of New York were given to Sheriff Deshong yesterday. He saw several companies of the Fire Department at work, the workings of the Police Department were explained to him, and he crossed the Brooklyn Bridge. He asked to have the morning newspapers be saved for him, so that when he gets back to Florida his stories of what he saw may be substantiated. His constituents, he explained, will believe anything they see in print, but will naturally be skeptical if they have to depend on his simple word concerning what there is in New York.

As the only man who has ever fooled the reporters, police, detectives, and District Attorney's employes by developing shrewdness from a wooden and bewhiskered and thoroughly unsophisticated countenance, Sheriff Deshong of De Soto will live in history. The fact that, despite his special cles and sobriety and strict propriety of deliberately drawling speech, he has figured in some desperate situations, when iron nerve and quick shooting were required, made him even more interesting. He was escorted through the Bowery and the Tenderloin last night by a couple of District Attorney's office men, and was the central figure in those lively sections of Greater New York.

Alligator in Greenpoint.

Over in Greenpoint there is a theory that the alligator which appeared there yesterday is a faithful pet of Sheriff Deshong of De Soto County, Fla., which followed him up the coast and took the wrong turn at the last moment. There seems to be no other reasonable explanation of the first appearance in New York Harbor of a full-grown Saurian.

While a number of men were on the Noble Street pier, Greenpoint, yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, several of them saw something. Some of them, with conscious guilt, turned and headed for the nearest drug store without saying anything of what they thought they saw. They had reason to distrust the evidences of their supposed senses. Others, of a speculative turn, began to estimate the profits of an actual sea serpent. The thing headed directly into the first slip above the pier and was soon trying to climb up on the stringers.

When the strange visitor lifted its head above the water disclosing an affable smile about thirty inches long and showed its clawed feet, everybody left except Jeremiah Skibbs of 189 Greenpoint Avenue and John Smith of 82 Oak Street, Greenpoint. They had seen so many strange things come out of the East River and yield profit that they promptly rigged a lasso and dropped it around the four-foot neck of the creature that was yet diligently trying to climb on the pier. When they had done this some of the other men returned.

Skibbs got down on a stringer with a long boathook and tried to get a hold. The alligator—for such it was—reached up, unhinged its mouth wide open, and clamped down on a section of Skibbs's trousers. Four men behind and the alligator in front hung on to Skibbs, and just as the crisis had become most acute and the indications were that Skibbs would break in two, one to nourish the alligator and the other to aid the Coroner, the trousers gave away.

Skibbs was hoisted back on the pier, and, all hands taking hold, the alligator was presently raised also. It proved to be what is known down South as a "cow" alligator, fully grown. Its length was about eight feet, and its estimated weight 300 pounds. It walked about the wharf a while, and tore up splinters from the planks with its feet. Several score girls from a neighboring factory swarmed down at noon to see the new East River catch, and the alligator opened her yearning, expansive mouth and reached for them. Having lunched on Skibbs's trousers and several sections of boathook and other timber, she seemed to have set her hinged head on a dinner of factory girl.

As nobody in Greenpoint knew what to do with an alligator, and as there was a strong public sentiment against the creature because it had not conferred immortal fame on Greenpoint by being the sea serpent, as some of those who originally fled had represented it to be, an execution was decided on. The alligator seemed to expect hospitality and recognition of her efforts to climb a Greenpoint pier, and continued to open her mouth with her persuasive and pervasive smile, but four or five men gathered about and began to pound her on the head. She looked disappointed, and then turned over and died.

Skibbs and Smith had developed a dispute as to which should take care of her. Skibbs claimed that as a section of his trousers had become incorporated in her, she was part of his personal property, and that, therefore, she should be a charge upon him. Smith's contention was that he was entitled to her by right of first discovery. Three policemen who appeared, consulted the records, failed to find anything regarding alligators in the sections concerning dangerous animals running at large, hit the creature with their clubs as a matter of form and left.

Skebbs and Smith finally decided to "whack up" and sold the carcass to a Williamsburg junk dealer for $8. The "junkey" loaded his purchase in a wagon and hauled it away. He said he expected to get even on the hide and teeth.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES pursued Sheriff Deshong through the Tenderloin last night, but was unable to find him, and could not learn whether he had a pet alligator which was likely to have followed him from Florida to this port.

SENTENCE AFTER APPEAL.

Upper Court to Fix the Time for Murderers to Die.

ALBANY, May 15.—According to a bill of Senator Page, signed by Gov. Black this morning, murderers who appeal to the upper courts from conviction of death, and such judgment is affirmed, need not be sent back to original courts for re-sentence.

If the judgment of death is affirmed, the Court of Appeals, by an order under its seal, signed by a majority of the Judges, shall fix the week during which the original sentence of death shall be executed, and such order shall be sufficient authority to the agent and Warden of any State prison for the execution of the prisoner at the time specified, and the agent and Warden must execute the judgment accordingly.

SEA CAPTAIN'S BODY FOUND.

Boys Discover It Near the Dock at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 15.—Eddie Ware and Ernest Fisher, two boys, while out rowing this afternoon, near the Singer Machine Company's dock, found the drowned body of a man. The body was fully dressed. There was no marks of violence on the body.

In the drowned man's pocket a check was found issued to Edwin Furnan by the Marcus Sayre Company of Newark, per Ernest Taylor. The check was dated May 12. The body is supposed to have been in the water fifty hours. In the inside pocket of his vest was found $40 in bills, and a quantity of silver. A memorandum book was also found in his vest, which showed the man was the owner of some vessel, or Captain. The body is at Mitchell's morgue awaiting identification.

CAUGHT IN A SWOLLEN RIVER.

Alfred De Cordova Has a Narrow Escape in Somerville.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 15.—Alfred De Cordova, the New York broker, whose office is at 36 New Street, had an exciting experience here on Thursday night. He has a fine country residence four miles west of Somerville, located on the North Branch of the Raritan River. On Thursday night the river was much swollen by the heavy rains and overflowed its banks and crossed the road. Mr. De Cordova's coachman met him as usual at the Somerville Station and started to drive him to the De Cordova home.

In crossing the river, the buggy and horse were caught by the current and carried down the stream for some distance. Mr. De Cordova and his coachman both jumped. The former struck a fence and managed to save himself. The horse and buggy were thrown against some trees. The coachman cut the harness from the horse and the animal got ashore and ran home. The broker and his coachman got a good soaking, but otherwise escaped.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Declared to be an Illegal Corporation in Illinois.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Judge Gibbons rendered a decision to-day declaring the American Tobacco Company an illegal corporation, and prohibiting its agents from carrying on its business within the confines of this State. The decision sustains the information filed last December by Attorney General Moloney, asking that the American Tobacco Company be enjoined from selling paper cigarettes on the premise that it was a trust monopoly and conspiracy in the business in question.

The defendants filed demurrers, general and special, but each was overruled in the exhaustive opinion handed down to-day. Representatives of the American Tobacco Company, who were in court, announced that a notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court would be given. The announcement of the decision did not reach the Street until after closing hours on the Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO BANKERS INDICTED.

Charged with Embezzlement and Receiving Deposits Unlawfully.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Special Grand Jury, which has been investigating the affairs of the Grain Inspectors' Office, the Globe Savings Bank, and the private banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., which went down in the crash with the National Bank of Illinois several months ago, voted indictments this afternoon against E. S. Dreyer, Robert Berger, Dreyer's partner, Carl Moll, ex-cashier of the National Bank of Illinois, and Adolph Nissen.

The indictments against E. S. Dreyer charge him with the embezzlement of $340,000 of West Park Board funds, receiving deposits after knowing the bank to be insolvent, and obtaining money under false pretenses in mortgage deals.

Berger is charged with receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent, and obtaining money under false pretenses. Nissen is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and Moll with illegal disposition of public funds.

Aged Sleep-Walker Hurt.

TRENTON, N. J., May 15.—Patrick Higan, seventy-two years old, is in a precarious condition at the home of his brother-in-law, Michael Shea, 553 Chestnut Street. He was walking in his sleep along the window sill of the second story of the house yesterday, when he fell to the ground, and, besides receiving bad bruises, was hurt internally.

Rescued by His Young Brother.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 15.—Matthew Daly, ten years old, jumped from a dock twelve feet high to the river this morning, and rescued his nine-year-old brother from drowning. He caught his brother with one hand, a post by the other, and held on till his father heard the calls and rescued both.

CONVERTED A SHIP'S CREW

A Happy Family Aboard the British Bark Snowden, and Harmony in the Forecastle.

THE STORY OF A SHARK'S TAIL

Paul Korn Preached to His Shipmates, Took Them to the Believers' Service, and Then Organized a Prayer Meeting—How They Got a Drum.

It is a happy family aboard the British bark Snowdon, which lies at anchor off Liberty Island. She arrived Friday, 133 days out from Honolulu, whence she brought a cargo of sugar. Capt. Rowlands is a happy man for the master of a sailer, and the men in the forecastle are happy. They are the best-agreed lot of men that ever went before the mast, bay boatmen say.

A shark's tail adorns the end of the flying jibboom. A shark's tail in the possession of a sailor man is as sure to find its way to that position as a picked-up horse shoe is to find its place over a door. To this shark's tail, however, there hangs a tale.

There is a sign at the break of the forecastle deck. Inscribed in white letters on a blue field are the words: "Look to Jesus," and in this sign is found the secret of the harmony that prevails aboard the good bark Snowdon. The sign was painted by a sailor named Alther, a Greek, who was once a petty officer in the German Navy, and who is something of an artist, as is attested by a picture of the bark that hangs in the Captain's cabin. Within the forecastle one may find a motley collection of musical instruments. They are instruments of harmony, too.

Besides the shark's tail, the legend at the forecastle entrance, and the musical instruments, there is another feature of interest, and that is the make-up of the ship's company. There are three English mates and three English seamen, one Greek seaman, five Germans, two Russian Finns, one Russian, a Swedish cook, and two West Indiamen, black as the ace of spades.

Among them all, the most conspicuous figure is Paul Korn. He is a stalwart German with heavy black beard, an intelligent face, and a penetrating eye. He hails from Berlin, where his parents live, his father being an officer in the German Army. Paul once made a voyage in the British ship Marion Inglis, from Hamburg to Newcastle, New South Wales. While at Newcastle he attended a meeting of the "Believers," a body similar to the Salvation Army. Paul was converted.

The Gospel in the Forecastle.

Returning to Hamburg, he shipped on the Snowdon, likewise bound to Newcastle, N. S. W. He talked to his shipmates on the voyage of the message of peace and good will among men, and told them of the happiness that came to them who accepted the Gospel. The rough fellows in the forecastle found a sensitive spot somewhere under their jumpers, and when their bark made port they went with Paul to a meeting of the "Believers." Seven of them were converted.

Then the bark sailed away for Honolulu. There were a number of musicians among the crew, and as the converts had decided to have prayer meetings they determined also to have music, and to hold regular services on Sunday. Alther, the Greek, played the violin; Oscar Jacobson, a Russian Finn, the banjo; Paul Korn, the zither; Joseph Nielson, another Russian Finn, handled the accordion; Jacob Thompson, one of the West Indian negroes, played the triangle, and William Darbe beat the bass drum.

The drum was considered a very necessary adjunct. The "Believers" had one at their meetings. There was none on shipboard, however, and one had to be made. Carpenter Christian Antmann, the Russian, took a barrel and cut off the ends a few inches from the heads, strengthening the remaining central portion with hoops and inside braces. Canvas was used for one of the heads, but it was necessary to have something of a parchment character for the other end.

A Drum for the Prayer Meeting.

A happy thought struck Christian. Sharks in great numbers followed the bark. A hook was therefore baited with salt horse and, bent to a stout line, it was flung over the side, while the other end was shreaved through a block and the tackle was made fast aloft. The same day found the men disemboweling a big shark that had been landed on the deck, and from the stomach the necessary drumhead was procured. Duly cured and prepared, it was held in place by a lacing of spun yarn, and the band had a drum for the prayer meeting. The leg of a stool and a knot of rope covered with canvas made the drumstick. The drum sounded all right. The tail of the shark was nailed to the flying jibboom.

Secular concerts were held during the dog watches week days, but on Sunday the men, as many as could be spared, were mustered on the main hatch. Paul Korn led the meetings, reading from Scripture, and then talking upon a text. He was an eloquent exhorter, and the men became strong in their faith. Given the mate, generally dreaded by the men, assisted them. The mate of the Snowdon is Owen Williams. The Captain, too, sometimes attended service.

Backsliders for Tobacco.

They reached Honolulu, and then came trouble. Of the eight converts, six became backsliders. It had been required of them that they should forego their grog and tobacco.

"It was this way," said Alther, yesterday; "you see it was all right to stop the grog, but it's drawing fine on tobacco."

He had been asked if he was a Christian.

"No, I chew," was the reply.

But though the six men had their chewing tobacco after arriving at Honolulu and on their way back from Honolulu here, they continued to play in the band and to pray and to try to be guided by holy precepts, excepting always the injunction on tobacco. That worried them a good deal, and was a subject often seriously discussed, but quit tobacco they couldn't.

"If I have to stay out of heaven if I chew, why, I don't know—I'm afraid I won't get there," said Alther.

They smoked also, but despite this cloud on their lives, the men were happy and the officers were well satisfied with the crew.

Antmann, Thompson, and Korn are the most devout. Thompson also plays the guitar. He was strumming it yesterday afternoon. Korn said they would hold services at 4 o'clock this afternoon and all will be welcome. He particularly desires that members of the Salvation Army and American Volunteers shall go aboard.

As the reporter's boat put off from the bark late yesterday afternoon the setting sun was throwing its gorgeous reflections upon the bay, and the bark stood out in fine silhouette against the flaming sky. Thompson sat perched on the forecastle with his guitar, and the breezes wafted over the water the sound of his voice singing "Ring the Merry Bells of Heaven."

HIS NECK IN A PLASTER CAST.

Loren Hume of Allegany County Dies from a Fall.

CORNING, N. Y., May 15.—Loren Hume, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Hume, Allegany County, died yesterday from the effects of an accident he sustained on May 4.

On that date he fell from a tree which he was trimming, and seriously hurt his neck. Doctors encased his neck in a plaster of paris cast, but the remedy proved fruitless. Mr. Hume was seventy-five years old.

Patrons of the LONG BEACH HOTEL will be glad to know that an excise license has been secured for the coming season.—Adv.

SIGNED BY GOV. BLACK

Lexow Civil Service Bill Becomes a Law Regardless of the Protests of Reformers.

TRUSTS DEPARTMENT CHIEFS

Adoption of Private Business Methods in Public Affairs Advocated in a Memorandum.

INTEGRITY OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS DOUBTED.

The Exhortation of Carl Schurz's Speech Which Brought Out the Governor's Reply — His Remarks Excite Indignation.

ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Black at noon to-day announced that he had signed the Civil Service bill prepared under his direction late in the legislative session. The bill provides that Civil Service Commissioners shall only examine for 50 per cent. ratings for candidates for office, and that the head of a department may examine as to practicability and rate the other 50 per cent. It is asserted by those who oppose the bill that it practically abrogates the civil service laws.

Gov. Black says in this relation in the statement accompanying the law:

"Many wise and fair-minded citizens are opposed to this measure, and their opposition has been expressed with thoughtfulness and candor. Their opinions have had great weight with me, and I am reluctant to disagree with their conclusions. The bill has also been savagely attacked by those who are neither wise nor fair minded. These attacks proceed from sources in which the public long since has ceased to confide. For this latter class I have no respect. It is composed mainly of the disappointed and the unsuccessful, aided now and then by some decrepit figure who, having once enjoyed the rewards and betrayed the confidence of his party, is now anxious to explain and justify that betrayal. This justification, when reduced to a sediment, consists of the statement that all public officers are dishonest and should not be trusted. This conclusion is probably natural if based upon the character and conduct of those who reach it. The American public is long suffering and kind, but it despises those who hope by slandering others to postpone for a day their own departure into complete obscurity.

The Party Pledged to the Course.

"I am in favor of an honest and efficient civil service, and will support any law that seems likely to produce that result. The Republican Party is pledged to that course, but that party not only favors an honest result, but it also favors reaching it in an honest way.

"The people of this country recently witnessed the wholesale removal of trusted officials in Government employ and the filling of their places with favored friends of different political faith. This manoeuvre was followed by putting the places thus filled under the protection of civil service rules. This outrage was nicknamed 'Civil Service Reform,' and has been praised and justified by every hysterical assailant of this Lexow bill.

"This fact alone should dispose of their sincerity, for they knew it was not reform, but rank party politics under a pretense meant to deceive. Whatever the Republican Party believes, it has the courage to admit. It believes in an honest, practical, and competent civil service, stripped of sham and subterfuge, and it has the courage to pass a law by which such service can be attained. Public duties cannot be well performed by those who possess education and nothing else. These duties are varied, important, and exacting. They demand experience, tact, character, and all those qualities recognized by sensible men everywhere, as essential to first-class service.

"No man in his private business could hope to succeed if he selected his help in accordance with the present civil service rules. No man in his private business ever does so select, yet it is universally admitted that public and private business should be conducted as nearly as possible upon the same basis. Why, then, should we insist upon a rule in public affairs which we reject in our own?

The Selection of Subordinates.

"I have been told that the reason is that public officers cannot be trusted to select their subordinates; that corrupt appointments will be forced upon them by political influence. Men who believe this to be true are themselves weak or dishonest. But if it is true, how does the present system remedy the trouble?

"If a public officer having the power of appointment is forced to be dishonest, why would not a public officer having the power of examination be dishonest as well?

"Both are public officials; both are indebted to some political party for their places. To my mind it seems probable that a civil service examiner would yield to corrupt pressure sooner than the responsible head of a department. For, in the case of the examiner he has no responsibility whatever, and runs no risk. He may certify to the qualifications or his incompetent and low-bred friends without limit, and send them to the different departments. He pays no penalty for their inefficiency or misdeeds. While, on the other hand, the head of every department is responsible for the conduct of its affairs. He is always under bonds, and the penalty for the corruption or stupidity of his subordinates must be paid by him. His own safety demands a careful scrutiny of those who serve under him.

Responsibility Begets Honesty.

"It is clear to me that a weak or dishonest man is far more likely to produce results harmful to the public service if he is an examiner with full swing and no risk, than if he were the head of a department, steadied by his bond and the responsibilities of a great bureau. Heretofore the examining board has had full power to select employes and the departments have had sole responsibility of settling for them.

"I have been told, too, that heads of departments have no time to devote to the selection of help. If that is true, how do they spend their time? The selection and supervision of their subordinates is one of the duties for which they are chosen. They are supposed to manage, improve, discipline, and advance in every way the affairs of the department under them.

"Every head of a department not so cowed by the perennial reproach of the civil service pharisee that he is afraid to tell the whole truth, will declare that he could select better help for his own office than an examining board can select for him. It will be observed that those officers who are quoted as favoring the present system seldom say more than that they are glad to be relieved of the duty of selecting their subordinates. They should not be relieved, and a system that has as its highest testimonial the admission of a timid official that he is willing to shirk a part of his duty should not yet be considered sacred, nor those who criticise it profane.

The weakness of the present system is its failure to determine experience, tact, character, and habits, qualities without which the highest educational tests are of no value.

"This bill makes a proper and necessary modification.

Experience vs. Education.

"Under the old system the recent graduate of the high school or college would be almost certain to be appointed. Under the system provided in this bill, the practice, training, habits, tact, and manners of the applicant will be ascertained. Under the proposed method, the chances of the practical man for appointment and of the public service for improvement will be greatly increased. If criticism is to be made of the words 'merit' and 'fitness,' that criticism should be addressed not to the Lexow bill, but to the Constitution, from which instrument these later words are taken.

"The tendency now is to concentrate power and responsibility in those holding public office. The drift of legislation in recent years has been to enlarge the powers of cities and other important officials with enlarged powers. This tendency has generally numbered among its advocates such persons as now oppose this bill.

"How can it be consistently urged that the power of those officers under no pecuniary liability whatever for the acts of their subordinates, should be enlarged, while the heads of departments, responsible in every sense and in every way for their subordinates should be absolutely stripped of the power of selection.

"The present system is neither just nor practical. I believe the Lexow bill improves it in both respects. If it does not, or if something better can be devised, I am willing to co-operate with those who will in good faith make the attempt to improve it. FRANK S. BLACK."

CAUSE OF HIS REMARKS.

The Exhortation of Carl Schurz to Which the Governor Makes Reply.

The last public hearing on the Civil Service bill was held in Albany, May 6. Carl Schurz, at the head of a delegation, spoke against the measure. The exhortation of his speech, to which the Governor makes reply, was as follows:

"Sir, if this bill is really intended to improve the existing civil service system, it must be regarded as one of the most pitiable abortions ever brought forth by human ingenuity. But if it had been devised by its authors to subvert that system and to open again all the gates to the abuses of spoils politics, then we would have to admit it to be a success. In that case, the only fault to be found with the authors would be that they did not have the courage openly to avow their purpose, but with Yankee hypocrisy hid that purpose behind a network of false pretenses.

"For such reasons, Governor, we appear here to pray that you may refuse your signature to this bill. A few days after the fall of Richmond, in 1865, Abraham Lincoln pointed out to a friend the usual crowd of office hunters and their backers besieging his

as an inheritance to my children, I would never, never put that name under a bill so full of mischief and indignity as this."

REFORMERS ARE INDIGNANT.

Condemn the Governor's Memorandum Attacking Carl Schurz—Views of Messrs. Shepard, Eaton, and Wheeler.

Indignation and disgust were the dominant sentiments aroused among the supporters of civil service reform in this city by the memorandum filed by Gov. Black with the new civil service law. Well-known and influential citizens, who have given much of their time and efforts to the cause of reform, declared unreservedly that they regarded the Governor's memorandum as a disgrace to the high office that he holds. Never before, they said, had a Governor of the Empire State indulged in personal abuse of private individuals in an official document.

Those persons who accompanied Carl Schurz to Albany to enter a protest against the Governor's allowing the new Civil Service bill to become a law recognized in the personal allusion made by Gov. Black in his memorandum a direct attempt to insult Mr. Schurz, whose arraignment of the mischievous bill was noted at the time of its delivery as being unpalatable to the Governor.

Mr. Schurz, when seen at his residence in this city last evening, was in an unruffled frame of mind. "Of course, I can add nothing to what I have already said about this new civil service act," he remarked. "All that I had to say about it I told the Governor. That it will have the effect of undermining the merit system I have no doubt."

Edward M. Shepard.

Edward M. Shepard said:

"I am hardly able to credit the newspaper report of Gov. Black's memorandum on signing his Civil Service bill. The attack on Mr. Schurz is of no consequence to him; but the humiliation is that New York State has a Governor who can write such a memorandum. Mr. Schurz's place in the world, and, I may say, the affectionate veneration of the American people was long ago assured. The debt of gratitude to him has since been growing greater with every year of his generous and high-minded service to the State.

"This message of the Governor represents the lowest point of shamelessness to which the public administration of this great State has yet sunk. The lamentable thing about it all is not so much the grave temporary evil, as the probability that the swift and overwhelming reaction which this invites will not be to something positively good, though there can be nothing worse than what this memorandum of its Governor represents. I can imagine that a politician as expert as Senator Platt must shudder when he reads it."

Dorman B. Eaton.

Dorman B. Eaton was a speaking member of the New York delegation which appeared before Gov. Black in opposition to the bill. He said: "I am well acquainted with the gentlemen who were heard before the Governor and who had the ultimate means to apply his remarks in this 'memorandum.' These remarks seem to me, and I think they will seem to most candid and just-minded men, to be slanderous and unworthy of what ought to be the dignity of a Governor. They are very unfortunate for the reputation of the present incumbent of the Governor's office, who came into his official position with less prestige than any man who ever held the office of Governor of New York State, and, singularly enough, has managed to lose much of that public estimation which was undeservedly accorded to him when he was inducted into the office.

"Most people, I think will consider that, great as appears to be Gov. Black's incompetency for his official duties, his lack of judgment is still more conspicuous. It is my opinion that the reputation and esteem of no person who appeared before him will be in the least degree lessened by the remarks embraced in his 'memorandum.'

"I believe that the new civil service act is illegal and unconstitutional, because it does not provide for full competitive examinations. In my remarks before the Governor at Albany I had but three minutes in which to touch upon this important point of constitutionality. Of course the futility of doing justice to the subject within such a short time was recognized, and the suggestion was made that I prepare a brief and file it with the Governor. As a matter of duty, therefore, I did prepare such a brief, and sent it to the Governor only a few days ago. That brief covers the ground, I believe.

"Under the original civil service law in this State the examinations were based on merit and fitness, and the prescribed examination was one covering both merit and fitness, and they cannot be practically separated. The present Constitution was framed with reference to that kind of joint examination, and it was the plain intention of its authors that those civil service examinations should be continued. When the Constitution now refers to competitive examinations, it means examinations like those practiced under the old law, which covered both merit and fitness. The new law does not provide for or allow such competitive examinations, but provides for a different kind of examinations which are not competitive, and which are incompatible with the Constitution."

Mr. Eaton said that he thought the constitutionality of the new law would be tested without much delay. There were various ways by which it could be taken into the courts, but perhaps the simplest plan would be for some candidate who has already passed a high-grade competitive examination to raise the question of the legality of placing on an equality with himself a man who obtains a rating of only 50.

Everett P. Wheeler.

Everett P. Wheeler said: "I consider the enactment of this new civil service law a base piece of political treachery. The Republican Party, by its platforms, and through the ante-election assurances of its leaders, is pledged to sustain, enforce, and extend the civil service law. On such pledges alone the candidates of the Republican Party at the latest general election received a vast number of votes. Now these pledges are broken.

"I do not know of any record in political history in the way of broken promises equal to the record that the Republican Party is now making. In its National platform last Fall the Republican Party claimed the credit of having placed the civil service law on the statute books, and declared that the said law must not only be enforced, but extended. Just note the present situation. Instead of extending the civil service law, the Republican Party restricts it; instead of enforcing the law, that party practically repeals it."

"This new act repeals very important portions of the old law. I do not think that the old law is destroyed, but it is seriously impaired. As originally introduced, however, the new bill would have destroyed the efficiency of the law. The amendments made to the bill while it was in the hands of the committee were useful. The chief point of the civil service law always has been to make the examinations competitive. The more rigid the competition the better the class of competitors, and consequently the more meritorious were the successful candidates. You cannot get men with real merit to go into a competition that they know beforehand is not to be a competition of actual merit.

"I have no patience with the men who are directing the policy of the Republican Party. Their base treachery to the people is all the more odious because the Republican Party is so hypocritical. It always pretends to be on the right side of every important question, and when it gets into power it ignores all principles and all promises. Look at its action in the matter of the currency, the tariff, and now the civil service law. I hope that the honest and sensible men of this country will awaken to the fact that the Republican leaders are a set of dishonest hypocrites.

"Gov. Black's memorandum, in which he essays to insult a high-minded and honorable man is of a piece with the rest of his public acts. Mr. Schurz left the Republican Party because it got into the hands of dishonest men, and his course could have no better justification than the present situation affords. Gov. Black's attack on Mr. Schurz is a very disgraceful thing for the man who made it, but it will not hurt the man at whom it is aimed. Mr. Schurz needs no defense as against Gov. Black."

Eligible List to be Revised.

S. Williams Briscoe is Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission, and his headquarters are in this city. He said yesterday that the eligible list would be revised in accordance with the terms of the new law, and certification would be made in proper, legal form. It was probable, however, that whenever any appointments were made under the new law the Civil Service Reform Association would make a contest in the courts for the purpose of testing the Constitutionality of the new act.

BEDELL LIQUOR CASE.

Lyman Reviews His Sentence for Selling Without a License at Niagara Falls.

ALBANY, May 15.—The conviction of Charles Bedell of Niagara County for violating the liquor tax law by selling liquor without a certificate, and for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,050 or spend 1,050 days in jail in lieu thereof, has attracted unusual comment throughout the State, in view of the fact that after Bedell was imprisoned his attorneys made an effort to have him released under a habeas corpus proceeding.

Commissioner Lyman, in speaking of the matter to-day, said: "Owing to the errors in the recording of the opinion of Supreme Court Justice White in the habeas corpus proceeding, the liquor tax law has been criticised because it apparently did not provide means for the inflicting of the punishment provided for. The habeas corpus was asked for because sufficient time was not given to the defendant to pay his fine, and that he could not be imprisoned for 1,050 days for not paying the fine before he was incarcerated."

Justice White, in his opinion on the application for habeas corpus, says: "In this case the court had the right to impose the amount of the fine and to imprison for six months." The Clerk of the Court was in error in that he did not file a certified statement of such conviction and sentence and docket the amount of fine. I am of the opinion that the relator should be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Niagara County, and that when he shall have suffered six months' imprisonment he will be entitled to discharge."

Under this decision, therefore, as soon as the defendant serves six months a new action will have to be brought to collect the fine.

HER FIRST HUSBAND WITH HER.

Jennie Belle Gillett Arrested for Polygamy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.—Mrs. Jennie Belle Gillett, wife of Homer Gillett, was arrested this evening charged with polygamy.

On Jan. 4, 1896, she was married to Homer F. Gillett, and lived with him, boarding at the home of her father on Worthington Street until May 7, when she left him, and that evening was married to Wilmore S. Reopell, a switchman employed by the Springfield Street Railway Company. She will be arraigned Monday morning. Her first husband will stand by her and secure her counsel, as he thinks that she did not marry Reopell of her free will.

JAIL FOR A NEGRO JUDGE.

Green Sentenced in South Carolina for Improper Use of Funds.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15.—Z. D. Green, colored, Probate Judge of Georgetown County, was to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500 for official misconduct. Green's offense consisted in failure to make the required annual report as public guardian, and the unlawful investment of funds in his hands. Green has given bond and will appeal to the Supreme Court, pleading ignorance of the requirements of the law, but there is very little likelihood of the decision of the lower court being reversed.

When the Governor received notification of the verdict there was quite a stir in the office, this being the first conviction under the new "official misconduct" law passed for the benefit of dispensary offenders and defaulting Treasurers at the last session of the General Assembly. A proclamation was immediately issued, declaring the office vacant, and ordering a new election in the county to fill the vacancy.

Green is an old-time politician, a survivor of the carpet-bagger days, and was elected to the position of Probate Judge on a compromise ticket, it being customary to divide the county offices and legislative delegations between the two parties in this, one of the two overwhelmingly "Black" counties in the State. He is said to be a man of intelligence, and very few take any stock in his plea of ignorance; he being suspected of having profited by the investments mentioned.

A JEKYLL AND HYDE EXECUTED.

Men of Science to Study the Case of Friederich Hoellman.

PAXTON, Ill., May 15.—Three men of science are here to study the case of Friederich Wilhelm Hoellman, who was executed yesterday.

Prof. William O. Krohn, who holds the Chair of Psychology at the University of Illinois, and is a well-known authority on such subjects, is working in conjunction with Dr. S. M. Wylie of this city and Dr. J. E. Ragsdale of Gibson City. These men think that the case is unique in criminology and psychology, like those of "Jack the Ripper" and H. H. Holmes. He equaled both in the number and heartlessness of his crimes. There are at least six murders to his credit, two attempts at murder, and a dozen other criminal acts of allied nature.

Yet he had two natures. There were in him two distinct men. One was tenderly sentimental, emotional, and religious. The other was the demoniac monster, consumed with passion and the thirst for human blood, burning and relentless. Ordinarily he seemed a simple German farm hand. But let something happen to stir the other nature within him, and his expression changed like a flash. His face assumed a look of indescribable devilishness.

This fact had much to do with his conviction. He insisted upon going on the stand, overruling the strenuous objections of his attorney. The jury caught that expression several times, and some actually grew to fear him.

A SUBWAY FOR CHICAGO.

The Ordinance Proposed Last Year to be Revived To-morrow.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The proposed ordinance of the Chicago Subterranean Railroad Company, it is said, will be revived in the City Council on Monday night. The measure was introduced by Alderman Finkler in June, 1896. Since then it has slumbered in the files of the Council. The defeat of the Humphrey bills is seized by the promoters as an occasion to revive it.

In a general way the ordinance seeks to relieve the down-town congested districts of surface transportation lines by the building of a subway, whose bottom shall be forty-two feet below the surface. It is proposed to bore, instead of digging out the subway from the surface down, the depth being regarded as sufficient to avoid disturbing sewers and conduits.

The feature of the ordinance upon which the promoters rely for its passage is the provision that municipal supervision and the right of municipal purchase can be had at cost at any time. Municipal control is provided in Section 10, by the appointment of a commission of seven men, nominated by the Directory, and to be confirmed by the Council. The Commissioners have the right to inspect and regulate the affairs of the company. The expenses of the commission are to be paid by the railway.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Tennessee Central Railroad is to be sold June 21, at Nashville, Tenn., to satisfy a decree against the property. The minimum price fixed is $125,000.

At the National Convention of Railroad Commissioners in St. Louis last week a resolution was adopted approving the Anti-Scalping bill now before Congress.

A statue of President John W. Thomas of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad has been unveiled in the Terminal Building at the Nashville Exposition.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has decided to shorten the time an hour on its day trains from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and to put buffet sleeping cars on the night trains.

The Directors of the Iowa Central have abolished the office of general solicitor of the road. Legal business of the company will be hereafter transacted through the office of the General Manager.

A special meeting of the Central Passenger Association in Chicago on May 18 is made necessary by the snarl in which rate clerks are involved over the compilation of the new Eastern differential rate sheets.

It is now said that the Southwestern lines, whose representatives have been in session in St. Louis for several days past, have not yet agreed upon a plan for a reorganization of the Southwestern Traffic Association.

As an evidence of the increased railroad traffic in Mexico, it is said the Mexican Central cannot handle all the traffic given to it as fast as it is offered. One branch which formerly earned $100 a month is now earning $15,000 a month.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly, and effectively. 25 cents.

TO TRAVEL LIKE PRINCES.

A Palace Car to Transport the Two Greatest Pacers, John R. Gentry and Robert J.

John R. Gentry, 2:00½, and Robert J., 2:01½, won their titles as "Kings of the Turf," by making the marks recorded behind their names. Since their purchase by Lewis G. Tewksbury, he has seen to it that they have had as much care and attention as if they were rulers of a nation. The trappings and general equipments of the horses are the best that money could buy, and to add to the royal grooming, a special car has been built for them at a cost of $25,000. The car, which has been in the New York Central Railroad yard at Melrose, N. Y., for the past week, is one of the most luxuriously constructed traveling horse cars ever placed on rails. It is ready for use now, but will not be put in service until the great pacers are ready to go to Hartford, where either one of them will start in the famous Charter Oak Stakes.

The car, which is fifty feet in length, is divided into three sections. Two doors for the use of the horses are on either side, and on either end of the car there are long observation platforms. One-third of the car is partitioned off for the use of John Haines, who will manage the campaign of both horses; his secretary, J. F. Willicombe, and "Ed" Bowne, who will train and drive the horses during the season. This room is fitted up as a drawing room, and with every convenience possible. Four combination settees will be used for lounging during the day, and at night will serve as comfortable berths. There is also a lavatory, a buffet, and an icebox in the room. Pictures of the most famous pacers and trotters in the country and a number of old prints adorn the walls, and handsome rugs are spread on the floor. The room is finished in hardwood and looks more like a splendidly appointed batchelor apartment than a section of a railroad car. The other two-thirds of the car are given over to the use of horses and the men and trappings necessary to handle them. In the section adjoining the drawing room there are two well-padded box stalls, which will be occupied by two thoroughbred runners, to be used as pacemakers for Gentry and Robert J. during the season. Each of the runners will have a groom for his special use.

The other end of the car will be the railway home of the two great pacers. This third section is divided into wide box stalls, padded all over to a depth of six inches. The padding is covered with a drab-colored cloth, and so well protects the horses that a sudden jam, which should cause either to fall or to be thrown against a side of the stall, would not even jar him.

Plenty of Caretakers.

The pacers will each have two men to groom them, and they will at all times be under the watchful eye of "Ed" Bowne. An overhead compartment will be used to store three pneumatic racing sulkies, one old-fashioned high-wheeled sulky, a four-wheeled skeleton wagon with pneumatic tires, and a farrier's outfit. "Lew" Bellis, a scientific farrier, will travel on the car, and will attend to all the shoeing. The outside of the car is painted yellow, and on either side is printed in deep black letters:

En Route.

Kings of the Turf.

John R. Gentry, 2:00½. Robert J., 2:01½.

Mr. Tewksbury has made a departure from the old rule among trotting men, and has adopted racing colors like the owners of running horses. His colors will be gold and black, and every bit of trappings which the horses wear will carry the colors.

Horses in Fine Trim.

The superb condition of both horses has been a subject of universal comment among the visitors who have seen them at Fleetwood Park, where Trainer Bowne has had them for the past few weeks. They wintered well at Somerville, N. J., and are in active training now for the coming campaign. John R. Gentry weighs 940 pounds, exactly what he weighed last year, and his coat is as fine and glossy as satin. Robert J.'s weight is a trifle lower, and he looks as if he will be in great trim for the campaign.

The gorgeous outfit of the champions has attracted widespread attention from trotting men, and hundreds of visitors to Fleetwood Park have gazed in astonishment at the rich and tasty clothing designed for the use of the kings of the turf. The outfit comprises blankets, boots, bridles, stable utensils, &c., and trunks galore. The gold and black is seen on everything, and with the exception of the bridle presented by W. E. Weeks for Gentry, each horse is equally provided for.

Wardrobes for the Pacers.

The paraphernalia for each includes large square sweaters of fine gray wool, with the name of the horse in black; coolers of different weights, each bearing the horse's name; stable halters and leading bridles, boot racks, with clock, &c.; pairs of quarter boots, shin boots, &c., pails, soaking tubs, manure baskets, and rub-rag racks. The fancy articles are two very dainty leading bridles, one black with gold trimmings; extra rosettes, and two parade suits, consisting of hood, blanket, pad, and roller. The blanket and hood are of gold cloth of the finest textures, and are trimmed with black, the name of the horse and monogram of the owner being also in black. The pad and roller are in keeping with the suit. For each horse there is a trunk, painted gold, with black trimmings, and a third trunk is necessary to carry the double harness outfit.

When the campaigning party stops at a trotting track or on a fair-ground two tents will be set up within a short distance of each other. The "club tent" is the largest and is elaborately trimmed in black and gold, but the blacksmith's tent is of the same design. Even the anvil, bellows, and other tools of the farrier are painted in black and gold.

Plan of Campaign.

It is manager Haines's idea to keep to the Grand Circuit as much as possible during the first three months of the campaign, and to show at the fairs only when a greater inducement is offered. He intends, while on the circuit to enter one of the pacers in the free-for-all events, while the other will pace against time. It has not yet been decided which one will go against the record, for although Gentry is in excellent shape, yet Robert J., who is Mr. Tewksbury's favorite, has developed so well that he may be sent against his stable companion's record.

The horses will make their first appearance at the Charter Oak track on July 5, when one of them will start in the Charter Oak Stakes. Originally, the purse was $3,000, but this was raised to $6,000 on condition that either Gentry or Robert J. should start. The Tewksbury candidate will meet Star Pointer, 2:02¼, in the race, and as there are many who believe that Star Pointer can show a clean pair of heels to either Gentry or Robert J., an interesting race is sure to be the result. Thomas Edison has made arrangements to photograph the race for his vitascope, for it is confidently expected that the two-minute mark will be reached.

To be Married in London.

A dispatch from London announces that a license was granted yesterday to William Thornicroft Ryle and Katherine Holsman Gould, both Americans, authorizing them to be married in the Chapel Royal, Savoy Street, London. Mr. Ryle is a son of the late William Ryle, who founded the firm of William Ryle & Co., silk importers, at 54 Howard Street, this city. Mr. Ryle is about forty years old and his residence is at Paterson, N. J.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Cincinnati Won the Last of the Series Against New York in an Uninteresting Game.

JOYCE PUT OUT OF THE GAME

Pittsburg, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Chicago Were the Other Winners in the League—No Game at Louisville Because of Rain.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	13	3	.833
Philadelphia	13	6	.684
Pittsburg	11	6	.647
Cincinnati	12	7	.632
Louisville	9	6	.600
Cleveland	9	10	.474
New York	6	9	.400
Brooklyn	6	11	.353
Chicago	6	12	.333
Washington	5	12	.294
St. Louis	4	14	.250

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 9; New York, 7.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 1.
At Cleveland, (second game)—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 6.
At St. Louis—Baltimore, 20; St. Louis, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
At Louisville—No game; rain.

To-day's Games.

Baltimore in St. Louis.
Washington in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.

Cincinnati, 9; New York, 7.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—The Cincinnati team defeated the New York team in the last game of the present series easily to-day. In the third inning Joyce was put out of the game by Umpire Emslie for questioning a decision. W. Clark went to third base in his place. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf	2	3	3	0	0		
Hoy, cf	2	1	1	1	1		
McPhee, 2b	1	1	4	1	0		
Miller, rf	0	0	4	1	0		
Vaughn, 1b	1	2	6	2	0		
Irwin, 3b	0	2	2	2	0		
Schriver, c	1	0	1	1	0		
Ritchey, ss	1	0	3	2	0		
Dwyer, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Rhines, p	1	1	0	1	1		
Total	9	11	27	13	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
W. Clarke, cf	2	2	3	0	1		
Tiernan, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Joyce, 3b	1	1	0	0	1		
Davis, ss	0	2	4	2	0		
Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	4	0		
Holmes, lf	1	2	2	1	0		
Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	2	1		
Warner, c	0	0	4	2	1		
Seymour, p	0	2	2	4	0		
W. Clark, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
*Meekin	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	7	14	27	18	3		

*Batted for Warner.

Cincinnati	3	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0—9
New York	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Irwin and Rhines. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 3. Stolen base—Hoy. Double plays—Seymour, Davis, and Beckley; Gleason, Beckley, and Warner. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 8; off Rhines, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Rhines, 1. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

At CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0—6
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Kittridge; Brooklyn, Daub and A. Smith. Errors—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Baltimore	0	3	2	5	4	1	2	3	—20
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 12. Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 22. Batteries—St. Louis, Kissinger, Evans, Hutchinson, and McFarland; Baltimore, Corbett and Robinson. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 3. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bugbee; Washington, Mercer and McGuire. Errors—Pittsburg, 0; Washington, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 4. Batteries—Clevelands, Sipp and Zimmer; Boston, Lewis, Sullivan, and Bergen. Errors—Boston, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—7
Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—6

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 13. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Louisville Ball Player Released.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 15.—It is stated here to-day that Dan McFarlan of the Louisville ball team has been released and will join the Rochester team to-morrow. Herndon of the Rochester team has been released, but it is not stated where he will go.

SOME COLLEGE GAMES.

CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON OPENS.

Princeton Defeats Harvard in the First Ball Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Princeton defeated Harvard this afternoon in the first championship game of the collegiate season. The two teams were evenly matched in all respects excepting batting, and the Tigers' ability to hit the ball won the day. About 4,000 spectators watched the contest, which was interesting and well played until the ninth inning, when the Princeton infielders took a hump and made misplays that account for at least two of Harvard's runs. Bradley made Princeton's first run. The Tigers scored again in the fourth by bunching their hits. In the fifth four more runs were added by a combination of timely hitting, and Harvard's errors. The Harvard players were unable to get past second base until the ninth inning, when Butler's errors and scratch hits by Paine and Haughton allowed three runs. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rand, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Haughton, lb	1	2	9	0	0
Beale, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Scannell, c	0	0	9	0	0
Stevens'n, 3b	0	1	0	4	1
Burgess, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Dean, 2b	0	0	0	1	1
Chandler, ss	0	0	1	5	0
Paine, p	1	1	0	4	2
Total	3	4	27	16	3

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bradley, cf	2	0	2	0	0
Easton, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Aitman, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Butler, ss	2	2	2	6	3
Kelly, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	3	3	1
Kafer, c	0	1	8	3	0
Hibbert'd, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	6	27	15	4

Princeton	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0—6
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Earned runs—Princeton, 5. Two-base hit—Aitman. Stolen bases—Butler, Easton. Double plays—Hillebrand, Smith, and Kelly; Chandler, Haughton, and Scannell. First base on balls—Off Paine, 4. Struck out—By Wilson, 3; by Paine, 8. Hit by pitcher—Easton, (2.) Burgess. Passed balls—Kafer, Scannell. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

Yale, 6; Brown, 5.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—Yale defeated Brown in a hot contest to-day by a score of 6 to 5. The game was full of exciting situations. Brown had the score tied, 2 to 2, then made it 5 to 2. Yale made a brace, kept Brown at 5, and pulled in a tie in the seventh. In the next inning she made the winning run. Yale outbatted Brown, but if Summersgill's support had been reasonably clean the game would have been Brown's.

Brown	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0—5
Yale	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—6

Batteries—Summersgill and Dunne; Greenway and Goodwin.

Wesleyan, 15; West Point, 5.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 15.—The game here to-day between the cadets and the Wesleyan collegians was replete with errors by both teams. The visitors, however, were considerably stronger at the bat, and knocked out nearly three times as many hits as did the soldiers, starting with half a dozen runs in the first inning. Score by innings:

Wesleyan	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	—15
West Point	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Batteries—Smith and Yaw; Mumma and McCoy.

College City of New York, 6; Montclair A. C., 0.

The College of the City of New York crossed bats with the team of the Montclair Athletic Club for the first time this season yesterday afternoon at Montclair Oval. The College boys clearly outclassed their opponents at every point, and defeated them easily by a score of 6 to 0. The batting of Tendrich, Boyd, and Bradley was the feature of the game.

Georgetown, 12; Virginia, 6.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Georgetown College won the championship of the South to-day by defeating the University of Virginia. The game was won on the superior batting of Georgetown, against which the Virginians were almost helpless. They saved themselves from a more complete defeat, however, by splendid fielding. Score:

Georgetown	3	1	2	0	3	2	1	0	—12
Virginia	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2—6

Batteries—Georgetown, Bach and Maloney; Virginia, Collier and McNair.

Dartmouth, 10; Williams, 2.

HANOVER, N. H., May 15.—Dartmouth turned the tables on Williams this afternoon by winning, 10 to 2. Williams had no license to score at all, and had the home team not played loosely in the ninth inning the Berkshire boys would have been shut out. Score:

Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	2	—10
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Batteries—Tabor and Drew; Edwards, Plunkett, and Davis.

Amherst, 10; Bowdoin, 3.

AMHERST, May 15.—Amherst defeated Bowdoin in an uninteresting game on Pratt Field to-day by the score of 10 to 3. Score:

Amherst	0	0	0	4	0	2	4	.	—10
Bowdoin	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Batteries—Boyden and Sullivan; Bodge and Haines.

Harvard 1900, 7; Brown 1900, 3.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15.—The Harvard freshmen won easily from the Brown freshmen in a slow and uninteresting game here to-day. Score:

Harvard, 1900	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	—7
Brown, 1900	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3

Batteries—McCormick and Edmunds, Crane and Bashman.

Orange A. C., 11; Lehigh, 7.

ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—Orange Athletic Club won to-day's game at Orange Oval. Lehigh batted well, and kept the game close until toward the end of the game. The home team played a sharp batting and fielding game, and came along with a rush toward the end. Score:

Orange A. C.	3	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	—11
Lehigh	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—7

Batteries—Westervelt, G. White, and Cumming; White and Carmen.

Newark Refused to Play.

NORFOLK, Va., May 15.—After resorting to the most disgusting tactics and delaying the game beyond all reason, Newark, with the score 6 to 0 against her, refused to play the last half of the fifth inning.

Umpire Jones declined to make a decision. He will lay the matter before President Barrows.

Cuban Giants, 8; Oritani F. C., 2.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 15.—The Oritani Field Club played a close and interesting game with the Cuban X-Giants this afternoon. Both teams played excellent ball, but the team work of the Cuban X-Giants was slightly better than that of their opponents. There was a good attendance. Score:

Oritani F. C.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cuban Giants	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Batteries—Fishel and Tuohey; Selden and Williams.

Some Other Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 11; Wilkesbarre, 7.
At Springfield, (Second Game)—Springfield, 14; Wilkesbarre, 5.
At Richmond—Paterson, 4; Richmond, 2.
At Sing Sing—Dr. Holbrook's School, 2; Mohegan Lake, 1.
At Providence, R. I.—First Game—Providence, 1; Scranton, 5.
At Providence (Second Game)—Scranton, 6; Providence, 4.
At Brockton, Mass.—Brockton, 14; Fall River, 5.
At Pawtucket, R. I.—Taunton, 9; Pawtucket, 6.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Reading, 3.
At Waterville—Portland, 15; Colby University, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Toronto, 2.
At Syracuse—Buffalo, 7; Syracuse, 5.
At Philadelphia—Lancaster, 5; Athletics, 8.

CRICKET CLUB'S TEAM LOST.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club's Representatives Score a Victory.

The return golf team match between the Dyker Meadow Golf Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club was played yesterday on the links of the former club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The result was a victory for the home club, its team of seven men rolling up 23 holes against 2 for Staten Island. This is the first defeat the Cricket Club has had this year, with its golf team. The teams and scores by holes are:

STATEN ISLAND.	Holes.	DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.
J. R. Chadwick	0	D. Chauncey	3
G. E. Armstrong	0	J. H. Merritt	5
M. Graham, Jr.	2	A. Norris	0
O. Hockmeyer	0	W. H. Crittenden	3
C. T. Stout	0	D. Edwards	0
W. A. Hamilton	0	W. K. Fowler	3
D. Bonner	0	Wyllys Terry	6
Total	2	Total	23

ASTOR GIVES TO THE RACES.

John Jacob Sends His Check for $125 to Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 15.—

IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON

Unveiling in Philadelphia of the Bronze Equestrian Statue in Fairmount Park.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Great Crowds See the Ceremonies—The Tribute of Mr. McKinley—Oration by W. W. Porter—A Long Parade of National and State Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The bronze equestrian statue of Washington was unveiled to-day by President McKinley, with the accompaniments of speeches, a parade, a salute from warships, and a banquet.

At sunrise the boom of cannon from the batteries of the United States troops camped in Fairmount Park started the day's festivities. It was not long after that steady streams of people began to flow along every by-way leading to the Green Street entrance to the park, where the monument stands. The decorations throughout the city were lavish, but chief attention had been devoted to the hotels which sheltered the Washington dignitaries. Both the Hotel Walton, where the President and several members of the Cabinet were housed, and the Lafayette, which entertained the Vice Presidential party, were covered with flags and bunting.

The ceremonies proper began at noon, when the parade moved from Broad and Spruce Streets, under command of Major General Snowden. The route was Broad to Spring Garden, and out Spring Garden to the park, where it passed in review before the President. Meantime committees from the State Society of the Cincinnati visited the several hotels to convey the Presidential parties to the monument. The President and party at 1:50 o'clock were escorted from the hotel to carriages in waiting. The City Troop acted as honorary escort. All along the line the President was given an ovation, thousands of people massed along the sidewalks and on the various stands cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs as the President's carriage passed them.

The scene at the monument during the wait for the Presidential parties was animated and picturesque. Gayly decorated stands of large capacity had been erected to the left and immediately opposite the memorial. Immediately in front of the large stand of the Society of the Cincinnati was a small inclosure, handsomely decorated, and it was from this that President McKinley later spoke.

Reception of the President.

Loud applause greeted the arrival of the Presidential party at the monument. The President uncovered his head in acknowledgment of the reception, and was promptly ushered to his place on the main stand. Surrounding him were the Vice President and Cabinet officers. Close to the party were Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and his staff officers; Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Whitaker sat side by side, and a few rods distant was Bishop Coleman of Delaware. Mayor Strong of New York chatted with Mayor Warwick of this city. Directly back of the President sat the members of the Park Commission, into whose custody the monument is to-day delivered.

Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker of the Diocese of Pennsylvania stepped to the speakers' table and offered up a brief prayer. Then Major William Wayne, President of the State and General Society of the Cincinnati, made a brief address.

This all occupied but a few moments. Then President McKinley, accompanied by the Trustees of the statue, crossed the driveway. With uncovered head, Mr. McKinley drew the cord, and the monument was revealed. While salutes were being fired by Light Battery E of the United States troops and the vessels by the French frigate Fulton, the battleship Texas, and the monitor Terror, the President was escorted back to the stand.

Mr. McKinley's Address.

As soon as silence could be restored, President McKinley made his address, as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but is a testimonial of affection and homage from the dead. The comrades of Washington projected this monument. Their lives inspired it. Their contributions helped to build it. Past and present share in its completion, and future generations will profit by its lessons.

"To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty, and establish a better citizenship. God bless every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless!

"A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As Commander in Chief of the Colonial armies, from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace; as President of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that Constitution, Washington has a distinction differing from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such a relation to the Government. Not only by his military genius—his patience, his sagacity, his courage, and his skill—was our National independence won, but he helped in the largest measure to draft the chart by which the Nation was guided; and he was the first chosen of the people to put in motion the new Government.

"His was not the boldness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations. And withal Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem in the least intrusive. He was above the temptation of power. He spurned the suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow.

"An interesting fact—and one which I love to recall—is that at the only time Washington formally addressed the Constitutional Convention, during all its sessions over which he presided in this city, he appealed for a larger representation of the people in the National House of Representatives, and his appeal was instantly heeded. Thus he was ever keenly watchful of the rights of the people, in whose hands was the destiny of our Government then and now.

Blazed the Path of Liberty.

"Masterful as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous; his conception of the philosophy of government, his insistence upon the necessity of education, morality, and enlightened citizenship to the progress and permanence of the Republic, cannot be contemplated even at this period without filling us with astonishment at the breadth of his comprehension and the sweep of his vision.

"His was no narrow view of government. The immediate present was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study. He blazed the path of liberty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from weak and scattered Colonial Governments to a united Republic whose domains and power as well as whose liberty and freedom have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time have not detracted from the fame and force of his achievements or diminished the grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds do not stop in their growth, and those of Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow.

"The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he has left for the American people, to preserve and perfect what he accomplished, is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy, and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of revolutionary story whose valor and sacrifices made us a nation. They live in us, and their memory will help us keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest Government on earth.

"The Nation and the name of Washington are inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both triumphant. Washington lives and will live because what he did was for the exaltation of man, the enthronement of conscience, and the establishment of a government which recognizes all the governed. And so, too, will the Nation live victorious over all obstacles, adhering to the immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained."

Oration of W. W. Porter.

William W. Porter, the orator of the day, followed the President. He began with a recital of the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati by officers of the American Army, and its motives and purposes, together with the origin of the plan which culminated in to-day's event.

Continuing he said, in part: "What shall be said of this Washington, to whose memory we do honor? Certainly no new thing. All has been well and often said. A statesman—omniscient, pure, whose mind conceived and whose deeds created a free, popular Government. A soldier—self-sacrificing, fearless, whose sufferings and courage saved the cause of freedom from defeat. A man—silent, potent, whose spirit brooded over the new-born nation and influenced its development and character.

"He was the responsible head of an experiment in Government. No precedent gave him guidance. His purposes were deep laid; his foresight marvelous. Naught that has been a good or a peril to the National life escaped his consideration and prophecy. Knowing his hold upon the people, he used it to induce obedience to legislative and executive authority. To the dignity of a nation's chief he added the conduct of a republican citizen.

"A hero is recorded in living memories, and in American history written and being written. When the Nation created by Washington was in danger of disruption and civil war was upon the United States, a great soldier was needed. The occasion brought out the man. A campaign totally different from that of the Revolution was impending. With a strongly organized Nation behind him a man was found who knew not how to temporize, retreat, or delay—a silent man who, with the blows of a smith, drove the enemy before him until the strife was over. Grant was the military genius of his age, and the savior of the Nation that recently at his newly made tomb mourned him dead as they loved and honored him living. It must not, however, be forgotten that Grant had to support him an organized and powerful Nation and a Lincoln, while Washington had neither."

The Military Pageant.

Following the oration came the formal presentation of the monument to the city, and by the city in turn to the Park Commission. Major Wayne performed the office for the society, and Mayor Warwick accepted it and made the transfer, James McManes acting for the commission.

President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and the Cabinet officers were then escorted to the reviewing stand, to the west of the monument, and the military pageant was begun.

The Governor's Troop led the line, and then followed the regular United States troops, under Col. E. S. Sumner of the Sixth Cavalry. The Thirteenth Infantry, from Governors Island, elicited the first volley of applause for their fine marching.

The squadron of the Sixth Cavalry, with the mounted band, brought out a round of applause. They were under Major Thomas C. Lebo. The squadron was divided into five troops. When the naval division of the parade passed the stand there was a great outburst. It began with the appearance of the Marine Band, under Director Fanciulli, at the head of the line. Following the band came a provisional brigade from the United States Navy, and after them the French sailor lads from the frigate Fulton, who received a generous greeting. The sailors and marines from the Texas and Terror followed, and after them came the marines from the navy yard and the cadets. Gov. Tunnell of Delaware rode at the head of the State's line, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey followed. The Little Diamond State had the right of line because, of the three, she was the first to ratify the Constitution. The Western Pennsylvania boys received their share of tribute when the Tenth Infantry appeared under command of Col. A. L. Hawkins.

The President was obliged to leave the stand at 4:30, while the Pennsylvania Guardsmen were passing. Mayor Warwick, Secretary Roosevelt, Secretary Bliss, and Major Wayne accompanied him. They were quickly driven to the Hotel Walton, where the President prepared for his return trip to the Capitol. Vice President Hobart and the other Washington guests remained on the stand.

INVITATION TO MR. McKINLEY.

Asked to Visit Philadelphia Again on June 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—President McKinley gave an audience this morning to a committee consisting of Dr. William Pepper, Theodore C. Search, and Dr. Hobart A. Hare, who called for the purpose of urging the President to come to Philadelphia again on June 2, on the occasion of three joint gatherings that will probably be among the most important events of the year. Dr. Pepper represented the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, which has its National opening June 2. Mr. Search is President of the National Association of Manufacturers, which joins with the Commercial Union in its celebration, and Dr. Hare is President of the American Medical Association, which celebrates its semi-centennial during the first week of June. The belief is expressed that the President will give a favorable answer to the invitation.

The President spent the morning quietly in the rooms at the Walton, receiving only a few visitors, one of whom was John Wanamaker, and declining an invitation to drive through the park, tendered by a committee of the Cincinnati.

With Vice President Hobart and members of the Cabinet he left here for Washington at 6:15 o'clock this evening.

THE MONUMENT.

An Equestrian Statue, Surrounded by Allegorical Figures.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The monument, which is the design of Prof. Rudolph Siemering of Berlin, is about 40 feet high. From an oblong platform, reached on four sides by thirteen steps, symbolical of the thirteen original States, rises a pedestal bearing an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. Washington. He is represented in the Colonial uniform of the American Army, a large military cloak being thrown around his figure.

At the four corners of the platform are fountains, served by allegorical figures of American Indians, representing four rivers, the Delaware, Hudson, Potomac, and Mississippi. On the sides, each of these fountains is guarded by typical American animals, eight in all. At the front and back of the pedestal are two allegorical groups, the former representing America seated, holding in one hand a cornucopia; in the other a trident, and having at her feet chains just cast off. She is in the act of receiving from her colonists some the trophies of their conquest. Below this group is an eagle supporting the arms of the United States.

The group in the back represents America arousing her sons to a sense of their slavery. Below are the arms of Pennsylvania. On the sides of the pedestal are two bas-reliefs, one representing the march of the American Army, the other a western-bound emigrant train. On one side the pedestal bears the inscription: "Sic Semper Tyrannis" and "Per Aspera ad Astra"; on the other, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." Surrounding the upper portion of the pedestal is the legend: "Erected by the State Society of the Cincinnati."

THREE SPECTATORS DROWNED.

A Steam Launch Carried over the Water Works Dam.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Mrs. James Ewen and Jessie and Eleanore Davis, sisters, aged ten and eight years, respectively, were drowned this afternoon in the Schuylkill River, through the capsizing of a small pleasure steamer. The twelve other occupants of the boat were also thrown into the river, but were rescued by men who put out from shore in rowboats. The husband of the drowned woman was among those rescued, as was also the mother of the two little girls.

The steamer was the small launch, David W. Sellers, and had been engaged in taking out passengers to witness from the river the exercises and military parade connected with the Washington Monument dedication. In some manner, as yet unexplained, the little steamer got beyond the control of those in charge, and drifted to the dam across the river at the Fairmount Water Works. The strong current then swept the boat over the dam and it capsized as it went over. The accident was witnessed by thousands of persons on the shores.

Nine Men Probably Lost.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 15.—The schooner Stella Erland, which has arrived from Cook's Inlet, the first vessel from there this season, brings news that six men left the inlet to cross the portage and meet the first steamers from Juneau. When this party had been out for several days another party of three—George Botticher of this city, C. A. Backstone, and J. W. Malineaue started after them. When the Erland left the inlet, May 1, neither of these parties had been heard from, the latter being ten days overdue.

TWO AERONAUTS RESCUED

Leo and Frank Stevens Picked Up by a Schooner Off Highland Light.

SIX HOURS IN THE WATER

They Were Obliged to Cut Loose from Their Balloon, Which was Lost—Floating on the Sea in Their Car Until They Were Saved.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 15.—Leo and Frank Stevens, aeronauts, of 361 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York Cty, who, it was believed were drowned while making a balloon ascension, were brought to this place this evening on the schooner Mary Jane, Capt. Conroy. They were picked up Wednesday night, ten miles off Highland Light, below Sandy Hook. It was their balloon which was seen to drop into the sea on Thursday by William Furrie, the Sandy Hook pilot.

The Stevens brothers say that on Wednesday they went to Rahway in company with Charles Lestrange. They intended making an ascension in order to test a patent gas generator, which would allow them to remain in the air indefinitely. The brothers got off all right. Lestrange, they say, did not go into the balloon with them.

Leo Stevens said this evening that it was their intention to sail over New York and give an aerial exhibition. When they got into the air over Rahway on Wednesday the storm came up. It drove them out of their course and instead of sailing in the direction of New York City they were carried out to sea.

They tried to change the course of their balloon, but without success. The first thing they knew was that they were miles from land. In order to save themselves they cut loose from the balloon. Their car was made of willow, and had a canvas covering. The two brothers held on to this. They were about 400 feet high in the air when they cut away from the balloon. It went away from them, and they dropped into the sea.

For six hours they clung to their car, and just as they were about giving up in despair the schooner Mary Jane hove in sight. Capt. Conroy and his crew immediately went to their assistance and took them on board. The brothers were nearly exhausted. To the Captain, after they recovered, they told the loss of the balloon, which, they say, was worth $3,000, and they did not want to lose it. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening when the schooner rescued them. The Captain and the crew tried to find the balloon, but without success, and then the Mary Jane came up the Shrewsbury River and anchored at Monmouth Beach.

Frank and Leo Stevens came here this evening with Capt. Conroy and some of the members of the crew. They immediately notified the janitor of their flat, Mrs. Wanda, that they had been saved. They lost all their clothing and other belongings. They gave Capt. Conroy $100 and offered him $200 more if he could get their balloon. When they learned this evening that it was seen to drop into the water off Sandy Hook they decided to try and recover it, but as Pilot Furrie says it sank there is not much chance of their getting it.

The Stevens brothers are now stopping at the house of Amzi S. Dodd. They are wearing clothing loaned to them by Mr. Dodd. In all their ascensions, the one they just made, they say, was the most exciting. For hours they thought that it would be their last.

MR. CROKER AND TAMMANY.

The Leaders Expect Him to Act in an Advisory Capacity in the Campaign.

The story that Richard Croker would return to this city in time for this year's campaign was reiterated again yesterday. As stated already in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Croker will be back in this country either late in August or in the early part of September. His friends in Tammany declare that he will in no way attempt to resume the leadership of Tammany, but if friends ask his advice on political subjects he will give it. Tammany leaders expect Mr. Croker to act in an advisory capacity to the "machine" upon his return to this city, but they declare that he will not interfere with the work done by Mr. Sheehan or with plans they may have made for the local canvass.

Thomas L. Feltner, the new Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, said yesterday that the Democracy would elect the first Mayor of the Greater New York, but he added that it was entirely too early to talk about names. He said that if the Citizens' Union challenged the Democratic Party to a contest on municipal issues the challenge should be met by Democrats with a united front.

The regular, or "machine," Democrats in Richmond County, under the leadership of Nicholas Muller, are claiming that their county will give 1,500 plurality this year for the Tammany Greater New York ticket. The Democrats count on dissensions in the Republican camp to give them this majority.

LABORING WITH LAUTERBACH.

Republican District Leaders Fear the Result to the Organization if He Retires.

Many of the Republican Assembly District leaders were still engaged yesterday in trying to induce Chairman Lauterbach to remain at the head of the Republican County Committee. He insisted that he would resign at next Thursday's meeting of the Republican County Committee.

He has been its Chairman since the beginning of Republican success in the State and city, and his retirement at this time is not regarded as a good omen by the local Republican leaders. There are two reasons for this. The first is, that many of them believe that Mr. Lauterbach is a good man to have at the front in a local campaign, and the second, that some of these same leaders fear an outbreak in their own ranks in the event of Mr. Lauterbach's retirement.

Some of the district leaders have not approved of Mr. Lauterbach's conduct of the affairs of the organization in recent months. They have been saying that the County Committee was neglecting the real interests of the organization, and that the condition of many of the Republican Assembly district organizations in this county will bear out this opinion.

It is declared by some district leaders that one very important reason why Mr. Lauterbach should remain at the head of the county organization is that there is apt to be much trouble over the selection of his successor. There is a very large number of men now in the Republican County Committee who are in favor of a straight Republican ticket this year. There is also a large number of members of the committee who believe that their local political salvation lies in a union ticket. If these two elements in the Republican machine divide on the question of the selection of a Chairman to succeed Mr. Lauterbach there may be very interesting developments.

Reception to N. A. Sauvanell.

Two hundred of the French residents of this city united last night in giving a reception and testimonial to Nicolas A. Sauvanell, one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, in Tammany Hall. There was a programme of singing by four French choral societies, interspersed with instrumental music by L'Union Musicale, and then E. Vatier introduced M. Sauvanell, who spoke about his experiences in the wreck. M. Vatier afterward presented him with a small bronze medallion. The proceeds of the testimonial will go to M. Sauvanell.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner: prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THEY DON'T AGREE.

This is a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT—small size. We have 'em bigger.

This is a Jersey Mosquito—small size. We have 'em much bigger.

For **INSTANT RELIEF** from **Sting of Mosquito Bites** from **Heat of Sunburn** apply

Pond's Extract

IT IS **Cooling Refreshing Healing**

It is the universally recognized Specific for PILES. (See directions with each bottle.)

For all external wounds and inflamed surfaces a wonderful healer.

Bathe the Aching Head or the Swollen Feet with POND'S EXTRACT. What Comfort!

When the mosquitoes send substitutes to do *their* work, then use something else "just as good" in place of Pond's Extract. But when the mosquitoes come themselves, use nothing but genuine Pond's Extract. Manufactured only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

GEN. WEYLER IS CONFIDENT.

He Says the Triumph of Spain in Cuba Is Very Near—Mr. Fishback in Havana.

HAVANA, May 15.—Mr. G. W. Fishback, the secretary of Mr. W. J. Calhoun, the Special Commissioner sent by the United States Government to investigate the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, and other cases in which Americans are believed to have suffered outrageous treatment at the hands of the Spaniards, arrived here to-day.

Maximiliano Trujillo, a citizen of Venezuela, has been expelled from Cuba on political grounds.

The decision of the Government against the exchanging of bank bills for silver coin has caused a small panic. Prices of bread, milk, and other necessaries of life have doubled in the past few days. The working classes as well as all Government employes, both civil and military, openly express their dissatisfaction against the action of the Government in paying them in scrip, which is 50 per cent. below par. It is believed the Government will no longer accept paper money in payment of taxes. In that event further depreciation of the paper money may be expected.

Volunteers of Coralec, Pinar del Rio, recently captured an insurgent Lieutenant Colonel, Joseph Gonzalez Alvarez, of the Federico Nunez band.

Calixto Soto, a surrendered Lieutenant from the camp of Gen. Gomez, reports that Gen. Gomez, during the Winter campaign, did not cross the River Zaza. He marched through the Santa Teresa, La Majagnon, and La Reforma zones, and is now supposed to be in the vicinity of the last-mentioned place. He wanted to invade the western provinces, but the insurgent Government would not allow him to do this, fearing the superior Spanish forces. Gomez still continues his former tactics, declining to fight, and confining his military operations to light skirmishing. He relies upon time, the wet season, the breaking down of the financial system of the Spanish Government, and the ravages of disease among the Governmental forces to bring about the triumph of his cause.

In the Sancti Spiritus District the insurgents have vegetables and meat, but little clothing.

Gomez has only 506 men with him at present. His physician, Dr. Gustavo Perez Abrea of Havana, accompanies him. Others who are with him are Emilio Guneron, the poet of Santa Clara, and Col. Calunga. His personal escort of fifty well-equipped cavalry is commanded by Bernate Boza. He is also accompanied by an expeditionary regiment, commanded by Vega.

Eugenio Sanchez Agramonte, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Island, could not agree with Gen. Gomez. He accordingly reported to the Cuban Government now located at Puerto Principe Heights.

Reports of the death of Charles Aguirre at Limonar, Matanzas, are confirmed.

Quintin Banderas is reported at Peguitas accompanied by 200 men. Most of his soldiers are blacks. They are well armed, and the members of his staff and his escort are all mounted.

José Castillo, expeditionary chief, has been appointed commander of Sancti Spiritus.

Gen. Gomez confirms the report that Pedro Diaz has been appointed successor to Rius Rivera in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Returning from Arroyo Blanco, in the Province of Puerto Principe, passing by Sancti Spiritus, Capt. Gen. Weyler camped Thursday night at Calabazar. He arrived yesterday morning at Placetas. Being interviewed, he told Señor Canarte, the La Lucha war correspondent, that he was satisfied that the annihilation of the insurrection would be brought about in the near future. He did not believe that there could exist anywhere on the island any great nucleus or rallying point for the enemies of the Spanish Government. Nevertheless, he added, the enthusiasm of the army remained as great as ever. They had made a forced march, few of the men were sick, and they had succeeded in capturing many important documents from Gomez and the Cuban insurgents.

The Trinidad military commander reports that the battalions of Alava and Vizcaya fought at Inferno Limones 100 men commanded by Quintin Banderas. The insurgents finally dispersed, leaving their medicines behind them. Nine of the insurgents were killed, and it was discovered that they were absolutely without clothing. Their mess consisted of horse meat without salt, and Palmiche palm seed. The inability to procure good meat is said to be due to the orders of Capt. Gen. Weyler requiring the concentration of cattle at the principal towns.

The steamer Mascotte has arrived here with Jose Congosto and Rafael Casares, the Spanish Consul and Vice Consul at Philadelphia. They are here on a special mission, having just been accorded an interview with Minister de Lome, the Spanish representative at Washington.

It has just been discovered that what was supposed to be sixty-seven barrels of potatoes in reality contained contraband, the contraband consisting of leaf tobacco shipped to the Canary Islands.

United States Consul General Lee has entered a protest at the palace against the alleged violation and examination of American mail at the Havana Post Office.

Consul General Lee and Special Commissioner Calhoun yesterday visited the city jail and talked with the prisoners there. Among those interviewed were Señor Viondi, attorney for Gen. Sanguilly, and Señor Garcia, the correspondent of a New York newspaper. Señor Garcia is charged with publishing "unreliable and alarming anti-Spanish news." Señor Garcia attempted to plead American citizenship in defense, but so far he has been unable to produce the proofs of this citizenship, and in official circles here it is considered doubtful whether he will be able to demonstrate that he is a citizen of the United States. Many of the Spanish officials believe that Consul General Lee will not be able to do anything for him.

According to official advices received here, Gen. Gomez, fleeing before the columns of Capt. Gen. Weyler, is now in the virgin forests of the Province of Puerto Principe, west of the Jucaro-Moron trocha. Others there are who believe that he has succeeded in crossing the trocha and personally escaping by sea with a few men. It seems to be pretty well settled, however, that he is now at least 400 miles from Havana, and consequently there is little fear of an attack on the city of Havana by the insurgents.

GIFT FROM THE ABRAHAMS.

Brooklyn Institute Enriched by Knight's Painting, "The Sheperdess."

Abraham Abraham of the dry goods firm of Abraham & Straus has presented to the Brooklyn Institute Ridgeway Knight's picture of "The Shepherdess," which was exhibited in the Paris Salon of last year. Mr. Abraham wrote to the institute May 10 offering the gift, and at the meeting of the Board of Trustees Friday it was formally accepted.

Mr. Knight is an American artist who won a gold medal for his painting at Paris in 1889. The catalogue name of "The Shepherdess" is "La Bergere de Rolle Boise." It is a large painting, representing la bergere, the sheherdess, dressed in an idealized costume of the French country side. There is a background of lake and hill with grazing sheep, and a foreground of sun-burned, yellow-brown stalks and weeds.

The Board of Directors of the Art Department of the institute, in accepting the gift, offered resolutions of thanks to Mr. Abraham. After the Rev. Dr. Storrs had spoken to the resolution it was adopted unanimously.

Some other famous pictures painted by Mr. Knight are "The Fugitives," exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1873; "Washerwomen," shown in 1875, and the "Repast During Harvest," in 1876. In 1889 his famous picture, "Calling the Ferryman," won him a gold medal at Paris. In New York City he exhibited "The Veteran," "Othello in the House of Brabantio," "The Antiquary," "The Old Bead," "Dividing the Profits," "Strolling in the Garden," "Washerwomen," "Market Place at Poissy," "Harvest Scene," "Pot au Feu."

SCHOLARS WHO ENTERTAIN.

Attendants of Public School No. 44, Brooklyn, Pleased an Audience.

A large audience was entertained by a programme of musical selections, drill, and recitations, given in Association Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday night, under the auspices of the Art Committee and patronesses of Public School No. 44. The committee in charge consisted of Miss Ella E. Kelley, Chairman; Miss Margaret Matthias, Miss Anna R. Tuite, Miss Emelyn Wilson, Miss Agnes Brennan, Miss Margaret Moore, Miss Louise Tucker, Miss Victoria A. North, and George Frazer. The Principal of the school is W. C. Campbell.

The first number on the programme was "The Pope," sung by the Brooklyn Boys' High School Glee Club, who gave "Mother Winslow" for an encore. Milo Devo then played piano selections from Chopin, and Miss Agnes Vaille sang "Die Stille Rose" most acceptably. Signor Vitale followed with a violin solo, and Miss Emily McElroy recited "Father Phil's Collection." She responded to an encore with "Little Girl's Recitation at Sunday School." V. H. Seaman, Jr., rendered some negro melodies, which were followed by the Montauk Mandolin Club's operatic selection and Arthur S. Somers's solo, "For All Eternity." Prof. W. H. Edwards's recitation, "A Piano Story"; Miss Rosalind M. Arango's violin obligato, and an "Aesthetic Drill," by Miss Kellogg and the graduates of the school, were features of the second part of the programme.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry, April 16, is extended one day.

Leave of absence for twenty-one days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will then report to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Major Gen. James W. Forsyth, having served more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the army, is retired from active service at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter is relieved from the operation of the War Department order of May 5, assigning him to the command of the Department of the Columbia, and is assigned to the command of the Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

Changes made in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's department: Capt. John T. Knight, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at the general depot or the Quartermaster's department, Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the army, of the construction of public buildings at that post, and relieve Capt. John W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Summerhayes, upon being relieved by Capt. Knight, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the army, of the construction of public buildings at that post.

Navy.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus, ordered to the course at the Naval War College, June 1.

Lieut. T. B. Howard, ordered to the Concord, to take draft of men in place of Lieut. J. C. Cressap.

Ensign L. S. Thompson, detached from the Alliance and ordered to the course at the Naval War College.

Lieut. Commander R. G. Davenport, detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Naval Constructor L. Bankson, detached from special duty with the Michigan, Erie, ordered home and granted leave for one month.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Announces the withdrawal of Chicago Sleeping Car from train 25, leaving New York at 8:00 A. M., commencing May 16th, and substitution of a parlor car for Pittsburg.—Adv.

GAMES AT BERKELEY OVAL

Nineteenth Annual Contest of the Interscholastic Athletic Association for the Championship Cup.

ATHLETES FROM SCHOOL

Berkeley Ranks First with Forty-six Points to Barnard's Forty-three—Trinity's Hurdle Racer Establishes a Record—A Fashionable Crowd in Attendance.

Favored by ideal weather, the nineteenth annual Spring games of the Interscholastic Athletic Association attracted large numbers of young students to picturesque Berkeley Oval yesterday. The grounds never appeared to better advantage, and the fringe of dog carts, drags, and other fashionable turnouts on both sides of the grand stand tended to complete the pretty picture.

On the field and track all was animation. Every crack athlete in the private schools was there striving to maintain the prestige of his alma mater. The competitions were spirited and interesting. One record was created—in the 120-yard hurdle race, this being the first time that the Interscholastic Association ever used the three-feet-six-inch hurdles. C. A. O'Rourke of Trinity School won this event in 16 3-5 seconds, and thus secures the honor of holding the record.

One of the most promising performers appearing in the competitions was F. C. Simons of Trinity. He was what the athletic sharps call "green," yet he captured prizes yesterday in clear-cut style. In due time he should make a champion sprinter.

In the matter of points—wins counting 5, seconds 3, and thirds 1—Berkeley came out of the struggle with colors flying, securing 46 to Barnard's 43. Other schools fared as follows: Trinity, 21; Collegiate, 6; Columbia Grammar, 5; Cutler, 5; De La Salle, 5, and Dwight, 3. These points count in the competition for the championship cup, which becomes the property of the school winning it twice. Barnard, Berkeley, and Cutler have each won it once. The award will not be made until after the association's bicycle races, which will be decided at the tournament of the Columbia University Union, at Manhattan Beach, on the 28th inst. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by B. W. Wenman, Berkeley; F. C. Simons, Trinity, second; W. Elmendorf, Collegiate, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by W. R. Sartorius, Barnard; C. C. Warren, Cutler, second; S. N. Arnold, Berkeley, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by C. A. O'Rourke, Trinity; J. D. Tilford, De La Salle, second; F. Bien, Berkeley, third. Time—0:16 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by W. S. Hipple, Barnard; B. White, Berkeley, second; A. Boysen, Berkeley, third. Time—0:53 4-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by A. Boysen, Berkeley; D. S. Adler, Dwight, second; D. D. McGrew, Trinity, third. Time—7:59.

220-Yard Hurdle.—F. Bien, Berkeley, first; E. Johnson, Trinity, second; J. D. Tilford, De La Salle, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by W. S. Hipple, Barnard; A. R. Tomlinson, Barnard, second; J. K. Mills, Trinity, third. Time—2:03.

High Jump.—Won by B. W. Wenman, Berkeley, with a jump of 5 feet 8½ inches; W. Grace, Columbia Grammar, second, with 5 feet 8½ inches; J. Spraker, Berkeley, third, with 5 feet 5½ inches. Wenman tied with Grace and won first prize by the toss of a coin.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Stewart, Barnard, with a put of 42 feet 7½ inches; J. C. Tomlinson, collegiate, second, with 41 feet 8½ inches; G. Miller, De La Salle, third, with 40 feet 1 inch.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by R. Gilson, Berkeley, with a throw of 126 feet 8 inches; M. Page, Trinity, second, with 115 feet; J. Stewart, Barnard third, with 104 feet.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. R. Tomlinson, Barnard; W. S. Hipple, Barnard, second; B. McKee, Berkeley, third. Time—4:59 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by F. C. Simms, Trinity; B. Wenman, Berkeley, second; J. C. Kimball, Cutler, third. Time—0:23 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by W. Sartorius, Barnard; P. J. Ralph, Collegiate, second; C. C. Warren, Cutler, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. D. Kelly, Barnard, with a jump of 20 feet 7¾ inches; T. R. Pell, Berkeley, second, with 19 feet 10½ inches; W. Grace, Columbia, Grammar, third, with 19 feet 5 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by R. Paulding, Berkeley, with a vault of 10 feet 1 inch; T. R. Pell, Berkeley, second, with 9 feet 7 inches; L. Curtiss, Barnard, third, with 9 feet 4 inches.

COLLEGIANS HAVE BAD LUCK.

The Breaking of Two Rudders Brings the Columbia Class Regatta to a Sudden End.

The handsome boathouse presented to Columbia University by Edwin Gould was formally opened yesterday afternoon, when the annual Spring class regatta was held. The boathouse, which is located at the foot of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, is a roomy three-story structure, with balconies and large columns, giving it the appearance of an old Colonial mansion. It cost $20,000.

Tide, wind, and weather favored the race. Shortly before 5 o'clock the 'Varsity crew, which had been out for its regulation ten-mile spin, coached by J. A. B. Cowles aboard the launch Daisy, pulled up to the float, rowing in excellent form. They were given a hearty welcome, and soon housed their boat. In the meantime President Seth Low had arrived. He was at once taken aboard the Daisy, accompanied by Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the university, who was to act as referee of the race. Others aboard the Daisy were Charles Eldridge, A. B. Simonds, C. H. Cindra, Prof. Rees, Dr. W. K. Otis, Capt. Pressprich, and F. S. Bangs.

The junior eight made its appearance first after the signal to both the crews had been given. They rowed in the following positions: B. W. Van Voorhis, bow; R. A. Elliot, No. 2; R. E. Wigham, 3; H. L. Brown, 4; F. P. Kuppel, 5; A. S. Morrow, 6; C. S. Haight, 7; C. H. Machen, stroke, and J. Livingston, coxswain. The sophomores were boated as follows: E. C. Ropes, bow; H. S. Waterman, No. 2; L. M. Rossi, 3; H. Van Wagenen, 4; R. Bigelow, 5; H. Oddie, 6; C. H. Elmer, 7; B. Tilt, stroke, and J. M. Schely, coxswain. The freshmen were placed in the following order: L. Mortimer, bow; H. H. Boysen, No. 2; M. Aronda, 3; J. B. Jones, 4; L. M. McLintock, 5; H. A. Edson, 6; O. W. Eidal, 7; F. A. Kellog, stroke, and M. Bogue, coxswain.

The course was a mile straightaway from One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. While going to the starting point the sophomores broke their rudder and could not row. The juniors and the freshmen, however, were started. They caught the water together and pulled about bow to bow until the quarter was reached, when the freshmen began to draw ahead. At the boathouse the freshmen had increased their lead to a boat's length, rowing a very long stroke with a rapid recovery, and at the finish line they were two lengths ahead. The time was 5:30.

In order to give the sophomores a chance the freshmen offered to row them again over the same course. The sophomores were then boated in the 'Varsity crew's eight, and the two crews rowed for the starting line. This time, however, luck was against the freshmen, for in turning they broke their rudder, and the race was declared off for the day. The two crews will meet some day next week and race.

At 7 o'clock there was an informal reception at the quarters of the freshmen and 'Varsity

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Week Without Special Features Marked by General Activity and Steadiness of Values.

ONLY BARGAINS IN DEMAND

Several Deals Blocked by the Refusal of the Buyers to Accept the Figures Offered—Attractive Sales for This Week.

Although the past week has not been marked by large transactions or other special features, there has been a general activity, indicating that the real estate market is in anything but a demoralized condition. In fact, if the statements of several of the largest brokers can be believed, the market is characterized by a remarkable firmness. No tendency toward a general decrease in prices is noticeable, while, on the contrary, first-class property in all parts of the city shows a steadiness of value, the ultimate effect of which is much more desirable than a spasmodic burst involving a few seven-figured transactions.

Why are there not more sales of importance? Simply on account of the state of the market just referred to. A large class of operators, and not a few investors, hoping to avail themselves of the large amount of depression talk that has been going the rounds, have set up a clamor for bargains. Not that an operator ever goes looking for opportunity to pay for anything more than it is worth, but, he reasons, there ought to be bargains now; owners ought to be willing, under present conditions, to sell at any figure. The owners, on the other hand, rightfully see no reason for any such sacrifice, and there the matter stands. Said a down-town broker a few days ago: "Within the past two months we have had several good-sized deals all but closed. The seller in each case was ready to dispose of the property at a reasonable figure, and had it not been for the unreasonable desire for a bargain, the deals would have been consummated. As it was, there was a gap of $15,000 or $20,000 between the buyers' and sellers' figures, and by no means could they be made to approach each other. A difference in price comparatively insignificant when compared with the amounts involved, has effectually blocked six or seven transactions."

The prevalence of the bargain mania was well shown at the David Jones estate sale in the Trinity Building Salesroom on Wednesday. Standing room within hailing distance of the auctioneer was at a premium. But here again the steadiness of values asserted itself. A good figure stands opposite each piece of property offered, and the opinion is ventured by some that on a few parcels the sellers would have experienced difficulty in getting as good prices at private sale.

The termination of the Greater New York legislation is already showing its effect upon the outlying sections of Brooklyn and throughout the Borough of Queens, and there is every prospect of still further activity in that quarter.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold for Mrs. M. E. Cox, for $64,000, the two five-story flats, 75 and 77 West One Hundred and Second Street, 46 by 110.11.

Dr. Lewis Hallock has sold, for about $54,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 34 East Thirty-ninth Street, 20.6 by 70 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to John Kehoe, 307 and 309 Madison Street, 53 by 92. The buyer will improve the property.

Lowenfeld & Prager have also sold to Kidansky & Fine 24 Forsyth Street, 31 by 100.

The same firm has bought from the estate of Michael Swan the old buildings, 603 and 605 Sixth Street, 50 by 90.10.

William H. Falconer has sold for the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Congregation of Israel, for $24,000, the church, 209 Madison Street, 26.1 by 100.2.

J. W. Nally & Son, with Stabler & Smith, have sold to a Mr. Kingsland, for $34,000, the four-story brick building, 264 Washington Street, 26 by 67.

Charles Buek has sold to Armand De Potter the five-story flat, southwest corner of Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue. In part payment the buyer gives the three-story brick and stone private dwelling, northeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

H. C. Phinney has sold for C. Wagner to the New York University the factory, 413 and 415 East Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 98.9; also, for John P. Balser, to the same buyer, the tenement, 417 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9. It is understood that negotiations are pending by which the university will secure 419 and 421, similar tenements, together with 423 and 425, vacant. The buyer of the property on the south 40 West Thirty-third Street, the sale of which was reported about ten days ago, was Daniel A. Loring.

The Auction Rooms.

Except the sale of the David Jones estate, to which reference has been made, little worthy of note occurred in the auction rooms during the past week. The sale of down-town property by Adrian H. Muller & Son on Tuesday was well attended by brokers and investors. The most attractive parcel, 45 and 47 Liberty Street, was bought by Richard V. Harnett, representing William Zeigler, for $206,000.

Among the sales for the coming week that should bring out the bidders is that by William Kennelly on Wednesday of the three four-story brownstone-front dwellings at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Broadway. Two important sales of lots are scheduled. On Tuesday Philip A. Smyth will offer a large tract at Riverdale and Mosholu, and on Saturday William M. Ryan will sell on the premises 214 Long Island City lots.

There were recorded last week 302 mortgages for $4,175,971, of which 124, for $2,064,746, were at 5 per cent.; 148, for $1,360,125, were at more, and 30, for $731,100, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 298 mortgages for $3,703,613, of which 131, for $1,456,782, were at 5 per cent.; 123, for $1,007,541, were at more, and 44, for $1,239,290, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MAY 17.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 28 Thompson Street, east side, 86 feet north of Grand Street, 19.2 by 94, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,878.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, road from King's Bridge to West Farms, northeast side, Lot 124 on map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 61 by 91 by 50 by 128, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,065.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, northeast corner of Webster Avenue and Spring, or One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, Street, 100 by 82.4 by 102.3 by 110.11, one-story frame building; One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 110.11 feet east of Webster Avenue, 40.1 by 101 by 47 by 102.3, vacant; 2,115 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 17 by 66, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 40 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 358.5 feet west of Central Park West, 18.6 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,619; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, southeast corner of White Plains Boulevard and Cleveland Avenue, known as Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 104.9 by 219 by 100 by 196, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,918.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 529 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 275 feet east of the Boulevard, 19.8 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,759.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, fifty-one lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, on Broadway, Mosholu, Newton, Sylvan, Park View, and Faraday Avenue and Fieldston Road, near Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham executors' sale, 458 and 460 Tenth Avenue, east side, 49.5 feet south of Thirty-sixth Street, 49.4 by 100, six-story brick factory; 60 Sound View Street, north side, 125 feet west of Echo Avenue, New Rochelle, 50 by 147, two-story frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,916.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,374.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 692 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 415 feet west of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,755; subject to other mortgages for $15,500.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 341 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 168.9 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 53 Wooster Street, west side 18.1 feet south of Broome Street, 18 by 75, three-story brick factory; 151 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 600 to 606 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, 100.4 by 181, leasehold, two-story brick stable, together with 207, 209, and 211 West Forty-second Street, at rear of above, 69 by 100.4, two-story brick and frame building.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, Avenue A, north side, Lots 71 and 72, map of new village of Jerome, formerly William's Bridge, 50 by 125. Due on judgment, $2,558.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, First Avenue, south side, Lots 70 and 84 on map of new village of Jerome, 25 by 250. Due on judgment, $1,204.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 1,004 and 1,006 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bristow Street, each 25 by 100, three-story frame flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 261 and 263 Hudson Street, west side, 286 feet south of Spring Street, each 16 by 65, two three-story brick houses, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 33 Morton Street, north side, 80 feet west of Bedford Street, 23.8 by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 170 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21 by 99.11, three-story and basement high stone and brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 89 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,846.

By James T. Boyd, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Charles Goeller, referee, 128 to 129 Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 99.11 by 90, four five-story brick flats, with store in No. 129.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 173, 175, and 177 West Forty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, 60 by 75.3, three five-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,557.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, partition sale, John Duer, referee, 224 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 324.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 16 by 103.3, five-story English basement brown-stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Jesse S. Nelson, referee, 1,933 Lexington Avenue, east side, 78.9½ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, runs north 22.1¼ by east 99 by south 10.11 by west 37.4 by south 2.1¾ by west 61.8, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,891.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, 303 and 305 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,297.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 387 Mount Hope Place, north side, 100 feet west of Fleetwood, or Madison Avenue, 19 by 125, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,820.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 10 West Tenth Street, south side, 152 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26 by 92.8, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 95, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,624; subject to other mortgages for $13,700.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, Valentine Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Clark Street, Lot 4 on map of property of Minna Bresler, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,969.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 1,369 to 1,375 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $45,586.

On the premises, by De Witt H. Lyon, referee, lot at northeast corner of City Island, about 200 feet west of Main Street, adjoining south side of Fordham Avenue extension and land of J. H. Powell; runs north 150, by west 58, by north 150, by east 58. Due on judgment, $2,013.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 29.11½ by 99.11, three-story frame building, with one-story frame building at rear. Due on judgment, $8,071.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, Lot 263 on map of village of Melrose South, 50 by 118.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,446.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.—On the premises, at 1:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 264 lots in Long Island City, on Luyster, Stemler, and Grace Streets, Van Deventer, Wilson, and Flushing Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 73 Pearl Street, 40 Stone Street, and Coenties Alley, for a six-story brick building, with stores and lofts; Elbridge T. Gerry of 261 Broadway, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect; cost, $70,000.

Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 121.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 42.6 by 88.9; Paul B. Pugh of 776 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 88 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for eight three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 50 and 15.6 by 50; John H. Leo of 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Charles Glenn of 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $112,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Tenth Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 64.6 and 25.5 by 75; August Jacob of 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $77,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 83 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 20 by 81; same owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 570 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for three five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 85; William G. Weller of 72 West One Hundredth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 58 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.5 by 80; Irving Bachrach of 375 Greenwich Street and Leopold Schneider of 1,925 Madison Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.6; Schneider & Herter of 354 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owners and architects; cost, $23,000.

Trinity Avenue, northwest corner of Cedar Place, for a two-story brick dwelling, 49 by 24.9; S. O. Phelan of 303 West Eightieth Street, owner; Pollard & Stewart of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

Unionport Road, west side, 78.3 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a one and two-story frame dwelling, with store, 26 by 67; Rosa Bachman of Van Nest, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $3,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, southeast corner of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 62; Joseph Hartman of 779 Forest Avenue, owner; Frank Holmberg of 911 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $3,500.

Jefferson Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 40 by 16; William L. Conway of West Farms, owner; John C. De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $450.

Alterations.

No. 1,290 and 1,292 Broadway, to a three-story brick office building, with billard parlor; D. H. McAlpin of 150 Avenue B, owner; Henry Davidson of 100 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $700.

Fifty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Paul S. Bolger of Yonkers, N. Y., owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Bridge Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Gustav Riedel of Webster Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse of Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, May 15.

ARTHUR ST or Av, 2,464; Bernard Thies to John S. Stiger 1
CATHARINE ST, 58 and 55; Sarah J. Burby to Moses Elmhorn $1
SAME PROPERTY; Emily Gluf to Sarah J. Burby 1
LAND AT UNIONPORT OF JAMES E. Lent; James E. Lent to J. Orlando Harrison 1
LOT 339, Block M, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Henry Berwin 600
MADISON AV, 1,187; Woodbury G. Langdon to Frances Lahey 15,750
MORRIS AV, w s, 50.9 ft s of 148th St, 50.9x irregular; Mary E. Yost to Agnes Yost 1
PROSPECT ST, n w corner of lands of James Brady; runs n 110x e 50x s 110x w 50, City Island; James D. Macdonald to Hannah F. Byrne 1
PROSPECT ST, n s, west of Main St, adjoining the land of Jacob Brady, 50x110, City Island; Francois J. G. Ladd to James D. Macdonald ..... Exchange
VANDERBILT AV WEST, as proposed, centre line at intersection of 170th St, runs n 279.11x e 25.3 to Harlem Railroad x s 280 to avenue x w 25.3; Thomas Wilson to William Coogan 1
WATER ST, 160; Leopold Well to Gustav and Salomon Salomon 1
SAME PROPERTY; Aaron Schubart and others, executors of Henry Schubart, and others, to Leopold Well 33,500
2D ST, s s, part of Lot 366, map of the village of Wakefield, 83.4x114; William S. Mackenzie, or William McKenzie, to Anna Mackenzie 1
5TH AV, 2,180 to 2,190; Günder Johnsen to Henry P. Ansorge and another 66,000
7TH ST, 189; Morris Weiss to Janette Weiman 21,125
25TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Charles Wagner to the New York University 36,000
32D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Margaret Cummings to Mary Keeley 1
57TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 20x90.2; Elizabeth Volzing to Marie E. Dago 100
62D ST, 221 West; Isaac L. Smith to Michael H. Underwood 1
63D ST, n s, 239.7 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x100.05; E. Ellery Anderson to Frederick C. Keale 1
69TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x115.8; Mary L. Fisk to Riverside Association 1
84TH ST, 106 West; Rosina W. Da Cunha to Salome Campbell 1
112TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Theresa Goldsmith to Joseph Rueth and another 39,000
115TH ST, 71 and 73 E; William H. Hall, Jr., to Frances A. Hunter 1
120TH ST, 54 East; Jeannie F. Seymour to Charles L. Folsom 1
120TH ST, 54 East; Charles L. D. Folsom to Jeannie F. Seymour 1
123D ST, 154 West; Clarence W. Francis to Cornelius Walke, trustee, &c. 16,520
130TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 50x99.11; Anna M. F. and Abraham J. F. Van Deventer to Catharine M. E. Gomez, administratrix, &c. 1

Recorded Leases.

COLLINS, Ann, to Peter Ward; 513 East 13th St, store, &c., 5 years 396
OSTERWEIS, Henry, to Frederick Schwarz; 168 Avenue C, store, &c., 3 years 552
TOTTEN, John, to Herman Meyer; n s of 16th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92, stable, &c., 10 years 3,750
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, as trustee of Stephen Whitney, to Philip Schiefer, 5 years 650
WEGENER, Theodore, to George Steringer; 632 Morris Av, store, &c., 5 years $300

Recorded Mortgages.

BYRNE, Hannah F., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Prospect St, n s, west of Main St, City Island, installments $2,200
CAMPBELL, Salone, to Rosina W. Da Cunha; 105 West 84th St, 3 years 3,000
DAGE, Marie E., to Elizabeth Volzing; n w corner of 57th St and Lexington Av, installments 10,000
EGGER, Jacob, to N. Park Collin and George H. Roberts, Jr.; e s of Stebbins Av, 488.4 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 450
EINHORN, Moses, to Sarah J. Burby; 3 and 55 Catharine St, installments 8,500
HENNING, Mary M., to Kate C. Duckworth; s s of 121st St, 207.6 ft e of 3d Av, 4 months 100
SAME to same; s s of 10th St, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 4 months 100
SAME to Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; same property, 11 years 750
HOGAN, Jere P., to Addie A. Sullivan; s s of 146th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 3 months 200
HOLLAND, Sarah E., to John W. Love; 68 East 55th St, 1 year 3,000
JOHNSEN, Günder, to John C. Seibt; s s of 134th St, 85 ft w of 5th Av, collateral 3,200
KANTROWITZ, Joshua, to Isabella Wilson; 652 Broadway and lot at Upper Nyack, N. Y., 1 year 7,229
MACKENZIE, William S., to Mary Wiljen; s s of 2d St, part of Lot 366, map of the village of Wakefield 1,400
McCARTHY, Jeremiah and Catharine, to Isabella A. Wall; s s of Crotona Park 230 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 1
METZLER, John H., to Christian Scherding and another, executors of Christian Stark; w s of Arthur Av, 62.2 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 3,000
NOBLE, James, and Frederick Gauss to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; s e corner of Lexington Av and 98th St, 3 years 7,900
RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Theresa Goldsmith; s s of 112th St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 39,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year 33,000
SALOMON, Gustav and Salomon to Hugo Josephy; 160 Water St, 3 years 16,000
SEAGRIST, Theresa P., and husband to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 42d St, 100 feet west of 8th Av 10,000
STIGER, John S., to William B. Gammell; 2,464 Arthur St or Av, 3 years 1,800
UNDERWOOD, Michael H., to Isaac L. Smith; 221 West 62d St, (installments) 3,000
WILEY, James E., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Sedgwick Av, 450 ft s of an unnamed street, (installments) 3,500
WILLIAMS, Henry D., Bowie Colgate and another, trustees of Frances E. Colgate; w s of Trinity Av, 272.8 ft n of 165th St and adjoining property, 3 years, seven mortgages 24,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CALLENDER, William E., to Gertrude S. Palen ..... Nominal
COLLINS, John J., to Simon Epstein ..... Nominal
GABLER, Emil, and others, executors, &c., of Ernst Gabler, to Agnes H. Nohn ..... Nominal
MEYER, Nellie, to William E. Davies ..... Nominal
NOHN, Agnes H., to Edgar Whitlock $6,119
THOMPSON, Jane, to John F. Steeves 1,200
RIKER, Silvanus S., and others, trustees of Walter Bowne, to William R. Mead 5,000
WHALEN, John, to Annie I. Fitzsimmons ..... Nominal

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 77, 10, 11, 18, and 19, map of the Arden property, Westchester; Edward V. Burton against William Oppenheim and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
11TH ST, 135 and 137 West; Thomas W. Murray against John D. Phyfe and others, (to have deed set aside.)
91ST ST, 113 East; Theophile Herzog and others against Frank E. and Hannah J. Stephens, (to set transfer aside, &c.)
165TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Jacob S. Carvalho against George Tremberger and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

TREMONT AV, 998; Valentine Wetzler against John M. Blauvelt, owner and contractor 320
Hoagland, Robinson & Vaughan against estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, owners; James R. Breen & Son, contractors; Thornton Brothers and Flanagan Brothers, sub-contractors 835
61ST ST, 413 East; Horenberger & Straub against Bertha Eckel and Edward A. Wise, owners; August Hoebermann, contractor 125
80TH ST, s e corner of 74th St, 102.2x135; 123D ST, 251 East, n w corner of 2d Av; Peter Kuhn against William Campbell, as contractor $22

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One of the handsomest RESIDENCES on Rumson Road, near station, house fully furnished, 19 rooms, bathrooms; all improvements; beautiful grounds, stable, &c. Owner going to Europe.
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of good people who have paid money enough for RENT of FALTS to buy a beautiful home, and still they have not saved money enough to make the cash payment ordinarily required for purchase of such a home. To good, reliable citizens I hereby make this unusual offer: I will, at once, put you in possession of a handsome, detached cottage of six to twelve rooms, with all improvements, including concrete cellar and furnace, with one or two full lots, WITHOUT CASH PAYMENT. Monthly payments of $20 to $35 will enable you to OWN YOUR OWN HOME. These houses are accessible to Brooklyn Bridge, ferries, and all parts of Brooklyn for a 5c. fare, and, by recent action of Bridge Trustees, passengers will be carried across the Bridge without charge, and landed at New York City Hall.

LOTS rapidly improving in value for sale on monthly installments of ten dollars each.

C. G. DAVISON, 15 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn; Times Building, New York.

YOU CANNOT BEGIN TO COMPARE

any other investment with a purchase of first-class real estate. Banks fail, railroad securities are hypothecated and life insurance companies are addicted to assessments that you hadn't provided for. A lot in Vandeveer Park with a home on it is a paying investment, for it will cost you no more than rent, and will be at the end of a certain time your own home, with no indebtedness to worry you and no monthly rent payments to meet.

Vandeveer Park is in the heart of Brooklyn, at the corner of Flatbush and Nostrand Avs., within 25 minutes of the Brooklyn City Hall, and 35 minutes from the New York City Hall.

Lots $275 up. $5 or $10 monthly payments.

The transportation service to and from Vandeveer Park is one of the quickest and most frequented in the city. The park is well graded, well lighted, well drained, and well built up. It is high and dry and it is one of the beauty spots of Long Island. We want you to stop paying rent and own your own home. We want to talk to you about Vandeveer Park.

ONLY OFFICE—Junction Flatbush and Nostrand Avs.

Germania Real Estate Co.,
HENRY W. DREYER, Sec.
HENRY A. MEYER, Pres.

West Brooklyn

TAKE A TRIP THESE DELIGHTFUL SPRING DAYS VIA 39TH ST. FERRY

from foot of Whitehall St., New York, then compare the accessibility of this property with any other suburb.

If your place of business is above the City Hall, you can reach the property from the bridge via the Nassau Electric line.

WATER, GAS, &c.
THE SCHOOL PRIVILEGES HERE
Are Among the Best in the City.
A A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
WITH EXCELLENT INSTRUCTORS.
QUEEN ANNE HOUSES

now being built, with all city conveniences, which can be bought on installment plan. Titles insured by

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

SEND FOR PAMPHLETS AND MAP TO
GEORGE A. ALLIN, Secretary,
49TH ST. AND NEW UTRECHT AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ROOSEVELT MANOR,
CRANFORD, N. J.,

The most charming and healthful near-by country place to be found within many miles of New York; high, rolling land, through which winds the picturesque Rahway River; has all city improvements; gas, electric light, artesian water, sewer, graded schools, churches, library, clubhouse, opera house, societies, etc.; four blocks from the depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad; 60 trains daily; forty-five minutes to New York, actual time; lots sold on liberal terms to desirable people only; property restricted; CRANFORD is the healthiest town (State report) in New Jersey. For plans, photographs, and further particulars, address G., Post Office Box 143, New York.

SMALL COTTAGES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
ALSO CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE, REASONABLE TERMS.
J. & T. ADIKES,
GROCERS, JAMAICA, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—For sale: One of the choicest residence properties in Montclair; large house, with all improvements; extensive grounds; fine shade trees; stable and conservatory; location unsurpassed; a rare opportunity. For photo., particulars, price, &c., apply to CLARENCE B. TUBBS, 5 Beekman St., New York. Free list of Montclair property for sale and rent.)

DO YOU WANT TO BUY THE BEST LOCATED roadhouse within seven miles of Brooklyn City Hall on leading cycle and driving road? Apply quick, or you will lose the chance.
C. G. DAVISON, Times Building.

SUPERB GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, ALL improvements, including steam heat and stable, beautiful grounds, within thirty minutes of Madison square, for sale cheap, or will entertain exchange. C. G. DAVISON, Times Building.

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Real Estate, Arverne, L. I.
Adjoining Arverne Hotel.
Insurance and Loans Negotiated.
Notary Public.

GEORGIA FARMS.—Virginia Homesteads; all sizes of Southern property for sale cheap. SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT CO., 30 Broad St., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

4% MONEY

We have funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

West End Av. and 90th St.

Five elegant 3½-story Houses, each 19x58x ex. 14, lot 100

THE DEMAND OF TURKEY

An Indemnity of £16,000,000 Said to be the Amount Asked from Greece.

PREVESA WILL SURRENDER

The Turkish Garrison Sends a Deputation to Say It Is Ready to Capitulate—Greeks Bombarding Nikopolis—Pharsalean Villages Burned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The sum of £16,000,000 is mentioned here as the amount of the indemnity which Turkey will demand from Greece.

Placards have been posted in the Stamboul quarter, protesting against the shedding of Mussulman blood, on the ground that the sacrifices imposed upon Turkey by the war are out of proportion to the advantages she can gain.

By command of the Sultan eleven wounded Turkish soldiers were placed in the court of the Mosque yesterday, while his Majesty passed upon the occasion of the Selamik.

THE PREVESA GARRISON.

Turks Offer to Surrender to the Greek Forces.

ATHENS, May 15.—A private dispatch just received here from Arta says that the Turkish garrison at Prevesa, at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Arta, which has been besieged by the Greek land and sea forces almost from the outbreak of the war, has sent the Greek Archbishop and five notabilities of Prevesa to the commander of the besieging Greek army with a message saying that the Turkish force is ready to capitulate to the regular forces of Greece.

The Greeks have been bombarding Nikopolis, north of the City of Prevesa, and on the peninsular of that name, since early this morning.

Five hundred Greek soldiers and twenty officers arrived here to-day from the Island of Crete. They received an ovation from the populace.

A detachment of Turkish cavalry appeared at Dokomos at daybreak this morning, but retired on seeing the Greek advance posts.

The Turks have burned all the villages around Pharsalos.

KING GEORGE BUYS AN ESTATE.

Villa Klusemann, in Upper Austria, May Be His Future Home.

BERLIN, May 15.—An agent of King George of Greece has purchased Villa Klusemann, at Muhlwang, on the River Traun, a small place near Gmunden, in Upper Austria. According to current gossip, King George will eventually retire to his new estate in Austria.

LORD JUSTICE BARRY DEAD.

The Man Who Prosecuted the Fenians in Ireland in 1868.

DUBLIN, May 15.—The Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry, Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, since 1883, who, as Solicitor General for Ireland in 1868, prosecuted the so-called Fenians, is dead.

He was born in 1822, was admitted to the Irish bar in 1848, was made a Queen's Counsel in 1859, was a Member of Parliament for Dungarven from 1865 to 1868, was Solicitor General for Ireland from 1868 to 1870, and was Attorney General from 1870 to 1872.

IN MEMORY OF O'CONNELL.

A Requiem Mass at the Irish College in Rome.

ROME, May 15.—The anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell, who died May 15, 1847, at Genoa, was observed to-day by a requiem mass celebrated at the Irish College. A draped catafalque bearing the arms of O'Connell and Ireland and the erect figure of an angel with a scroll inscribed "Emancipation" was placed near the altar.

Cardinals Vaughan and Satolli, several Irish and English Bishops and the pupils of the English-speaking colleges at Rome were present.

Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington and now Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, delivered the funeral oration.

An Earthquake in Sicily.

ROME, May 15.—Advices received from Trapani, a seaport town of Sicily, are to the effect that an earthquake shock occurred there at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Reports from Messina, Sicily, indicate that a severe hailstorm took place there, great damage resulting, the nut trees especially suffering.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BERLIN, May 15.—Mr. Herbert G. Squires, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy here, is seriously ill.

BERLIN, May 15.—Mr. F. W. Kickbusch, the United States Consul at Stettin, was married on Tuesday last to Miss Katharine Hagen, a grandchild of the famous German tenor.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Seventy houses in the best part of Dorogobush, in the Province of Smolensk, two churches, and the Government buildings have been destroyed by fire.

BERLIN, May 15.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Edwin E. Uhl, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. John B. Jackson, and Mrs. Jackson dined with the Imperial Chancellor on Wednesday. Mrs. Uhl has gone to Paris.

BERLIN, May 15.—Miss Edith Danquart, an American governess, committed suicide at Wiesbaden on Wednesday by shooting herself through the heart. The motive for her self-destruction is supposed to be the failure of the Bank of America, where she kept her savings.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Law to Provide for Counsel Fees in Certain Cases.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—Gov. Black has signed the bill of Senator Page, which changes the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the awarding of counsel fees by courts by including compensation fees for final appeals from judgments of lower courts and by placing a maximum of $500 where now no maximum exists, except in the pleasure of the Judge. Under the old law, it has been held that appointed counsel appealing from the conviction of a client destitute of means is not entitled to his expenses on the appeal, but only in the original action. This new law provides as follows:

"When services are rendered by counsel in pursuance of such assignment in a case where the offense charged in the indictment is punishable by death, or on an appeal from a judgment of death, the court in which the defendant is tried, or the action or indictment is otherwise disposed of, or by which the appeal is finally determined, may allow such counsel his personal and incidental expenses, upon a verified statement, and also reasonable compensation for his services in such court, not exceeding the sum of $500, which allowance shall be a charge upon the county."

Gov. Black also signed the following bills to-day:

Mr. Garby's—Authorizing the Governor to name a commission of five to establish Silver Lake Park, in Richmond County, and also to plan for the establishment of a system of parks in the county.

Mr. Austin's—Authorizing the College of the City of New York to expend $800,000 in the procuring of new grounds.

Mr. Garby's—Prohibiting the construction of a railroad on Tompkins Avenue and St. Mark's Place in the village of New Brighton.

Mr. L. E. Brown's—Confirming the appointment by the Department of Public Parks in New York City of Isaac C. Tyson on the Park Police force.

Mr. Peterson's—Authorizing the City of Jamestown to spend $250 annually for the proper observance of Memorial Day.

Mr. Bondy's—Imposing a State tax of twenty-one one hundredths of a mill for the purpose of paying the expenses of superintendence, maintenance, and ordinary repairs of the canals. This tax is included in the regular tax rate.

FOREIGN THEATRICAL NEWS.

Bayreuth Will Lose Several Famous Artists Who Appeared There Last Season.

LONDON, May 15.—The performances at Bayreuth this year will be deprived of the services of several famous artists who appeared last season. This list will include the brothers de Reszke. Frau Ellen Gulbranson and Frau Schuer will assume the rôles of Brunnhilde and Sieglinde, in the performances of the "Niebelungen Ring"; Herr Burgstaller and Herr Gruning will share the part of Siegfried, Herr Perron and Herr von Rooy will appear as Wotan, and Herr Gruning and Herr Vogl will be the Siegmund.

Charles Frohman, who has already acquired the claim to rank as a leading London manager, will, in conjunction with George Edwardes, produce here "The Good Mr. Best," the new American farce by John McNally. It is probable that the play will be done at the Garrick, though the unbounded success of "My Friend the Prince," now running at this house, renders the date of representation extremely problematical.

Nell Burgess, who has met with considerable success with his "County Fair" at the Brixton Theatre, will transfer that play to the Princess's Theatre about June 7. At the latter house the piece will have the advantage of an exceedingly large and deep stage, which will be of immense advantage in the scene of the horse race.

Fitzroy Gardner, who established the weekly periodical entitled Woman, and who for the past two years has been Beerbohm Tree's business manager, accompanying the actor on his last American tour, has resigned his position, and has been succeeded by Henry Dana, formerly of the Globe Theatre.

"SECRET SERVICE" IN LONDON.

Mr. Gillette's Company Received with Great Applause.

LONDON, May 15.—The Adelphi Theatre, long devoted to English melodrama, gave an enthusiastic reception to Gillette's "Secret Service," produced to-night with the same cast as in America. The house was crowded. Among those in attendance were Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador; Mrs. Hay, and Miss Hay; Miss Davis of Washington, and many other Americans.

There were repeated recalls after each act, and at the end Mr. Gillette made a speech, which was loudly cheered. He thanked the audience for the cordial reception which had been given him, and said that the company had awaited with trepidation and curiosity the verdict of a foreign country, but the reception showed that the members of the company were not in a foreign country, and the only fear which he now had was that the kind applause had been undeserved.

POLYTECHNIC FIELD DAY.

Annual Spring Games Held at Eastern Park, Brooklyn.

The annual Spring field day of the Polytechnic Institute was held yesterday at Eastern Park, Brooklyn. Four of the sixteen events—100-yard dash, half-mile run, 220-yard dash, and mile bicycle—were reserved for the Poly Preps, as the scholars of the Preparatory School are called. Teams representing the classes of '97, '99, and 1900 competed in the relay race.

The events of the day, with the winners and the records made, were:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Webb, '99. Time—0:10 3-5. 100-Yard Dash for Poly Press.—Won by Wiedeman, scratch. Time—0:11 2-5. One-Mile Bicycle Handicap, (Poly. Prep.)—Won by Persons, scratch. Time—2:46 3-5. 220-Yard Dash.—Won by Webb, '99. Time—0:24 3-5. One-Mile Bicycle.—Won by Chawgo, '95. Time—2:38 2-5. 880-Yard Run.—Won by Fraser, 1900. Time—2:18 1-5. 220-Yard Dash, (Poly Prep.)—Won by Gill. Time—0:26 2-5. Pole Vault.—Won by Simmons, '97, 7 feet 11 inches. Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Howes, '97, 31 feet 4½ inches. 220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Webb, '99. Time—0:29 4-5. Half-Mile Run, (Poly Prep.)—Won by F. A. Smith. Time—2:45. Two-Mile Bicycle.—Won by Chawgo, '99. Time—7:12 2-5. Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Hower, '97, 66 feet. One-Mile Relay, (Institute Interclass.)—Won by class '99—Webb, Behr, Ackerman, and Patten; class 1900—Fraser, Miesik, Young, and Boetzksz. Time—3:54 2-5.

Favors Dayton for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Democratic Party wishes to nominate a man for Mayor who will command a great number of independent votes it has such a man (as a correspondent of THE TIMES recently intimated) in Charles W. Dayton, late Postmaster of New York. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the work of Mr. Dayton in the Post Office Department, as the vast improvements and extensions of the service throughout the city during the past four years bear eloquent testimony to the great efficiency of his administration. The city needs a man of executive and administrative ability in the mayoralty chair, and it also needs, I believe, a man of Democratic principles. Of the former, his record of the past four years is Mr. Dayton's recommendation; of the latter, his standing of many years in the Democratic Party is unquestioned. There are a great many citizens who, while thoroughly sympathizing with the desire of the Citizens' Union to honor men unfettered to partisan "machines," strongly resent the implication that it is necessary to go outside of the Democratic Party to find a fitting candidate for the Mayoralty nomination of Greater New York. The experience of the past three years is not a cheering or an inspiring theme to attract voters to the new citizens' movement, and if the mistake of nominating a Republican is again to be made, the movement will meet with deserved defeat. Let the Democratic Party nominate a man of Mr. Dayton's standing—or, better still, nominate Mr. Dayton himself—and the "good citizens" will swell the ranks of its voters, and success will be assured.

WALTER J. EAGLE.

New York, May 11, 1897.

Miss Nielsen Going Abroad.

At the close of the present season of the Bostonians at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Miss Alice Nielsen, the present prima donna, will leave the company and go to Europe, where she will study. Miss Nielsen's place will be taken next season by Miss Hilda Clark.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure covers the lake regions, the central valleys, the Atlantic and Gulf States. The pressure is generally low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, with a storm centre to the north of Montana. The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley and in all the districts east of the Mississippi River. It has fallen on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau and generally throughout the Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature is lower in the South Atlantic States and warmer in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and throughout the Rocky Mountain slope. Showers have occurred in New England near the Atlantic coast, and on the Southern Rocky Moutain plateau. Fair weather has prevailed in all other districts. The weather will be generally fair in all districts except near the middle Atlantic coast and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will rise slowly throughout the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	59	51	59
6 A. M.	60	54	57½
9 A. M.	62	58	60
12 M.	75	62	65
4 P. M.	77	65	68
6 P. M.	74	68	67
9 P. M.	71	60	64
12 P. M.	67	57	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1896	68
Corresponding date last twenty years	59

Royal Blue Line.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. On and after Sunday May 16th, trains will leave New York, station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street:

For Philadelphia at 4:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays at 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt.—Adv.

SUNDAY CARS IN TORONTO.

They Will Be Run To-day for the First Time.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 15.—For the first time in the history of the city, street cars will run in Toronto to-morrow. The question of Sunday cars is one that has agitated this city for the past ten years. Under the charter of the street railway company, a vote of the citizens was allowable every third year as to whether cars should run on the Sabbath or not. Three times has the question been voted upon. Seven years ago the majority against the running of cars was over 2,000. Three years later a second vote was taken, and the adverse majority was cut down to 900.

To-day the citizens voted in favor of the cars by a majority of 479. The vote cast was one of the largest ever polled in this city in any election, 32,387 people going to the polls and casting their ballots. The vote was as follows: For cars, 16,433; against cars, 15,954.

The Board of Trade and the merchants generally declared themselves in favor of the cars. The clergy of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist Churches opposed what they called the desecration of Toronto's "quiet Sabbath" and threaten to appeal to the courts to have the election declared illegal.

PEARY AND LUMHOLTZ DINED.

They Tell the Camp Fire Club of Their Travels.

The annual dinner of the Camp Fire Club was held at the Gerlach last night. About fifty members and guests were present.

Dr. R. T. Morris presided and acted as toastmaster. The guests of honor were Lieut. R. E. Peary of the United States Navy and Prof. Paul Lumholtz.

Prof. Lumholtz told of his travels in Mexico and Australia, and Lieut. Peary narrated some of his Arctic experiences.

Among those present were W. T. Hornaday, Dr. W. A. Valentine, W. E. Coffin, T. R. Coffin, H. S. Watson, L. C. Whiton, Tappan Adney, Harry Watkins, J. H. Seymour, Frank Seaman, G. O. Shields, E. Seton Thompson, Luther G. Kelly, Dr. K. D. Stebbins, Dr. J. K. Tuthill, A. A. Brower, D. E. Starr, and Dr. P. T. O'Hanlon.

NEWSDEALER IN A TRAP.

Bought Magazines Below Cost from a Man in a Policeman's Custody.

Detective Sherwood of the Elizabeth Street Station arraigned Julius Weil, thirty-two years old, of 286 Second Street, before Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. Weil drives a delivery wagon for the American News Company, and its Superintendent, Joseph F. Murphy, acoused him of stealing magazines from the packages intrusted with him to deliver and selling them below cost to newsdealers. Magistrate Kudlich did not deem the evidence sufficient to hold Weil for trial, so he remanded him to the Elizabeth Street Station in the detective's care, and told the latter to secure more conclusive evidence of Weil's guilt.

Accordingly Detective Sherwood secured a dozen monthly magazines, valued at about $2, and took Weil to Frank Eddig's newsstand, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, where Eddig purchased the lot from Weil for 75 cents, and was at once arrested. Eddig is twenty-one years old, an Italian, and lives at 178 Seventh Avenue. Both prisoners will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

MRS. MANY TRIUMPHED.

She Broke a Billiard Cue over the Head of a Delinquent Customer.

Thomas J. Kelly, thirty-eight years old, of 311 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, was arrested last night, charged with assaulting Mrs. Lizzie Many, who keeps a saloon at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street. When complainant and prisoner appeared in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House Kelly was in a much worse condition than Mrs. Many.

Kelly and a party of friends went into Mrs. Many's saloon about 9 o'clock. They had several drinks, and then went into the back room to play pool. After playing half a dozen games, they walked out, refusing to pay. Mrs. Many followed, beseeching them to pay what they owed. Kelly, who had taken a billiard cue with him, struck her on the shoulder and in the neck with it.

Mrs. Many is a strong woman and Kelly was no match for her. She took the cue away from him and belabored him about the head, shoulders, and body, so that he got down on his knees and begged for mercy. She allowed no quarter, and he did the next best thing—he ran. Mrs. Many followed, still belaboring him until the cue broke in two. Then she stopped and allowed two policemen, who were attracted by the shouts of the triumphant woman, to pursue Kelly. They arrested him and took him to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where he was locked up. Then Mrs. Many went back to her saloon.

AT THE IRISH FAIR.

Anniversary of Daniel O'Connell's Death Commemorated.

The donkey races at the Irish Fair, which is being held at the Grand Central Palace, will continue to delight the evening visitors throughout the coming week, and puzzle the wits of those who do not know that the last beast in wins the prize. Each donkey will, as usual, be ridden by the owner of some other contestant, who will unselfishly try to bring his mount in first. Quarter stick fencing contests by Irish experts, and Irish character dances by some of the buxom immigrant girls who have recently landed will supplement the attractions of the donkey races. Mascot, the can-eating goat of Dublin, will meet a Harlem "billy" goat in a fierce bucking contest.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights Capt. "Jack" Crawford, the poet-scout, will recite cowboy sermons and songs. A contest is also to be arranged between Flanagan and Mitchell, the shot putters. The ceremonies last night in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Daniel O'Connell's death brought out a large number of Irish patriots. Col. Moran and the Irish Volunteers met a delegation of some 1,200 men at Forty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, and marched with them to the palace, where Senator Grady made the speech of the evening. Judge J. H. McCarthy also spoke.

Hurt by a Fractious Horse.

John Muller of 208 East Fortieth Street was painfully injured last night while driving on Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Fortieth Street, by a horse ridden by Edward C. Parrish of Troop A. It became frightened, reared, and plunged, and finally ran away. While rearing it struck Mr. Muller in the face with one of its hoofs, breaking his glasses and driving a piece of glass into his cheek. Mr. Muller's injuries were dressed and the glass extracted from the wound.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 15.—John Nelson, an employe at the dry docks, was this morning struck and killed by the Long Branch train at the First Avenue crossing. His body was badly mangled. He was about forty years of age.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 15.—An elderly man with his throat cut was found on the public highway, near Reidsville, to-day. He could not articulate, but wrote on a slip of paper that he was Charles Preston, a public-school teacher, and had been attacked by two young white men, who carried him into the woods and cut his throat when they found he had no money.

NEEDLES, Cal., May 15.—Murderer Ahvote was pursued by a Piute Indian, Sam, overtaken forty miles from El Dorado Cañon, at Cotton Island, in the Colorado River, and killed. The body of Charles Mohaghan was brought down to Needles last night and will be buried to-morrow. Local feeling is very strong. The Mojave and Chamahaueva Indians mustered in great numbers this morning, all eager to aid in capturing the murderer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—Ex-Postmaster Hetsch of Newport, Ky., indicted for embezzlement while Postmaster, pleaded guilty to-day in the United States court before Judge Barr. Sentence was suspended until December, to allow the defendant to make a plea for clemency. Edward Air, clerk in the Newport Post Office, who some time ago pleaded guilty to opening letters and had his sentence suspended to allow him to make a plea for clemency, having failed to secure it, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary.

YACHTING SEASON OPENED.

Huguenot Club Holds a Regatta on the Sound—Clever Seamanship Shown by Amateur Tars.

The Huguenot Yacht Club had an interesting regatta yesterday afternoon off its clubhouse at New Rochelle. The regatta was the first of the season, and brought together fifteen yachts belonging to the small sloop and all the catboat classes. The wind was not favorable for good racing. At the start it was blowing lightly from east by south. When the races were half over it got lighter and fluky, shifting first to the southward and then back more to the eastward. The start was made at 2:25 for the sloops and big catboats.

The Wahneta was the first across the line, with Celia, handled by Irving Zerega, next, and Houri, with Charles Davis at the helm, third. Then came the new twenty-footer Keneu, with her builder and designer, "Larry" Huntington, steering. Dosoris II., Modesta, and Jester followed in the order named. The second division was started at 2:30. Hope, with Arthur Iselin at the stick, and No Name, handled by "Left" Huntington, had been waiting around the starting line, and when the signal was given, Arthur Iselin shot the Hope first over and well to windward of the No Name. Melita, Elwina, Win or Lose, Mary S., Jonquil, and Narrioch was the order of the others.

All were on the starboard tack, and it was a beat to the first mark, the stripea buoy off Execution Rock. Kenau was the first to break tacks, and Hope followed. The Houri gradually worked into the leading position, and she tacked around the buoy first, at 2:55. Celia was only half a minute behind, and then came Dosoris, 3:01:30; Kenau, 3:03:35, and Jester, 3:04:00. With booms eased off to port, they had the wind almost free for the next mark. It grew lighter, and then hauled southerly. Celia jibed at 3:10, and the others followed her example.

The second mark was the red buoy off the Hen and Chickens. Houri turned first at 3:29:45, Celia at 3:30:00, Dosoris at 3:30:50, and then Kenau. It was a rush on the port tack to the finish, and the Houri looked so much like a winner that W. Burton Hart, Jr., her owner, was congratulated on his success. Irving Zerega, who had the stick on the Celia, is never beaten until the line is crossed. He carefully worked the tide, and, sneaking up on the Houri, forced that boat about just at the finish, and tacking round the judges' boat, won the race by a few seconds. The finishing times were: Celia, 4:04:03; Houri, 4:04:40; Dosoris, 4:09:30; Kenau, 4:11:13; Jester, 4:20:00; No Name, 4:20:51; Wahneta, 4:21:48; Mary S., 4:36:09; Jonquil, 4:38:17; Win or Lose, 4:38:29; Edwina, 4:36:38; Hope, 4:39:20; Narrioch, 4:40:53. "Tom" Weber sailed the Surprise over the course. She started at 2:30:00 and finished at 4:40:49.

The Kenan is the first of the new twenty-footers. She is the new type of boat, but did not show up very well in the light airs. The No Name is a fifteen-footer, very much like the Kenan, and is for a Western yachtsman.

The Dosoris and Kenan had walkovers in their classes. In the twenty-five-foot cabin cat class the race was very close. Win or Lose won, beating Mary S. seven seconds and Jonquil fifteen seconds.

Neither Jester nor Wahneta had been measured, but on elapsed time Jester won by 1:48. Celia defeated the Houri 37 seconds, Edwina defeated the Narrioch 1:42, corrected time, and No Name beat the Hope 18:29, elapsed time. Following is the table:

CABIN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

	Elapsed. Time.	Corr'ted Time.
Yacht and Owner.	Length.	
Dosoris II.—G. T. Vall....	29.46 1:44:30	1:44:30

CABIN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Jonquil—W. Warner..	24.46 2:06:17	2:06:17
Mary S.—E. D. Hall, Jr..	24.50 2:06:09	2:06:09
Win or Lose—John S. Appleby	23.70 2:06:29	2:06:29
Melita—O. H. Chellborg....	did not finish.	

CABIN SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Modesta—C. Whann.....	did not finish.	
Wahneta—Aldrich & Henry....	1:56:48	Not m's'd.
Jester, (yawl)—E. W. Robinson.	1:55:00	Not m's'd.

OPEN SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Celia—W. S. Gould.....	1:39:03	1:39:03
Houri—E. L. Hart Jr.....	1:39:40	1:39:40

OPEN SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Keneu—M. Clark.....	1:46:13	1:46:13

OPEN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'ted Time.
Edwina, J. N. Gould.....	21.44	2:06:38	2:06:38
Narrioch, J. F. Townsend..	18.11	2:10:58	2:08:20

OPEN SLOOPS—15-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'ted Time.
No Name, L. D. Huntington		1:50:51	....
Hope, Arthur Iselin.....	15.00	2:09:20	....

REV. DR. SMYTH IN DANGER.

A New Haven Minister's Life Threatened by W. R. Clinton, Who Was Arrested on His Way to Execute His Threat.

NEW HAVEN, May 15.—W. R. Clinton of West Haven was arrested to-day by Police Captain Cowles because of a threat of assassination which Clinton sent by mail this afternoon to the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, pastor of Center Church, the most ancient and aristocratic of New Haven's churches, and of which Clinton is a member.

He was arrested just as he was leaving his home to carry his threat into execution, and two heavily loaded revolvers were found on his person.

Cliniton has the hallucination that Dr. Smyth has cheated him out of $12,000 by securing patent rights on a machine of his invention. He has written several letters to the clergyman asking him to return the $12,000. Within the last few days, the letters became so frequent and threatening that Dr. Smyth became alarmed and reported the matter to the police this afternoon.

Soon afterward he received a special delivery letter from Clinton saying that unless the money was forthcoming inside of an hour and a half he would assassinate him.

When arrested Clinton admitted that he was going to carry out his purpose if he did not get his money. He will be examined as to his sanity to-morrow.

CHIEF CONLIN SEEKS ADVICE.

Consults the Corporation Counsel About the Raines Law.

Chief Conlin advised the Police Inspectors yesterday, giving explicit instructions as to the strict enforcing of the Raines law. He also consulted with Corporation Counsel Scott as to that part of the law which relates to the room behind a barroom.

The Chief feels inclined to dissent from Magistrate Cornell's opinion that nothing but a solid partition, without a door between the rooms, complies with the provisions of the law. He believes that any permanent partition between the rooms is sufficient, in view of that part of the law which says that persons holding liquor tax certificates may sell liquor in an outbuilding, yard, or garden.

Numerous applications for "all-night" licenses have been entered in the past week, and all of those coming from places of bad reputation have been refused.

All commanding officers have been instructed that cases where they have reason to doubt that windows in buildings are of the size required by law should be promptly reported to the Chief, that the Board of Health and Building Department may be notified.

STILL AN UNLUCKY SHIP.

Under a New Name the Oakes Meets More Mishap.

The three-masted ship New York, formerly the T. F. Oakes, which has been loading case oil at Greenpoint for China, was transporting to the Congress Street stores, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the tide slackened her tow line. The hawser got befoul of the martingale and when it tautened it carried away the jibboom at the bowsprit, cap and all attached. Several riggers were immediately put aboard to make repairs.

The New York is now commanded by Capt. Peabody of sea serpent fame, and a popular master. Difficulty is being found, however, in getting a crew for the vessel because of the awful experience of the last crew that sailed in her.

A RAILROAD FORECLOSURE.

Sale of Property of the Duluth and Winnipeg Terminal.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 15.—Under a decree of foreclosure issued by the United States Court last April, the entire property on the Duluth and Winnipeg Terminal Company, in Douglas County, consisting of ore docks on Allouez Bay, railroads and rolling stock, was sold this morning by Commissioner Henry S. Butler.

The property was bid in by Attorney Edward J. Manay of New York, who represented a committee consisting of John W. Sterling, John A. Garves, and George H. Church, who in turn represented the company's bondholders, and Peter White of St. Paul, a judgment creditor for $50,000. The sale was under a mortgage of $150,000, given in 1892 to the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Maryland. The property was bid in for $475,629, which includes mortgage, judgment, $250,000 in bonds, and interest.

GARDEN PARTY FOR CHARITY

Held in Bronxville in Aid of the New York Kindergarten Association.

SOCIETY WELL REPRESENTED

Artists Residing in the Neighborhood Entertained Guests in Their Studios—Financial Results Good.

A Shakespeare garden party in aid of the New York Kindergarten Association caused an exodus of several hundred society people from this city to Bronxville yesterday afternoon. The invitations were in the language of Jaques in "As You Like It":

"Who doth ambition shun,
And loves to lie i' the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
And pleased with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither."

Like Rosalind, the wanderer in the Park met messages attached to almost every tree. A bank reserved for bicyclists had several apostrophes to the wheel, whose significance was apparent. One, from King Lear, read "Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it," and another from the same play, "'Tis true the wheel is come full circle."

The casino was the main attraction during the afternoon. The interior was decorated with white and blue iris, scarlet canna, and red tulips, and the huge fireplace, which was posted as "The tomb of the Capulets," was filled with flowering dogwood. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, Mrs. Edmund C. Stedman, Mrs. Arthur M. Wellington, Mrs. Daniel M. Rollins, Mrs. Tudor Jenks, Mrs. William Y. Lawrence, Mrs. John Bates, Mrs. A. E. Stratton, and Mrs. W. H. Atkinson received in the casino. In the same place an exhibition and sale of sketches and water colors, donated by a number of well-known artists, was held. John Barry and Miss McKinney were in charge, and among the many contributors were Miss Mildred Howells, Reginald Birch, Lorenzo Hatch, Edward Gay, Thomas Moran, Russell Green, Wilbur Foote, William S. Low, Edward Simmons, Otto Bacher, and Mrs. F. Gotthold.

A tea table was looked after by Mrs. Richard Smith, Mrs. J. G. Quimby, Mrs. John Bates, Mrs. W. H. Atkinson, Miss Clark, Miss Grey, and Mrs. Bacher. Beneath a rustic canopy outside the Casino the Twelfth Regiment Band gave a concert of popular music during the afternoon. Later in the day the floor of the Casino was cleared and given over to the young people for dancing.

Among those who entertained at their studios were William S. Low, the mural decorator, whose atelier contained among many objects of interest, a bas relief of his intimate friend, Robert Louis Stevenson, dictating one of his novels, and William H. Howe, the animal painter and pupil of M. de Thoren, the Austrian animal painter. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Stedman also received a number of the guests and allowed them to see Mr. Stedman's famous autograph collection, which includes the names of nearly all America's noted poets.

The gardeners of the neighborhood sent many flowers and flowering shrubs to aid the charity. These were sold under the supervision of Mrs. Marshall Ayres, Miss Rose Morse, Miss Ida Madairy, Miss May Burnett, and others. Under a spreading willow a lemonade booth was much patronized. At this were Miss Laura Sedman, Miss Bessie Wellington, and Miss Mamie Ferris, with several others. There were also tables for the sale of books and for cake and cream. All were well patronized, and the afternoon netted a considerable fund toward the Kindergarten Association's support.

Literary people formed no small proportion of the guests, among whom were many artists and society people of prominence. Richard Watson Gilder, Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, and Mrs. Candace Wheeler were among the visitors, and a few of the others were Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Henry H. Dimock, Mrs. Robert Abby, Mrs. C. B. Longstreet, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Miss Marguerite Merrington, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Lathrop, Francis Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell, the Misses Rockefeller, Col. Corbin, Mrs. A. E. Stratton, Miss Lucy Butman, Mrs. Bryson, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Bosworth, Mrs. Best, Mrs. J. H. Van Emburgh, Mrs. W. A. Terry, and Mrs. Horace Deming.

At 6:30 o'clock the New York City residents left on a special train. Nearly every one brought back a large bunch of flowers or a branch of flowering dogwood. When they arrived at the Grand Central Station they appeared like a large May party returning.

Hamilton W. Mabie is now President of the Kindergarten Association, which maintains about fifteen kindergartens. It has been influential in the establishment of kindergartens as part of the public school system. Of its work, Richard Watson Gilder said yesterday: "The kindergarten is not only now regarded as right in principle, but also as a most valuable civilizer. Literally, it makes clean, intelligent, and civil the little people of our streets, and it tends to make better homes in the tenement districts. Our people are rapidly waking up to the utility of these schools in the cause of good citizenship. You cannot catch your citizen too early in order to make him good."

MME. CALVE OBJECTED.

She Would Not Occupy a Room Where Nordica Had Been.

CHICAGO, May 15.—"I don't care for that room; any one but that," said Emma Calvé to-day at the Auditorium Annex Hotel. The famous singer continued to fire broadsides of French at the hotel clerk, objecting to a room on the fourteenth floor. She was afterward sent to Room 1,614, where she explained her dislike to the room in question.

"Don't you know," she said in French, "that 1,402 was occupied by Mrs. Nordica at one time. What would my friends think if I had the same room?" and the singer shrugged her shoulders in a scornful manner. Calvé is to sing in concert here next week.

On her way from Ann Arbor to-day, a "great, big, horrid man" insisted on coming to Chicago with her. "He heard my name was Calvé," related the singer, "and came over to our apartment, and in such terrible French endeavored to say nice things to me. Do you know, I believe he must have been drinking cognac. He was very, very angry when the conductor made him go away. He frightened me for a few moments."

GOV. O'FERRALL AROUSED.

He Is Not a Candidate for the United States Senate.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—Gov. O'Ferrall, who has been severely and constantly criticised by the Democratic press of Virginia ever since his refusal last year to support the Chicago platform, is out in a spicy card to-day. A local paper a few days ago intimated that the Governor was in the race against Daniel for the United States Senate. The charge was apparently based upon the fact that the Executive is to resume his public oratory.

"The local paper," Gov. O'Ferrall says in his card, "proceeded to say that the fact that I had accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address on Memorial Day at Hollywood was regarded as evidence that I intended to become a candidate for United States Senator against the Hon. John W. Daniel. By whom it was so regarded is not stated, but I challenge any man to name a human being besides the writer who ever expressed such an idea."

MR. ENGLISH'S TENANTS.

A Row in the ex-Congressman's Homestead in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—Ex-Congressman English and the Drs. Von Hummel, running an institute in the old English homestead, figured in a somewhat dramatic scene to-day, which narrowly escaped serious results.

The Von Hummels have refused to vacate the premises without a subsidy. Mr. English desires to proceed with the erection of his hotel, which is to cost $500,000. Hangthe conspicuously in the homestead was an old family mirror, a relic of many generations and highly prized. Mr. English attempted to remove it to his apartments to-day, but the Von Hummels resisted, claiming it was part of the house under lease.

Backed by several employes, Mr. English forcibly seized upon the prize, and in the struggle a pistol was flourished, a plate-glass door was kicked to pieces, and several blows were exchanged.

The Von Hummels have applied for warrants, alleging the drawing of deadly weapons and assault.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Thatcher.

Thomas Thatcher of Yarmouth Port, Mass., died at the Hotel Endicott yesterday morning from an attack of grip. He came to this city a few days ago and was almost immediately seized with the illness which culminated in his death.

Mr. Thatcher was a direct descendant of the original Thatcher, who, together with two others, owned the patent to the land upon which Yarmouth is built. He was born in 1819,

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Second Signal Corps, Troop C of Brooklyn, and Flushing's Company at Practice.

TROOPERS ARE NOT PLEASED

Results in the Volley Firing Not Up to Their Expectation—Col. J. T. Low Does Some Fine Work at the Range.

Three organizations practiced yesterday at Creedmoor, the Second Signal Corps and Troop C of Brooklyn and Separate Company No. 17 of Flushing, L. I. The weather was all that could be desired, and there were hardly any traces left of the inclement weather prevailing during the earlier part of the week.

Major Babcock, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, supervised the shooting, as the three organizations, being attached to no regiment, have no Inspectors of their own.

The members of Troop C were very much disappointed over the results of their volley firing, having attained a percentage of only 19¼. Their qualifications, on the other hand, gave them a percentage of about 70, but the low figure of the volley firing brings their general merit figure down to 47⅝. The reason for their poor volley firing most of the men attributed to the little time allowed them in which to aim.

Col. J. T. Low of the departmental staff distinguished himself by qualifying as a sharpshooter in ten single shots, with the following score: At 500 yards, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5—22; at 600 yards, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5—23; total, 45. To-morrow he will try for an expert qualification at 700 and 800 yards.

For to-morrow four companies of the Eighth Regiment are scheduled.

Individual scores and summary of yesterday's shooting follow:

PISTOL SHOOTING.

Second Signal Corps.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Capt. F. T. Leigh.	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 4 3 3 0—13	30
First Lieut. C. H. Baldwin	5 4 4 4 2—19	3 4 0 4 3—14	33
First Lieut. W. H. Campbell	4 0 4 4 3—15	5 2 3 4 3—17	32

Troop C.

Capt. B. T. Clayton.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 4 2—17	37
Second Lieut. H. Claus	4 4 5 3 4—20	3 3 2 3 3—14	34

Separate Company No. 17 of Flushing, L. I.

Capt. J. F. Klein.	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 2 0 3 4—12	30
First Lieut. J. W. Haviland, Jr.	4 4 4 2 5—19	4 3 4 0 0—11	30
Assistant Surgeon A. C. Conner.	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 4 3 3—17	36

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Second Signal Corps.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. W. Javie, Jr.	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 0 3 2 4—12	30
Sergt. V. E. B. Fuller	4 4 3 5 3—19	3 3 3 3 4—16	35
Sergt. H. C. Baldwin	5 4 4 4 4—21	3 2 0 0 4— 9	30
Sergt. Wm. Reed.	4 4 4 3 3—19	4 4 5 5—22	41
Corp. A. M. Boucher.	5 4 3 3 4—19	4 4 4 3 4—19	38
Corp. Elliott Bigelow, Jr.	4 5 4 5 3—21	4 3 3 5 4—19	40
Corp. P. A. Brock.	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 0 3 0— 9	27
Corp. L. W. T. Cudemus	4 2 3 5 4—18	2 4 5 4 4—19	37
Corp. L. S. Quimby.	4 4 4 5 4—21	3 3 3 3 3—15	36
Corp. J. G. Sage.	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 2 2—15	34
Lance Corp. C. T. Fowler	4 3 3 5 4—19	3 2 2 2 1—10	30
H. D. Atwater.	4 3 0 3 4—14	3 4 4 2 4—17	31
C. W. Byers.	3 5 4 4 3—19	3 2 3 3 5—16	35
R. M. Byers.	3 0 3 3 5—14	4 3 3 3 3—16	30
A. Boucher, Jr.	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 2 3 3—14	33
W. S. Chatfield.	4 3 4 3 5—19	0 4 5 0 0— 9	28
R. W. Earle.	4 4 3 4 4—19	0 3 4 0 2— 9	28
E. H. Ensell.	3 3 5 3 4—18	0 0 3 3 4—10	28
W. B. Fox, Jr.	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 0 0— 8	27
C. B. Hasbrouck.	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
F. S. Hyde.	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 4 0 4 3—14	29
F. L. Hardenbrook.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 0 3 0 3— 9	28
J. P. Hunting.	3 3 2 4 2—14	3 3 4 4 2—16	30
R. M. Kingman, Hospital Corps	4 4 4 3 3—18	5 0 0 0 4— 9	27
M. Leggett.	5 4 4 2 2—17	0 3 3 5 3—14	31
J. T. R. Mearns.	3 5 4 5 3—20	3 4 3 4 5—19	39
A. MacDougall.	4 4 5 4 3—20	0 4 3 0 2— 9	29
I. T. MacDonald.	4 3 4 5 4—20	0 0 4 3 0— 7	27
J. R. Smith.	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 3 3 0 4—13	35
C. B. Swift.	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 0 4 4—15	34
W. Wallace.	4 3 3 5 3—18	3 2 0 4 2—12	30
G. W. Will.	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 0 0 4 3—12	30
A. W. Wilson.	2 2 4 4 3—15	3 0 4 0 3—10	25
G. D. Malcolm.	3 3 4 2 4—16	0 4 2 3 4—13	29
L. R. Winters.	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 3 0 3 4—10	28

Troop C.

First Sergt. G. H. Weymouth	3 5 4 2 4—18	3 4 3 2 3—15	33
Guidon Sergt. C. L. Belvedere	3 5 4 4 4—20	0 0 3 4 4—11	31
Q. M. Sergt. E. McLeer	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 2 4—15	32
Com. Sergt. Paul Graff	3 4 4 4 3—17	3 5 3 0 0—11	28
Vet. Sergt. W. H. Pendry	2 3 4 5 2—16	0 3 4 3 4—14	30
Sergt. C. [illegible] Jr.	5 4 3 4 3—19	2 0 3 2 3—11	31
Sergt. J. H. Thompson, Jr.	0 3 5 3 4—15	4 2 3 3 2—14	29
Sergt. E. H. Walker.	5 2 5 2 0—14	0 4 4 4 2—14	28
Corp. H. P. Armstrong	4 5 4 3 3—19	3 0 4 2 0—	28
Corp. W. T. Wilcox.	4 4 3 3 4—18	0 3 5 2 2—12	30
Corp. G. I. Morgan.	4 4 5 5 3—21	0 0 4 3 4—11	32
Trumpeter L. S. Barrett	4 5 5 4 3—21	3 3 3 4 5—18	35
Trumpeter C. Moe.	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 0 0 3 0— 8	27
Artificer J. Weir.	5 3 3 3 4—18	0 3 3 5 5—12	30
Artificer A. J. Clayton	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 0 2 3— 9	28
Artificer G. T. Buckman	3 3 5 4 3—18	0 0 3 8 4—10	28
C. L. Benjamin.	2 4 3 4 4—17	0 5 3 3 2—13	30
C. C. Bolet	2 4 3 3 4—16	2 3 2 5 4—16	32
F. L. Betts.	3 4 3 4 4—18	0 2 3 4 2—11	29
F. Brown	4 4 3 4 4—19	0 4 4 5 5—23	42
E. D. Brown	3 2 4 3 4—16	4 0 5 3 4—16	32
E. G. Babcock	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 3 4 0 0—11	28
D. B. Babcock	4 3 3 4 0—14	4 0 5 3 4—16	30
A. S. Babcock	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 0 4 4 4—16	36
R. L. Cronkite.	4 4 3 3 3—17	0 4 3 2 2—12	29
A. N. Chapman.	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 3 2 4 2—15	33
A. W. Christopher.	3 3 4 4 2—16	0 4 2 3 3—12	28
F. A. Dreyer, Hospital Corps.	4 4 4 0 3—15	3 0 5 5 4—16	31
F. J. Donaldson.	5 3 0 3 3—14	0 2 4 4 3—13	27
C. S. De Bevoise.	5 3 4 2 3—17	0 4 3 3 3—14	31
R. S. Dreyer.	4 4 4 4 4—20	0 4 3 3 0—10	30
J. H. Fiske.	4 2 2 3 4—14	4 2 2 4 4—16	30
G. M. Fisher.	3 3 3 3 5—17	3 4 4 2 0—13	30
A. Flola.	5 5 4 3 3—20	4 3 4 3 3—17	37
A. E. Hartcom.	3 5 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 4 2—16	36
H. J. Head.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 2 1—14	34
W. T. Henderson.	3 5 4 5 2—21	4 2 0 3 3—12	33
H. T. Hodgskin.	3 4 4 3 0—14	4 2 4 3 5—18	32
H. B. Holmes.	2 3 4 4 2—15	2 4 0 4 0—10	25
C. Hopkinson.	4 4 4 3 3—18	0 0 4 5 4—13	31
A. R. Hunt.	3 4 4 3 4—18	0 2 3 2 2—11	29
J. H. Lane.	4 0 3 4 4—15	0 0 4 4 5—13	28
L. G. Langstaff.	2 3 4 4 4—17	0 3 3 3 3—12	29
D. S. Martin.	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 0 4 3—14	31
J. Levien.	3 4 4 5 4—20	3 2 2 3 3—13	33
E. W. Loomis.	4 4 4 3 4—19	0 0 4 0 4— 8	27
F. P. Marquand.	5 4 4 2 3—18	0 3 4 3 3—13	31
L. Monfort.	4 2 4 2 3—15	0 0 4 3 4—11	26
H. J. Nichols.	3 4 2 4 4—17	0 0 4 3 3—10	27
W. S. Norton.	3 4 3 3 4—17	0 0 3 2 3—8	25
M. O'Meara.	3 4 4 3 3—17	0 4 4 3 3—14	31
A. M. Palmedo.	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 4 3 2 2—15	32
J. S. Pettit.	4 3 4 5 4—20	0 0 4 3 0— 7	27
J. L. Pittalunga.	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 0 0 2 3— 8	28
G. Forzer.	3 5 4 2 2—16	3 2 0 2 2— 9	25
G. W. Winter, Jr.	4 2 3 3 2—14	3 3 3 4 0—13	27
D. S. Peters.	4 4 4 5 3—20	4 0 3 3 4—14	34
A. L. Reeves.	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 2 2 0 3—10	29
J. O. Shorts.	4 4 3 3 3—18	2 4 0 0 4—10	28
E. Shewan.	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 2 2 4 4—15	33
J. Shewan.	3 4 5 4 4—20	2 3 3 3 3—14	34
C. W. Thomas.	0 3 5 2 5—15	3 4 2 3 3—15	30
G. A. Tetherington.	3 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 2 0 4—14	33
H. Vernon.	4 2 4 4 2—17	2 4 3 3 2—14	31
H. V. Walker.	4 5 5 4 5—23	2 2 0 0 0— 4	27
O. F. Wiefers.	4 4 5 5 3—21	3 2 2 0 0— 7	28
H. O. Wilson.	5 3 4 3 4—19	2 4 0 0 2— 8	27
J. H. Wolters.	3 5 0 3 3—14	0 3 4 3 4—14	28
H. T. Wreaks.	3 3 3 3 2—14	0 5 2 4 3—14	28
F. A. Johnson.	4 4 5 0 4—17	0 3 3 2 2—10	27
D. D. Macomber.	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 0 3 4 0— 7	25
H. A. Somerindyke.	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 5 4—19	34

Separate Company No. 17 of Flushing, L. I.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
1st Sergt. G. T. G. Sexton	4 3 4 3 4—18	2 4 3 3 2—14	32
Q. M. Sergt. W. H. D. Nummlo	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
Sergt. T. J. Dooley.	4 3 4 5 4—20	2 4 3 3 3—15	35
Sergt. W. B. Leonard	4 5 3 2 3—17	3 3 3 4 5—18	35
Sergt. R. C. McCoy.	4 3 3 4 4—19	2 4 3 3 2—14	33
Corp. C. O. Dooley.	4 4 2 4 3—17	3 3 2 3 2—13	30
Corp. C. A. Cooke.	5 5 3 4 4—21	2 4 2 2 0—10	31
Corp. W. H. Perry.	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 0 3 3—14	32
Corp. C. C. Downing.	3 3 4 3 3—16	2 5 3 2 5—17	33
Corp. G. F. Finchout.	3 2 5 3 3—16	4 4 3 4 5—19	37
Corp. F. R. Long.	3 5 5 4 3—20	2 0 3 4 2—11	31
W. F. Somers. Hospital Corps.	4 4 4 0 3—15	3 0 5 5 4—16	31
R. B. Bailey.	3 4 2 3 4—16	3 2 4 2 5—16	32
J. H. Bailey.	5 4 3 5 4—21	4 2 3 4 3—16	37
A. W. Bonsall.	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	34
J. H. Brown.	5 4 4 3 4—20	5 5 3 3 5—21	41
E. L. Bell.	4 2 4 5 2—17	4 2 4 3 0—13	30
E. Conley	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 4—17	36
J. W. Chapman.	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 3 4 4 4—19	37
C. Duryea.	4 5 2 5 0—16	2 3 3 3 3—14	30
H. A. L. Fowler.	4 3 4 4 5—20	2 5 3 4 0—14	34
W. N. Flatish.	3 3 5 4 3—18	2 3 3 2 2—12	30
W. H. Feldsher.	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 2 3 3 3—14	31
J. M. Gillihan.	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 2 0 3 4—13	31
A. D. Hance.	4 4 2 5 4—19	3 3 3 2 4—15	34
A. E. Hance.	4 3 5 5 3—18	3 4 3 2 2—14	32
H. H. Howell.	0 4 3 3 5—15	2 3 4 3 4—16	31
W. B. Hamilton.	5 4 3 4 4—20	0 4 3 5 0—12	32
W. B. Holman.	0 5 3 4 4—16	4 3 2 4 2—15	31
T. D. L. Harstrove.	4 4 3 3 3—17	5 2 0 3 3—13	30
D. F. Kennedy.	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 2 4 4 4—18	36
G. P. Long.	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 3 4 4 0—15	34
W. W. Long.	4 3 3 3 5—18	3 2 3 3 3—14	32
W. F. Landolf.	4 4 3 3 5—18	5 3 2 2 4—16	34

INTER-COLLEGIATE GAMES

Results of the Athletic Contests Between Colleges Held Yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA BEATS CORNELL

Two College Records Broken by the Winners of the Contests—The Method of Counting the Points Changed to Please the Ithaca Boys.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 15.—The Cornell athletes were snowed under to-day by the University of Pennsylvania boys in their dual track and field events. In the event, the mile walk, W. B. Fetterman, Pennsylvania, lowered the intercollegiate record for a mile by 5 seconds, going the distance in 6 minutes and 47 seconds.

McKibben of Pennsylvania won the 120-yard hurdle race in 16 3-5 seconds, record time for the track. Considering that the track was slow, these performances are all the more creditable.

In deference to the wishes of the Ithaca boys, the usual mode of counting the points was changed, so that second counted 3, instead of 2. Cornell failed to win a single event, the final score resulting: Pennsylvania, 97; Cornell, 20. Summary:

440-Yard Dash.—W. R. Hillary, Pennsylvania, first; P. Kennedy, Cornell, second; H. L. Taylor, Cornell, third. Time—0:51 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—George W. Orton, Pennsylvania, first; E. A. Mechling, Pennsylvania, second; L. L. Emerson, Cornell, third. Time—4:34.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Final.—J. M. McKibben, Pennsylvania, first; W. T. Yale, Cornell, second; W. P. Remington, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:16 3-5, the record time for this track.

100-Yard Dash.—Final.—R. D. Hoffman, Pennsylvania, first; W. H. Thomson, Cornell, second; F. H. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One Mile Walk.—W. B. Fetterman, Pennsylvania, first; E. C. Zeller, Cornell, second; W. B. Worth, Pennsylvania, third. Time—6:47, breaking the intercollegiate record by five seconds.

Half-Mile Run.—A. Grant, Pennsylvania, first; L. J. Lane, Pennsylvania, second; H. H. Bassett, Cornell, third. Time—2:01 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—M. V. Bastian, Pennsylvania, first; J. M. McKibben, Pennsylvania, second; W. P. Remington, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—R. D. Hoffman, Pennsylvania, first; W. H. Thomson, Cornell, second; F. H. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:23 1-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—W. G. Woodruff, Pennsylvania, first, distance 127 feet 6 inches; J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, second, 125 feet; E. A. Newton, Pennsylvania, third, 112 feet 2 inches.

Putting the Shot.—J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, first, 39 feet 7 inches; W. G. Woodruff, Pennsylvania, second, 37 feet 10¾ inches; A. Garland, Pennsylvania, third, 37 feet 1½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—J. P. Remington, Pennsylvania, first, 22 feet 7 inches; G. O. Becker, Cornell, second, 21 feet 1 inch; E. S. Cooley, Cornell, third, 20 feet 4 inches.

Pole Vault.—W. A. Stewart, Pennsylvania, first, 10 feet 3 inches; R. Deming, Cornell, second, 10 feet 1 inch; E. V. Deakin, Pennsylvania, third, 9 feet 11 inches.

High Jump.—J. D. Winsor, Pennsylvania, first, 6 feet; C. V. Powell, Cornell, second, 5 feet 10½ inches; G. O. Becker, Cornell, third, 5 feet 8 inches.

The score, exclusive of the bicycle events, which were run on a track distant from Franklin Field, was: Pennsylvania, 83; Cornell, 25.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—H. C. Coates, Pennsylvania, first; J. P. J. Williams, Pennsylvania, second; A. W. Stackhouse, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2:15 3-5.

WILLIAMS DEFEATS SYRACUSE.

Two New College Records Made by the Defeated Team.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 15.—A large crowd saw Williams defeat Syracuse here to-day. The weather was fine and the track fast. The score was 65½ to 46½. New college records were made by Syracuse in the broad jump and the high hurdles. These were the events:

Two-mile Bicycle—Barry, Syracuse, won; Rockwell, Syracuse, second; Van Merrick, Syracuse, third. Time—6:45.

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Whittemore, Syracuse, won; Patterson, Williams, second; Crane, Syracuse, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle—First Heat.—Lewis of Syracuse won; Danforth, Williams, second. Time—17 3-5, setting a new college record.

120-Yard Hurdle—Second Heat.—Cutler of Syracuse won; K. Lord, Williams, second. Time—0:18.

120-Yard Hurdle—Final.—Lewis of Syracuse won; Lord of Williams, second; Cutler of Syracuse, third. Time—0:17 4-5.

Mile Walk.—Bliss of Williams won; Richardson of Williams, second; Rexford of Williams, third. Time—7:30 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Bray of Williams won; Neville of Syracuse, second; Powell of Williams, third. Time—2:06½.

Running Broad Jump.—Whittemore of Syracuse, won; distance 22 feet 2½ inches, setting a new college record; Prouty of Williams, second; distance 20 feet 4½ inches; Marony of Williams, third, distance 20 feet 1 inch.

440-Yard Dash.—Bray of Williams won; F. W. Millspaugh of Syracuse, second; Baillie of Williams, third. Time—0:52 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Callahan, Williams, won; Whittemore, Syracuse, second; Lee of Syracuse, third. Time—0:22 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle, (finals.)—Lewis of Syracuse won; Williamson of Williams, second; Campbell of Williams, third. Time—0:28.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Wright, Williams, won; distance, 36 feet 2½ inches; Brown, Williams, second; distance, 34 feet 9 inches; Vanlengen, Syracuse, third; distance, 33 feet 3¼ inches.

Running High Jump—Marony and Prouty, Williams, tied for first place; height, 5 feet 6 inches; Smith, Syracuse, third; height, 5 feet 3 inches.

Half-Mile Run—Bray, Williams, won; Hebbelthwaite, Syracuse, second; Neville, Syracuse, third. Time—4:42.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Templeton of Williams, won; distance, 98 feet 8 inches; Smallwood of Syracuse, second; distance, 91 feet 9½ inches; Denman of Williams, third; distance, 89 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault.—Fifer of Williams, won; distance, 10 feet 4½ inches; Prouty of Williams, second; distance, 9 feet 10 inches; Dann of Syracuse and Rexford of Williams, tied for third place at 9 feet 6 inches.

THE GOLF GAMES IN ORANGE.

Good Sport at the Links of the Essex County Club.

ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—At the links of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon there were a number of interesting matches, and some good scores were made in the competition for the May Cup.

Charles H. Lee beat Alexander Finlay by two holes in playing over the course, and with a handicap of a stroke on each hole H. G. Cortes was beaten by W. J. Kingsland by eight holes. Scores were made in the monthly cup competition as follows:

		Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Austin Colgate—	Out ..5 6 6 7 7 3 7 6 4 6—50			
	In ...5 6 7 7 7 5 4 4 6—53—103		3	100
T. H. Powers Fair—	Out ..5 4 7 6 4 6 7 4 4—47			
	In ...5 4 6 5 3 6 6 4 4 4—41— 88		0	88
Charles H. Lee—	Out ..6 4 6 6 5 5 6 4 5—47			
	In ...5 4 8 6 7 5 6 5 4—50— 97		0	97
W. J. Kingsland—	Out ..7 5 8 5 5 8 6 4 5—58			
	In ...4 5 11 7 4 6 7 6 5—53—113		25	88
J. C. Colt—	Out ..5 6 11 7 4 9 9 4 5—63			
	In ...9 5 8 9 7 8 3 5 5—61—124		25	99

THE SATURDAY HANDICAP.

Classes A and B Play at the Ardsley Golf Club.

The Saturday handicap at the Ardsley Golf Club, near Dobbs Ferry, had nineteen members finish the Class A and Class B events. The former was won by R. H. Robbins in 87 strokes net, Delancey Nicoll coming in a close second one stroke behind. Class B was won by Dr. Gil Wylie in 88 net. The players and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
R. H. Robbins	93	6	87
Delancey Nicoll	94	6	88
M. S. Paton	102	10	92
Dr. H. H. Curtis	99	6	93
H. W. Calhoun	111	10	101
J. S. Barnes	116	8	108
F. L. Eldridge	118	10	108
N. B. Burr	119	8	111
W. Watson, Jr.	120	9	111

CLASS B.

Dr. Gil Wylie	108	20	88
Theron G. Strong	109	15	94
George Sheffield	113	15	98
S. B. P. Trowbridge	114	12	102
George S. Hoyt	125	20	105
James B. Parrish	127	20	107
W. G. S. Thorne	129	20	109
J. Warren Bird	131	11	120
J. S. McComb	134	20	114
G. S. Fairchild	148	20	128

Clwyd Wins the Handicap.

LONDON, May 15.—At the second day's racing of the Kempton Park Spring meeting to-day, Mr. Martin D. Rucker's brown horse, Clwyd, six years old, won the handicap, of 3,000 sovereigns, of the eleventh year of the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes. This event is for three years old and upward, the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Fourteen horses ran in this race, over the Jubilee course, one mile.

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PARKWAY OPENING RACES

Spring Season Successfully Begun with Several Interesting Track Events, Both Trotting and Pacing.

A ROAD WAGON RECORD BROKEN

E. T. Bedford, with His Fast Roadsters, Gillette and Sallie Simmons, Did a Mile in 2:21 on a Half-Mile Track—Good Attendance.

Quite the most successful opening programme during the five years' existence of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn was that run off yesterday afternoon. There was a goodly assemblage of members with their wives and friends, and an orchestra on the upper balcony helped to entertain between the races.

It was not to be expected that the course would be at its best after the soaking it got the night before, but the trotters and pacers acquitted themselves very creditably for all that. Two of the judges were from New York—L. A. Burke and Alexander Newburger, both leading spirits at Fleetwood Park, and R. Schirmer of Brooklyn completed the judicial trio. Francis D. Creamer, who was at the head of the Parkway Club for two years, did excellent work as starter.

The two events arranged for the opening failed to furnish much excitement, and both were over in straight heats. Three entries were made in each, but in the first, for members' horses to road wagon, there were only two starters. Rich & Tracey's black mare, Hortense, had too much speed for Alonzo Nodine's candidate, another black mare, whose name Mr. Nodine did not know, and after one break in the first heat, which left her behind, Hortense squared away and won as she pleased in moderate time. W. F. Moore handled the winner cleverly, and later on landed his own trotter, Keno F., in a lively scrimmage against two pacers and a trotter.

Better time was made in the 2:27 class for trotters and pacers, though the side-wheeler Harrison T. had a clear lead in every heat. His opponents were Abram S., a gray pacer, and the California-bred stallion Hunyadi, a trotter. The winner is a grandson of Alcantara, and made a record of 2:20½ last year.

In addition to the regular card, there were exhibitions by horses owned by members of the club. E. T. Bedford brought his crack roadsters to the track and made by far the most creditable showing of the day. With his black gelding, Gillette, and the brown mare Sallie Simmons hitched to a road wagon, with safety wheels, he did a mile in 2:21, faster time than ever seen on a half-mile track for that style of hitch. The first half was made in 1:08¾. They were at the sixth furlong pole in 1:44, but both showed the effects of the clip coming home, especially the mare.

Mr. Bedford's son Charles also drove the chestnut mare Lilly Young, his most recent purchase, in sulky, warming up mile in 2:25, and then in 2:20. The second effort seemed easy for the speedy Kentuckian. Lilly Young has a record of 2:10¼, made last season, and did a mile in 2:08½ in her work at Columbus, Ohio, while preparing for the Transylvania at Lexington.

The fastest performance of the afternoon at Parkway was not on the programme. It was accomplished by the chestnut trotter Dudley Olcott, once owned by the late Col. W. P. Thompson of Brookdale Stud fame, and now the property of Trainer James Rowe. He was known that Olcott had been working fast and he proved his quality yesterday by stepping a mile in 2:19. The last half of this was in 1:08, and he came home from the three-quarter pole in 33¾ seconds. The summary:

Members' Race to High Wheel Wagons.—2:27 class—Trotting or pacing, members to drive; blanket to first, robe to second; best two in three heats:

Hortense, blk. m., by Bayonne Prince, dam untraced, R. Tracey, (W. F. Moore)	1	1	
—, blk. m., A. Nodine, (Owner)	2	2	

Time—2:47¾, 2.53½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse, $100.

Harrison T., (pacer,) ch. g., by Monte-suma-Dove, by Fallacy, (Rogers)	1	1	1
Abram S., (pacer,) g. g., by Truelight	2	2	2
Hunyadi, (trotter,) b. s., by Hugo, (Driscoll)	3	3	3

Time—2:23¼, 2:25¾, 2:23.

Impromptu Race.—Trotting and pacing. Mile heats.

Keno F., (trotter,) ch. g., by Little Mook-Fan, untraced, (W. F. Moore)	1	0	3	1
St. Joe, (pacer,) b. g., (Nichols)	3	3	1	2
Milly B., (trotter,) b. m., (F. G. Lemmerman)	4	0	2	3
Lachine, (pacer,) br. g., (Phillipe)	2	4	4	dr

Time—2:35¾, 2:33¾, 2:36½, 2:34½.

New Turf Guide.

The third number of the Official Turf Guide, with a compilation of all races run up to last Thursday, inclusive, was published last evening. Goodwin Brothers are improving the publication with each issue.

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OCTAGON WON THE WITHERS

Mr. Belmont's Colt Easily Disposed of the Futurity Winner, Ogden, in a Mile Race.

PECONIC IS A GRAND FENCER

A Lively Brush at the End of the Run for the Crotona Handicap—A Fine Show of Traps in the Coaching Enclosure.

Club members relaxed their usually frigid dignity at Morris Park yesterday long enough to join with the common herd on the grand stand and the exceedingly plebeian mob in the fifty-cent field in a long and lour paean of praise when Octagon raced down the hill, winner of the Withers Stakes. As Octagon is a Belmont horse, and as all the people in the clubhouse or on its painfully patrician lawn were of, or acquainted with, the hunting set, they all had "the tip" that he was expected to win the race, even though Mr. Belmont would have preferred to have soon Don de Oro carrying his colors. Mr. Belmont would have felt surer of winning before the race if his representative had been the Don. Ogden, whom he had to beat, had a reputation made on the strength of his sensational victory in the Futurity.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB RACES

Large Number of Entries for the Regatta to be Held on Long Island Sound.

THE THREE COURSES FIXED

List of Yachts Which Will Compete—Others, It Is Expected, Will Be Entered—Several Clubs Invited to Participate.

The fourteenth annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club, to be sailed on Long Island Sound on May 31, bids fair to surpass all previous regattas of the club in number of entries. The Regatta Committee, composed of H. B. McAllister, P. H. Leary, J. Wimmer, W. T. Hyde, and William A. Towner, Chairman, has invited the following clubs to participate and enter yachts: New York, Larchmont, Brooklyn, Pavonia, Yonkers, Corinthian, and Jersey City.

At the last meeting of the Regatta Committee the following courses to be sailed by the yachts in the different classes were decided upon. Course 1: From across an imaginary line between the steamer and Belden's Dock, City Island, to and around a stakeboat, anchored inside of Throgg's Neck, keeping the same to port in rounding it, thence toward Matinnicock Point, keeping Stepping Stones Light to starboard in passing, to and around Matinnicock Point Buoy, keeping the same to port in rounding, and returning directly to the finishing line. Distance, 20 nautical miles.

Course No. 2—A straightaway course (omitting the run to Throgg's Neck) direct to Matinnicock Point Buoy, keeping it to port in rounding, and thence directly back to the finishing line. Distance, 16 nautical miles.

Course No. 3—Same as No. 1, except that yachts must pass around Old Hen Buoy, keeping the same to port in rounding, and thence back to the finishing line. Distance, about 12 nautical miles.

The following classes will sail over course No. 1:

Cabin sloops, cutters, and yawls—51-foot class, 43-foot class, 36-foot class, 30-foot class; open jib and mainsail—30-foot class; open cat boats—30-foot class; cabin cat boats—30-foot class.

Over course No. 2:

Cabin sloops, cutters, and yawls—25-foot class, 20-foot class; open jib and mainsail—25-foot class; open cat boats—25-foot class; cabin cat boats—25-foot class.

Course No. 3, the fifteen and twenty foot classes of open catboats. The steamboat W. S. Egerton has been chartered to follow the boats over the course. Following is a complete list of the entries so far received:

Forty-three-foot Sloops—Charlotte, owner W. C. Wilson; Mistral, Robert Evans; Pontiac, Henry Hanlein; White Cap, M. Neely; Kate Louise, Henry Roth; Mary B., J. K. Gray.

Thirty-six-Foot Sloops—Alliance, owner W. P. Schultz; J. S. M., I. N. Fowler; Iola, R. Bussel.

Thirty-Foot Sloops—Isabel, owner J. F. Lalor; Jewel, J. Worth; Alma, P. Kuestner; Petrel, O. C. Rigl; Thersa, A. W. Warner; Ruth, G. Lesser; Tina, A. Scarderfield; Adelaide, E. S. Rowl; Falcon, F. C. Pfueger; Alice E., F. I. Fitch; Olive Bell, E. Lang; Nlad, Charles Christianson.

Twenty-five-foot Sloops—Corinne, owner, W. C. Ward; Nahma, O. W. Vanderbush.

Thirty-foot Open Catboats—Jessie, owner, Kirsch; Let Her Go, George J. Oakes.

Thirty-foot Cabin Catboats—Unas, owner, F. H. Bery; Uncle Sam, J. Hansse.

Thirty-foot Open Jib and Mainsail—Cygnet, owner, D. Ryan; Maud, R. McManus; Delphine, W. Christie; E. Z. Sloat, Hoyt & Parkes.

Twenty-five-foot Cabin Catboats—Mabel M., owner, W. A. Potter; Falka, E. L. Fellman; Winona, R. Tudor; Satanic, H. Schneider; Mohican, J. Boelson, Bertha, J. W. Dwyer; Niagara, J. Lohaneyer.

Twenty-five-foot Open Catboats—Emily, owner, J. Wimmer; Whim, E. Flynn; Emma S., B. F. Saxton; Norman, G. Hanson; Nordica, S. Schlyer.

Twenty-five-foot Open Jib and Mainsail—Zetes, owner, J. A. Kipp; Eddie S., J. Symmers; Lotta, M. Dewey.

Twenty-foot Open Catboats—Regina, owner, W. Scarderfield; Starling, E. F. Del; Alice Maud, D. Ryan; Chip, J. Mooring; Bell, G. J. Oakes; Whiz, J. H. Hindrickson; Little Willie, J. J. Proctor; Jessie, E. Flynn.

ANGORA ALMOST RUN DOWN.

A Tugboat Just Missed the Yacht and Struck a Boat Astern.

The cat Angora, owned by ex-Commodore Connolly and belonging to the Huguenot Yacht Club, narrowly escaped being run down by the tug Pottsville of New York last Tuesday afternoon off Captain's Island. The pilot of the tug made no effort to clear the yacht, until right on top, although repeatedly warned of her presence by a hand on the foredeck. When he did sheer off he struck the dinghy which was towing astern.

Thomas Fleming Day, who was sailing the cat at the time, said:

"We were close hauled on the starboard tack, and had been on same for some twenty minutes. I saw the tug when she was about two miles off. She was heading east and going at full speed, I should judge about twelve knots. We were making about two, and saw that we would pass very close, but knowing that I had the right of way and the tug not being loaded, I held my course, thinking that it would go astern. A man on the foredeck of the tug warned the pilot when she was about ten lengths away, but he continued to come straight on until within a length of us, when he handled his wheel, sheered across our stern, and struck the dinghy full in the middle. If the man was not drunk his certificate should be taken from him; one might excuse a drunken man for such a piece of recklessness, but a sober man who deliberately endangers lives, as the Captain of that tug did, should be punished by the loss of his license.

"It is not the first time I have escaped annihilation by tugboats, and, as every yachtsman knows, the average tug pilot has no regard for the rules of the road, except when his boat is the smaller and weaker. He is a bully, and a mean one, who, trusting to his pull with the authorities, defies you to bring him to justice. It is about time that the yachtsmen took some energetic action to protect their rights on the waters about New York, and gave these tugboat bullies a lesson in manners."

Manhattans Win at Cricket.

Quite a crowd of cricket enthusiasts gathered at Prospect Park yesterday to witness the game between the Manhattan and Roseville Clubs. The Rosevilles made a bold bid for victory, A. Cleaver and H. Price doing especially good work, but they were defeated by 33 runs. The best batting was done by J. Rose and J. Flannery for Manhattan, and by A. F. Strathford and I. Rose for Roseville. The score stood 78 to 45.

Paid for Bicycle Damages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day the Roosevelt Hospital paid for the repairing of damage done my bicycle last Wednesday, when the driver of one of their ambulances ran into me. Respectfully yours, GILBERT ELY.

New York, May 15, 1897.

THE KEARNY SOLDIERS' HOME.

Dr. Mercer Has Resigned—The Dismissal of Hurd.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—Dr. Archibald Mercer of this city has resigned as physician at the Soldiers' Home in Kearny. He tendered his resignation to Col. Edward H. Wright, Chairman of the Board of Managers, and the matter did not become generally known until to-day. It is alleged that the old veterans in the home made it unpleasant for the physician, and that he resigned on that account. The old soldiers have not yet got through denouncing the dismissal of Leroy C. Hurd.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 15.—The dismissal of Veteran Leroy C. Hurd from the Soldiers' Home, in Kearny, was brought up at a meeting of the Barry Post, G. A. R., of this city last night. Past Commander William R. Frazee introduced a resolution, which was adopted, condemning the action of Major Rogers, Commandant of the home, and calling for an investigation.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

The New Jersey road book for 1897 will be issued about June 1. It will, it is said, be a great improvement over the book of last year.

The North Hudson County Cyclers will be represented in the Irvington-Millburn handicap by B. F. Fulton, the club's speediest rider.

A ten-mile handicap road race will be promoted on May 29 by the Union County Roadsters of Rahway. The course will be in St. George Avenue.

The ordinance requiring lights on bicycles at night will be strictly enforced in Summit, N. J. This is the result of an order just issued by Capt. Stuart of the police force of that place.

A resolution is now before the City Council of Harrison, N. J., to lay an asphalt strip five feet wide on either side of Harrison Avenue for the accommodation of cyclists. It is believed the improvement will be voted for.

Jacob A. King, a member of the Local Board of Consuls of the League of American Wheelmen, will be married to Miss Flora Salz, daughter of Adolph Salz, at Delmonico's on Tuesday, June 1. The ceremony will be performed at 6:30 P. M.

Detroit has a new high school building in which a room has been set apart for the accommodation of bicycles. Three hundred machines can be stored in it, and it is anticipated that nearly this number of scholars will go to school on their wheels on pleasant days.

A special meeting will follow the regular meeting of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate, to be held next Wednesday evening in the hall at the southeast corner of One Hundred and First Street and the Boulevard. The revised constitution and by-laws will be proposed for adoption at this time.

Cycling for women in Germany is not so popular as in other countries. This is owing to the restrictions placed upon them. They have to give an exhibition of their ability to ride well before the police authorities, and if successful they then receive a license which has to be shown upon request.

"Fred" Simms, the Washington racing man, was defeated in straight heats in his match with John Lawson of Minneapolis at Electric Park, Baltimore, last Tuesday night. The distance was a mile, and each heat was paced by a triplet crew. The first heat was won in a spirited finish in the fast time of 2:01 1-5.

"L. A. W. No. 421" is informed that it is not necessary to have "under penalty of the law" on any sign calling attention to the fact that coasting is prohibited on certain hills. It is not even required that any sign shall be used. Cyclists are supposed to be conversant with the ordinances relating to the use of bicycles on the public highways.

A large club representation is looked for on the century run of the Triumph Wheelmen to New Brunswick on Sunday, May 23, to three club trophies are offered to the organizations having the largest number of survivors in one, two, three order. Entries can be sent to the Triumph's clubhouse, at 59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The Village Trustees of Richmond Hill, L. I., have imposed a ridiculous tax of 10 cents on every non-resident cyclist who may be seen riding on the sidewalks. Resident cyclists are permitted to use the sidewalks without any restrictions, and it is quite natural for strangers to follow their lead when the going is not desirable in the streets. Much annoyance has been occasioned to a number of city wheelmen through this petty line.

Notice of the increase in membership in the several State divisions received at the New York division headquarters yesterday shows that Pennsylvania made the remarkable increase during the seven days ending May 8 of 719, which makes the total for the State 14,323. The Empire State added 342 new members to the grand total, making the number of members in the State just 20,241. Ohio provided 104, New Jersey 101, and Massachusetts 181 recruits.

Chief Consul Kireker of the New Jersey Division of the league has been instructed by the Executive Committee to appoint a committee to arrange for a dinner to Assemblyman Gledhill, the father of the Baggage bill, which recently became a law.

The Rev. J. W. Fawcett of St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, is an enthusiastic believer in the bicycle, as is shown by the provisions made recently for storing wheels at the church.

The Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield are making extensive preparations for their race meet on Memorial Day. In addition to the five events for amateurs there will be two races for professionals, and in each the prize values can be depended upon. The Crescents pride themselves upon always giving full value trophies, and this reputation, they argue, will bring them a large entry list for their first meet of the season. Entries may be sent to C. C. Lester, Plainfield, N. J.

The Nassau Wheelmen are now housed in one of the handsomest dwellings in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, located at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Ross Street. As a result of the possession of the new clubhouse the membership bids fair to take a big jump forward. Last Tuesday night forty-five members were taken in, Mayer Wurster being among the number. A feature of the club policy during the season will be the runs. These will be held to points of interest at stated intervals.

Of the three big associations of cycling clubs in the Metropolitan district, the amalgamated New Jersey clubs are in the most prosperous condition. New clubs are joining every month. At the last meeting it was announced that the annual century run would be held July 31, Philadelphia being the objective point. It is expected that many riders will participate in this run and remain over in the Quaker City for the National race tournament festivities, which come the first week in August.

A half-mile handicap professional race has been added to the programme of the Atalanta Wheelmen's Decoration Day race meet at Waverly, making three professional events in all. The prizes for these events amount to $300, being $60, $25, $10, and $5 in each race. This gives the cash-prize men an equal footing with the amateurs at Waverly, and offers them greater inducements than any of the other meets to be run in this vicinity on May 31. Entries close on the 24th, with C. H. Budd, Box 18, Newark, N. J.

A team of three Massachusetts racing men, to be handled by Asa Windle, the veteran trainer, will go abroad the latter part of June or the 1st of July to take part in the international championships in Glasgow. The men will race under the colors of the Press Cycle Club of Boston. The Butler brothers will form two of the party and "Eddie" McDuffie may make the third member. "Nat" Butler will be the long-distance rider of the team, his brother "Tom" the representative in the short events, while McDuffie will be the entry in the middle-distance races.

Thirty-six members were enrolled in the Good Roads Association formed in the Twenty-second Ward of Brooklyn (Canarsie) last week. The officers chosen were: President—William H. Cowenhoven; Secretary—L. C. Schenck; Treasurer—J. R. Brundage. Another meeting of the organization will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on next Thursday evening. When in smooth running order the association will apply for membership in the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, which is the pioneer organization of that kind in this section.

Patterning after the fire laddies of this city, those in Brooklyn have organized a bicycle club that promises to rival that on this side of the big bridge. It is growing rapidly, and before long will probably have among its members representatives of every engine house in the Borough of Brooklyn. The officers of the club are: President—Westley Sprague, Engine No. 1; Vice President—V. Benson, Engine No. 35; Secretary—John Shaw, Engine No. 46; Treasurer—William Gremmler, Engine No. 40; Recording Secretary—Frank Keeting, Engine No. 13; Sergeant at Arms—Albert Lyons, Engine No. 41; Captain—Alexander Norton, Engine No. 1; Lieutenant—John Manning, Engine No. 41.

In Essex and Morris Counties, N. J., the work of improving the highways goes steadily on. Bloomfield Avenue, which runs from Newark to the limits of Essex County, will be better lighted in the future, and the sprinkling will be done in a manner not to offend the cyclists. Stretches needing repair are being attended to, and within a few days the avenue will be in fine shape for wheeling. The trolley tracks, which run as far as Montclair, have not interfered with the popularity of the route, as it was feared they might. The macadamizing of Passaic Avenue in Chatham will be started in a short time. In Verona, the Little Falls Road and Claremont Avenue will be repaired before the end of the month.

The construction of a wooden bicycle track in or near Newark is expected in the near future, since the incorporation of the New Jersey Bicycle Company last week was for that purpose. It is said that the new track will probably be situated at Vailsburg, adjoining the shooting park, a very desirable location. According to the plans of the promoters the course will be four laps to the mile, modeled after the track at Memphis. The surface will be of yellow pine, tongued and grooved, with leaded joints to reduce vibration. The seating capacity of the stands will be 5,000, and an arrangement will be made for electric lights, so that the sport may be conducted in the night time if there is any demand for it. The President of the company is H. J. Bloemecke, the Vice President Charles B. Bloemecke, the Secretary Alfred J. Hargen, and the Treasurer H. F. Neefus.

Charles Kilpatrick, the one-legged trick rider, and his wife, Madeline, who is also a fancy bicycle rider, returned from a year's trip abroad last Sunday, arriving on La Bourgogne. During their absence they exhibited in England, on the Continent, and in South Africa. They met with their greatest success in Johannesburg. Here they organized a benefit for the Children's Hospital which netted £1,300. In return for their forethought some of the leading business men of the city organized an entertainment in their honor. Barney Barnato, Henry Noyes, and M. B. Curtiss were among those who interested themselves in this event, and it proved a great success, the boxes selling for £20 each. "Oom Paul" Kruger did the riders the honor to invite them to give their exhibition in his presence at his country house, and he was so well pleased with their skill on the bicycle that he decorated both with medals as souvenirs of the occasion. Mrs. Kilpatrick won first prize at Crystal Palace, in London, for the best-dressed woman cyclist. There were many other competitors, but the American woman gained the verdict easily, a fact of which she is somewhat proud. Mr. Kilpatrick says he has seen all of the cycling and athletic grounds in this country and Europe, but none can compare with the beautiful field of the Wanderers' Cycling and Athletic Club in Johannesburg. The fastest two racing men in South Africa are Griebnon and Connoah, and Mr. Kilpatrick says that if any American can go to that country and defeat them he can win almost any amount of money. Before losing his leg Mr. Kilpatrick was a baseball umpire in the Western League. Hearing of this in Johannesburg, the players there requested him to umpire several of their games, which he did to the evident satisfaction of all.

PROMOTERS CAUTIONED.

Must Not Exceed the Prize Limit in Open or Closed Events.

In the latest bulletin of the Racing Board is contained the following information of general interest to cyclists and promoters of race tournaments:

By vote of the board the following rule has been adopted: Prizes—The prize value of $35 in amateur and $100 in professional class can only be given to winners of first prizes. No prize can be given in a trial heat, nor more than four prizes in a scratch race or six prizes in a handicap. The limit may be given to each of the two winning riders in a tandem race. Applications for National sanction meets will be received for dates between May 21, at Charlotte, N. C., and June 12, at St. Louis, Mo.; thence to June 24, toward Peoria, Ill.; thence to July 1, toward Racine, Wis.; also, for dates between July 17, at Fredonia, N. Y., and July 24, at Binghamton, N. Y., and between that and July 31, to New York City; also, between Sept. 18, at Boston, and Sept. 27, at Trenton; also, after Sept. 29, at Baltimore.

Attention of promoters is called to the last paragraph of the sanctions granted to them, which reads as follows: "The holders of this sanction agree that no premium, bonus, expense, or appearance money shall be paid by or for him to any rider to secure the entrance or appearance of said rider at the meet." Promoters are also cautioned not to exceed the prize limit, either in open or closed events, invitation races, or "amateur races" without the special permit required by the rule.

Traveling Permits Granted.—Fred Schade, Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., to compete at Charlotte, N. C., May 20 and 21, and Rock Hill, S. C., May 25; Henry P. Thompson, Jacksonville, Fla., at first meet after April 26, Savannah, Ga.

Transferred to the Professional Class.—Peter J. Fisher, New York, vote of board; Russell Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., Clause A; George Howard, Youngstown, Ohio, Clause B.

Suspended.—For riding in an unsanctioned race, J. H. Lyons, University of Virginia, to June 6.

For riding in unsanctioned races at Akron, Ohio, Henry Deck, Ford Tilly, and Otis Semler, to Aug. 4, 1897.

For riding in unsanctioned races at Youngstown, Ohio, George Howard, Harry Thomas, Will Whiteside, and Will Heintzleman, to Aug. 4, 1897.

For riding in unsanctioned races at Cleveland, Ohio, after warning, George Thomas, George Smith, Cass Clark, J. G. Welcher, N. J. Farrand, Elmer Fisher, and John Klise, to Aug. 4, 1897.

For riding in unsanctioned races, E. S. Lyman, Sherburne, N. Y., to June 5.

Suspended pending investigation, Julius Whitelaw, Akron, Ohio.

Suspension Removed.—Howard Burchill, Mahanoy City, Penn.; J. B. Fowler, Waltham, Mass.

SANCTIONS FOR TOURNAMENTS.

Their Growing Number Points to a Very Busy Season in Cycling.

Some idea of the growing popularity of cycle racing may be obtained from the increasing number of sanctions for tournaments issued by the Chairman of the Racing Board. A list is announced weekly. The largest of the year appeared in the bulletin of the Racing Board last week. It indicates that this will doubtless be the busiest season the sport has ever known. The following selected dates are in the list:

Mahanoy City Athletic Association, Mahanoy City, Penn., May 29.

McKeesport Cyclers, McKeesport, Penn., July 3.

Roman Catholic High School, Philadelphia, Penn., May 18, (closed.)

Norristown Wheelmen, Norristown, Penn., Aug. 14.

Recreation Park Association, Warren, Penn., July 13, National Circuit.

Meriden Wheel Club, Meriden, Conn., Sept. 11, National Circuit.

Erie Cycle and Athletic Association, Erie, Penn., July 14 and 15, National Circuit.

Crescent Park Cycle Track Association, Aug. 21, National Circuit.

Bridgeport Wheel Club, Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 18, National Circuit.

West End Wheelmen, Wilkesbarre, Penn., date changed from May 31 to May 29.

Red Bank Wheelmen, Red Bank on the Shrewsbury, N. J., May 31.

Kewanee High School, Kewanee, Ill., May 15, (closed.)

Elizabeth Athletic Association, Elizabeth, Penn., May 31.

Massachusetts Athletic Association, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25 and Sept. 18, National Circuit.

Century Cycle Club, Irvington, N. J., May 31, at Vailsburg, N. J.

International Athletic Park and Amusement Company, Washington, D. C., May 15 and 22.

Erie High School Athletic Association, Erie, Penn., May 22, (closed.)

Hazleton High School, Hazleton, Penn., May 29, (closed.)

Y. M. C. A., Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 5, (closed.)

Peoria Bicycle Club, Peoria, Ill., June 24 and 25, National Circuit.

Chicago Cycling Club, Chicago, Ill., July 5, National Circuit.

York Cycle Track Association, York, Penn., July 31.

Mansfield High School, Mansfield, Ohio, June 14, (closed.)

Akron Wheel Club, Akron, Ohio, May 31.

Lobdell Cycle Club, Marietta, Ohio, May 31.

The Rev. D. A. Harper, Germantown, Ohio, Aug. 4.

Cynthiana Meet Club, Cynthiana, Ky., June 22 and 23.

The Wabash Cycle Club, Terre Haute, Ind., date changed from May 31 to May 29.

Phoenix Athletic Club, Phoenix, Arizona., May 29.

Rock River Assembly, Dixon, Ill., Aug. 10, (two events.)

Inter-State Cycle Racing Association, Chicago, Ill., May 17 and 22.

Hastings, Morgan & Wright Club, Hastings, Neb., May 21 and 28, (closed.)

C. H. Brown, Fort Smith, Ark., May 25.

Century Cycle Club, Rochester, N. Y., May 20 and 27, (closed.)

Rochester Athletic Association, Rochester, N. Y., May 19, June 12, 26, July 5, 10, 24, Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 4, 18, (closed.)

Patchogue Wheelmen, Patchogue, N. Y., May 31.

Fredonia Athletic Association, Fredonia, N. Y., June 8.

Young Men's Christian Association, Elmira, N. Y., June 12.

Binghamton Athletic Association, Binghamton, N. Y., June 16, July 5.

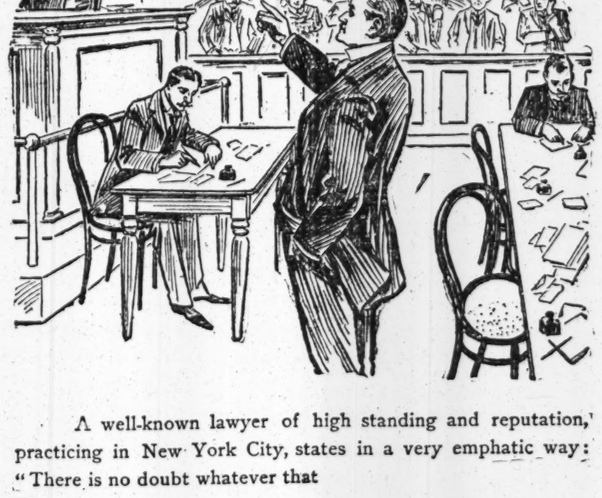
Cortland Athletic Association, Cortland, N. Y., June 17.

Albany City, Albany, N. Y., July 5.

Schenectady Fire Department, Schenectady, N. Y., July 5.

PAULINE.
Robes and Tailor-made Gowns
IMPORTER.
Fifth Avenue and 56th St.
Mourning department in connection.

FLESH worms or blackheads are permanently removed by Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. Use Facial Soap. Consultation free; fees moderate. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and samples of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



A well-known lawyer of high standing and reputation, practicing in New York City, states in a very emphatic way: "There is no doubt whatever that

RIPANS TABULES

are a good thing. Any one troubled, as I was for years, with dyspepsia and sour stomach, will find almost instant relief in nine cases out of ten. I have recommended the Tabules dozens of times, and the result has been uniformly beneficial and satisfactory."

MANY GOLF TOURNAMENTS

A Long List of Important Contests Announced by the Metropolitan Association.

KNOLLWOOD CLUB THIS WEEK

College Students Pleased with the Success of Their Recent Contests—A Limit Fixed to the Value of Prizes.

Golf was not lacking in activity last week, for the college boys and the big tournament at the Meadowbrook Club kept the sport in an unusually live condition. This coming week the activity will be continued by a four-day open tournament at the Knollwood Country Club, near Elmsford, Westchester County. In fact, lovers of the game will have every opportunity to play all they wish this month, for the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., has recently announced an open tournament for May 27, 28, and 29, and most of the clubs are also making special arrangements to hold members' tournaments on Memorial Day.

The Inter-Collegiate Golf Association has achieved a worthy honor in the excellence of its first individual and team championship contests. The college golfers gave the very potent illustration at Ardsley that they can play a very high order of golf, and it would require all the skill of our acknowledged experts to beat the best of them. Roderick Terry, Jr.'s, new record of 84 strokes for the Ardsley course will stand as one of the brilliant achievements of the season. The members of the Yale team felt very happy over their trophies. Miniature cups, three inches in height, had been made in exact imitation of the Team Championship Cup, and each player on the team received one.

These college contests will be held annually, and it is believed that many more colleges will be among the competitors next year. The officers will be glad to receive applications for membership from any regularly organized college golf club.

Many of the prominent players at Meadowbrook last week will now turn their attention to the Knollwood Country Club, and the tournament which opens there next Wednesday promises to be of unusual interest. The eighteen-hole course is in admirable condition, and close scoring will undoubtedly result. Some excellent prizes have been offered. The principal trophy is a cup offered by Worthington Whitehouse. Competition is open to all members of clubs belonging to the United States Golf Association, associate and allied. First day, medal play, thirty-six holes. The sixteen players making the lowest scores to continue on the following two days, hole play.

The Knollwood Handicap Challenge Cup will also be competed for again. This is offered by the club, to be won three times, not necessarily consecutive, by the same player before becoming his property. Competition open to all members of clubs belonging to the United States Golf Association, allied or associate. Thirty-six holes, medal play, handicap limited to 36. This cup has been won once by J. R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Club of Staten Island, in November, 1895; once by Arthur Livermore of St. Andrew's, in May, 1896, and once by E. L. Jewett of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, in October, 1896, who now holds it. The cup is played for in the Spring and Fall of each year.

All entries must be made in writing to L. E. Van Etten, Chairman of Greens Committee of Knollwood Country Club, Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., and close Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The competitions will be governed by the rules of the United States Golf Association, and all rulings of the Greens Committee will be final. It is requested that the official club handicap of members entering for the Knollwood Cup be sent with their entries. Special prizes will be awarded as follows: Best score of 36 holes, May 10; second prize in finish, May 21; three best handicap scores, May 22, and best scratch score, May 22.

In addition to these prizes, it has been concluded to offer a consolation prize, presented by Mr. Gibert Thebaud, to be played for on Friday by such as do not qualify in the first sixteen on Wednesday.

A desirable step has recently been taken by the Metropolitan Golf Association regarding the value of prizes to be played for. Trophies of excessive value are discountenanced, unless for some event of more than ordinary importance, and the following resolution was adopted unanimously at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that no club should offer a first prize exceeding $50 in value."

The following list of open tournaments has been announced by the Metropolitan Association:

Seawright Golf Club, July 1, 2, 3, 5; Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, July 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I., Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11; Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I., Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18; Tuxedo Golf Club, Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25; Meadow Brook Club, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1, 2; St. Andrew's Golf Club, Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9; Queens County Golf Club, Glen Cove, L. I., Oct. 13, 14, 15, 16; Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J., Oct. 20, 21, 22, 23; Essex County Country Club, Orange, Oct. 27, 28, 29, 30; Westchester Golf Club, Nov. 2, 3 4, 5, 6; Baltusrol Golf Club, Nov. 18, 19, 20; Lakewood Golf Club, Nov. 25, 26, 27.

For Stealing from the Irish Fair.

William Rice, a waiter at the Irish Fair, living at 419 West Twenty-sixth Street, was taken in handcuffs to Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with having stolen a Papal stole from a booth at the fair. The value of $3,000 was placed on the vestment stolen, as it is said it was loaned by Pope Leo XIII. It disappeared mysteriously Friday night. Rice denied knowing anything of the theft. He was remanded for examination to-day.

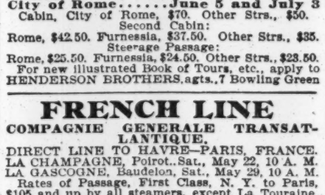
Dropped Dead in Church.

SARATOGA, May 15.—George Phillips, aged seventy-nine years, dropped dead in Bethesda Church this afternoon while attending the funeral services of Mrs. Eliza Moore Myers. Mr. Phillips was a prominent citizen, and was well known throughout this section of the State.

Coroner Hoeber Captures a Witness.

Among the passengers on the steamship Leona of the Mallory Line, on board of which a number of steerage passengers were killed by fire, was F. C. Woodruff, a salesman who sells jewelry through Mexico for New York commission houses. Coroner Hoeber issued a subpoena for his appearance as a witness at the inquest. Yesterday afternoon the Coroner learned that Woodruff was about to sail on the steamship Concha, and he sent a detective to the vessel and had Woodruff brought to his residence. After threatening him with punishment if he left the city before giving his testimony at the inquest on Monday, and receiving a promise that he would not leave town, the Coroner paroled Woodruff.

REFEREES' NOTICES.



N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—MICHAEL F. McGRORY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. McGRORY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, on the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet east of Ninth Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly at right angles to said street one hundred and eight (108) feet and three (3) inches; thence westerly twenty-five (25) feet to a point distant one hundred and six (106) feet southerly in a straight line from Sixteenth Street, and thence northerly on the said line and at right angles to said street seventy-six (76) feet to the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, at the point of beginning; said several distances and dimensions being more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land situate in said City, County, and State of New York, on the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet west of Ninth Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly at right angles to said street one hundred and eight (108) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to a point distant one hundred and six (106) feet southerly in a straight line from said street, and thence northerly on said line and at right angles to said street one hundred and six (106) feet to the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, at the point of beginning, said several distances being more or less. The said first-mentioned and described premises being known as Street Number 354 West Sixteenth Street and as 25 (twenty-five) on a map entitled "A map of a piece of ground in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, north of the Village of Greenwich and extending from the road to the Hudson River, the property of John Staples, deceased;" dated New York, June 28th, 1812, surveyed by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed as Map No. 12 in office of Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24 day of August, 1820, and the second described premises being known by street number as 408 West 16th Street, and as Lot 34 (thirty-four) on said Map No. 12.

Dated New York, May 15, 1897.

HOWARD J. FORKER, Referee.

JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. my16-2aw3wSu&W

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, May 22, noon | Furnessia, June 19, noon
Anchoria, June 12, noon | Ethiopia, June 26, noon
City of Rome . . . June 5 and July 3 Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., May 22, 10 A. M.
L'AMERIQUE, Lasudelon, Sat., May 29, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra, during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Boulogne-sur-Mer, Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 21, Aug. 23, Nov. 8
EMPRESS OF CHINA..July 12, Sept. 13, Dec. 6
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, June 8. WARRIMOO, July 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 4 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 17
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., May 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 21
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., June 8, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM | Saale Tu., June 15, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., June 22, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., May 29, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Je. 12 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, May 20, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, June 3, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, May 22, 10 AM | Ems, June 19, 10 AM
Fulda, May 29, 10 AM | Werra, July 3, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM | Fulda, July 10, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth. (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM | A. Victoria, June 17, 7 AM
Normannia, June 3, 10 AM | F. B'am'r'k, J'ne 24, 10 AM
Columbia, June 10, 7 AM | Normannia, July 1, 10 AM
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Pennsylvania, May 29, 4 PM | Prussia, Je. 2, 7 A. M.
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
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FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the abovementioned Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between May 20 and May 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds,
ISSUED UNDER TRUST DEED, DATED JULY 1ST, 1879.
The holders of a majority of the above-described bonds, having deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 25th, 1897, holders of said bonds who desire to deposit their bonds are notified to make such deposit with the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New York, depository, on or before THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1897.
Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as the undersigned Committee may prescribe.
New York, April 28, 1897.
HOWLAND DAVIS,
SAMUEL CARR,
WILLIAM E. GLYN,
Committee.

Wheeling and Lake Erie R'way
FIRST MORTAGE BONDS OF 1926.
In view of the default in payment of the coupon due April 1, we, as owners of and representing a large amount of the bonds, beg that other holders will communicate with us for the protection of all interested.
We have the co-operation of owners of bonds in excess of $1,500,000, being a majority of the issue.
Maitland, Coppell & Co.,
24 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NOTICE.
Holders of Northern Pacific First Mtge. Terminal Bonds
will please report the amount of bonds they hold to
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & SONS,
31 Broad St., New York.
The purpose being to secure co-operation in the protection of their interests.
May 15, 1897.

PUTS & CALLS.
Safest speculation, insurance, limiting risk issued daily or weekly on ten shares upward on following basis: For 100 shares lots ⅝, 1⅛, or 2⅜ from market $25, $37.50, or $62.50. Wheat, $1.00 or $6.25 per thousand bushels. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, cash, or margin. Particulars Sunday Herald.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

This is the season of the year when Legislatures adjourn.

There used to be a saying in Wall Street that when the sap began to run up the trees in Springtime business buoyancy was due. In recent times this theory has been rather roughly tested. A safer axiom now would be that prices cannot go up till Legislatures go up.

Remarkable records have most of the State Legislatures made this year, assailing and assessing vested interests everywhere. Much affectation of solicitude for the poor man, much pretense of devotion to the public interest, much mockery of the honesty of common sense—much sham to cover crude levies upon enterprise and solvency. It is needless to recite in any detail what the variety of hold-up performances have been. Every casual observer knows enough of the record. Formerly criticisms on this account seemed to be a Granger game; but times change—in 1897 the East even outreaches the West in twisting a healthful and growing public sentiment against hurtful monopolies into an excuse for attacking capital whenever and however invested.

As certain as any factor in the National business situation to-day is the resultant timidity of capital. We have current bank exchanges all over the country steadily shrinking; we have each week official reports showing by millions the piling up of idle funds; we have a market rate for money down to a minimum, which in a Nation situated like this is depressingly suggestive. Capital is scared, not so much by what is as by what may be. The fact of this is not to be disguised, not to be ignored; it is a fact that has vital consequences in it.

The worst of this crusade of pelf is that it crouches and stabs from behind a pretense that only the public good is sought, and thus capital whose aim is legitimate is gibbeted with that capital whose assault upon public interest is a scandal and a menace. And, worse, while legitimate enterprise is assailed, illicit and dangerous "combinations" contribute, chuckle, and go free.

A situation like this is abnormal; it cannot last and National integrity also last.

Western lawmakers and law construers, toying with the good faith that every business contract ought sacredly to represent, have driven Eastern thrift out of all the West. More, much more, than a hundred millions of dollars are piled up in New York to-day, idle, earning nothing, serving nobody, for the reason that prudent men have been coerced into realizing that it is better to waive interest for the time rather than recklessly to risk not interest only, but principal as well. Something somewhere in a condition like this is irrational. Why should the men able profitably to use money be at odds with the man who has that money to provide? Why should there be suspicion upon either side that fair play is uncertain? Why, above all, should there be the intrusion of political meddling, political proclamations that confiscation is the choicest flower of civilization?

Eastern banks are to-day glutted with millions on millions idle, while Western interests drop palsied for the very reason of this political teaching. But not all the penalties are in the West. In the East the artisan suffers as much as the agriculturist of the West. Capital the country over has been made nervous. Dollars molding in bank vaults nurture no prosperity; such dollars are good but to bear tombstone legends, "Hic jacet," "Sleep in peace," and the like.

Congress, apparently close to the verge of another Sugar Trust scandal, proceeds in its temporizing tariff tactics, while the whole country is kept at an expensive standstill, no business man able to calculate intelligently what to do or how to do. Still, there are promises from Administration circles that legislation will be soon completed, offset by more circumstantial opposition declarations that no bill can hope to pass for months yet to come. One of these days, when National business interests shall be brave enough to eschew narrow partisanship, we will have an end to perpetual meddling with tariff schedules for the sake of politics; with that day will come opportunities for rational business procedure, and not till then.

For no reason more in evidence than tariff tinkering we have abolished Spring trade, we have got beyond the possibility of Summer activity; a normal Fall trade is already precluded; and next Winter promises little better prospect. And this is statesmanship.

Some of Wall Street's professional market manipulators have tried hard during the past week to work up something of a scare over gold export threats. They succeeded poorly. Even if the large volume of gold they quote were to go abroad forthwith, it is amply realized that there would be not a thing therein involved which directly could be regarded as hurtful to the United States. Our international trade balances stay tremendously on the right side; we do not have to raise and ship gold to compound any unfortunate commitments to foreign creditors; we can ship gold as lenders of money or as sellers of metal—just that—and nowhere in any such proposition is there, however remotely, aught else than what is magnificently to our advantage, the United States maintaining (despite even the drawbacks that cupidity politics manufactures) its place as the creditor Nation of the world.

The stock market is virtually featureless. The public does not come in. A few speculative operators make little ventures, content if able to scalp fractional profits. Yet the fact stands clearly out in Wall Street that there is tangibly developing day by day a tendency in business circles to be more hopeful, almost even to be confident. Tonic influences may be in this realization.

This is the season of the year when Legislatures adjourn.

SATURDAY.

Weakness and inactivity again characterized the stock market yesterday. Throughout the list closing quotations showed losses for the day. All kinds of rumors were circulated around the Street regarding possibilities of immediate trouble over the Cuban matter and impossibilities of a speedy tariff settlement. London quotations were fractionally better, but no attention was paid to them.

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Press dispatches from Washington continued to affirm that the President will on Monday send a message to Congress calling for an appropriation to aid starving American citizens in Cuba. And upon every fresh bit of news of this kind the bears were eager to point out that any such action upon the part of the Executive will mean the official recognition of the fact that American subjects are being cruelly persecuted by the Spanish, and that a further belligerent attitude upon the part of the United States Government will be necessary in order to be consistent.

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However, Wall Street is disposed to take the bear party's Cuban argument without very much real concern. The absence of outside buying and the general stagnation of the market give the bears the opportunity to circulate their own stories and do their own short selling with what appears to be considerable effect. As yet, however, real liquidation has not amounted to very much.

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Chicago Gas was the weakest stock on the list, selling down to 78¾, and closing one-half of 1 per cent. above that figure, with a net loss for the day of 2⅛ points. The stock was sold by bear operators on further talk of developments at Springfield detrimental to the company's plans. Burlington was also a weak feature, and the stock gave evidences of liquidation. There were vague rumors regarding some sort of an unfavorable legal decision shortly to be announced. Sugar Trust sold down to 112⅛, but recovered sharply at the close. The coal stocks and Grangers both showed weakness throughout the day.

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Some significance was attached to the operations of houses with Washington connections. Such houses were free sellers of the list, and the bear party endeavored to make the Street look upon this as a bad omen.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in loans of a little over $1,000,000 and in deposits of $1,850,000. Surplus reserve showed an increase of nearly $400,000. The New York banks now hold a total reserve of $187,000,000, or over $44,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. The banks now have outstanding in loans nearly $506,000,000, and have deposits of over $570,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon, and the 5s, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $100,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123½; $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅞, and $1,500 do, coupon, at 112¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Chi., Bur. & Qy.....	1½	Laclede Gas pf.....	⅞
Chicago Gas.....	2⅛	Met. Traction.....	⅝
Chi. & Northwest....	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	⅝	2d pf.....	1½
Consol. Gas.....	1	St. P. & Omaha.....	⅞

There were no advances.

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Duluth & I. R. 1st..	1	St. L. & I. M. 1st,	
St. L. & I. M. gen...	1½	Ark. Branch.....	1½

Bonds Declined.

American Sp. Manufacturing 6s..... 2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans nominally 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,816,603; balances, $5,813,127; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $643,358.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛o premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The money market during the past week has shown no improvement except in the commercial paper department. Call money has loaned on the New York Stock Exchange at 1 per cent., the lowest rate known for some time. Loans of that kind have throughout the week been liberally offered at 1¼ per cent., and it is only the smaller loans which have made the daily quotation of 1½ per cent.

In the time department the same heavy supply and lack of demand have continued painfully in evidence. Money is offered liberally at current rates, and the borrower's security is not being at all closely scrutinized. About the only business being done is that for the renewal of maturing loans. It seems to be the general opinion that time money will shortly be loaned at even lower rates than those now prevailing.

Choice commercial paper is in good demand, and during the week the supply has shown considerable improvement. The banks are showing a disposition again to look skeptically at the less attractive paper now being offered. The demand for bills is still large enough, however, to keep rates low.

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By means of the private wires of Stock Exchange houses, THE NEW YORK TIMES has been enabled to collect the following information regarding the money markets at various centres throughout the country:

Boston—Fair demand for funds. Rates are steady in all departments. Some little improvement is shown in the supply of commercial paper.

Philadelphia—There is a much better feeling in the local money market. Business is better with the banks, and a comparatively large number of loans have been made during the past week at 4 per cent. There is still a large demand for mercantile paper.

Chicago—Money here is a drug on the market. The banks have twice their legally required surplus reserve. There is no demand for funds, and rates are very low.

Baltimore—A larger demand for money is noticeable in Baltimore. Commercial paper is coming into the market in fair quantities. Business generally shows improvement.

Pittsburg—Money market shows improvement, but there is still a plentiful supply of funds.

Cincinnati—Banks report demand for loans light, but improving. Rates still are low; in fact, it will take some time, even with a heavy demand for funds, to advance them.

Detroit—Nothing new in money market situation. Big supply; small demand; rates low.

St. Louis—Business here is improving, and there is a consequent betterment in the money market. Rates are steady, and the banks are inclined to scrutinize collateral closely. The commercial paper market shows the greatest improvement.

New Orleans—Plenty of money here, without much demand for it. The whole money market situation is decidedly easy. The banks report no improvement during the past two weeks.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and without feature in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 44⅞; St. Paul, ⅛, to 74¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 4⅛. Atchison sold at 10⅝, Canadian Pacific at 55¼, Illinois Central at 95, Erie at 12¼, do first preferred at 29½, and New York Central at 101½. British consols were steady, at 113⅛ for money and 113⅜ for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 197, and at Lisbon 51¼. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 38 pfennigs; rate of discount, 2¾ per cent.

WHAT WALL STREET HEARS.

A Fund of Information Regarding a Multitude of Stock Exchange Securities.

Only three or four securities on the whole Stock Exchange list make any show of activity; but there is not a share or bond, however seldom quoted, which is not daily the subject of Wall Street comment and discussion. If operators only traded with one-half the vim that brokers are able to talk, there would be none of that wailing over dullness which now fills the Street. Corporation reports come in with the same old regularity, and earnings increasing or decreasing still command attention as much as if a stock-market movement were ready to follow all the changing figures. Wall Street is still quite the old Wall Street—with only the customers left out.

Mysteries in Trust Stocks.

In such speculation as does go on the industrial stocks are most conspicuous, and in that list the leader still is Sugar Trust. Wall Street is crowded with "inside information" on Sugar. This has been the case ever since that dynamitic specialty was let into the Stock Exchange. On the surface it appears as if strong interests were doggedly fighting for stock-market supremacy in Sugar Trust. Generally the Street believes that insiders are desirous of seeing lower quotations. Developments have not been lacking to give color to this idea. Important commission houses usually conspicuous as buyers when any inside movement to advance prices is made have lately been either doing little in the stock—judged by surface conditions—or are appearing as sellers. This is true now, as it has been for some time past; from about the date, at least, of the calling of the extra session of Congress, much more bear talk than bull talk has been heard on Sugar. So general, indeed, has been the apparent effort to cause depression that the strength of the stock is extremely remarkable.

Still, bull "arguments" have not been altogether lacking. There has been talk of extra dividends and suggestions that as soon as Congress adjourns a cash surplus unexpectedly large would be disclosed. Such suggestions have been met by intimations that there are serious dissensions in the management of the property and that some influential Trustees are threatening to resign and build up an opposition. Perhaps the most effective fact made public by either the bull or the bear side in any of the recent Wall Street campaigning appeared in the disclosure that when Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer died he was possessed of practically no Sugar Trust common stock whatever.

Sugar Trust speculation is dependent chiefly for the moment on what may develop in Washington. Few people in Wall Street doubt that when finally Congress does act on the tariff the Sugar Trust will be found enjoying about everything it could desire. Yet in the speculative world it is also realized that till the pending bill really becomes a law there is every prospect for continual ups and downs in Sugar schedule bargaining.

Some ado is made over representations that some United States Senators are again speculating in Sugar Trust stock. It must seem to every veteran Wall Street observer that there could be much surprise over this fact; the surprise would be due if Senators were not speculating.

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United States Leather securities are far less active than those of the Sugar Trust, but their market values, too, are hinging on what may be done with the tariff. The Leather Trust has the Cattle Trust pecking away at it. The Cattle Trust is scheming to make some millions of dollars at the Leather Trust's expense. The Cattle Trust is back of the scheme for a tax on hides. It always has influence at Washington, and this year it happens to be stronger than usual, and up to this time the Cattle Trust seems to be ahead of the Leather Trust. Leather Trust preferred shares are active by fits and starts. Bear speculators keep close watch for chances to make attacks. The fact that the United States Leather Company insists upon conducting its affairs as a blind pool keeps investors shy. No official information is accessible to show whether the Leather Trust earns profits or suffers losses. Yet it has listed in Wall Street over $125,000,000 of common and preferred stock.

A still more glaring instance of contempt for the public is presented by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, (the old Whisky Trust,) which is conspicuous in the list of "industrials" largely because its policy has reached the extreme in showing disregard of investment rights. The abolition of the recent annual meeting (when ample proxies were in hand to have held that meeting had its abolition not been officially serviceable) cannot fail to influence sentiment against it. Essential facts about the Whisky Trust when finally made public may show that the stock, both common and preferred, has been accumulated by a Wall Street pool which has miscalculated opportunities for unloading on the public. With seventeen distilleries owned and taxed, the Whisky Trust is running two. It is turning out less product than ever before in its history. It is not selling what it does produce. What it does sell is at a price less than the cost of production. Such facts officially made public would not help along a speculative pool, which can only hope to unload shares bought at higher than present prices by having outsiders believe that the property is doing well, with prospects that are bright. This sort of sharp practice has had some precedents in Wall Street, but never with fortunate results. The old Whisky Trust—the predecessor of this American Spirits Manufacturing Company—was itself brought to disruption and disgrace by tactics which were dependent upon blind-pool mystery.

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Tobacco Trust is another mystery whose affairs continue a lively topic of Wall Street guesswork. Since the property was introduced into the stock market there never has been a time when its financial situation was anything else than guesswork for anybody outside of the little coterie of manipulators pushing up or pulling down the stock's quotations. Recent representations that practically the whole board of Directors had gone to war with one another failed to excite Wall Street much, for Wall Street has learned through expensive experience to suspect every bit of "news" regarding the property, and in this case there was the usual suspicion that a speculative trick was being attempted. It is known that the company is making much money. If it were only a matter of income and profits, Tobacco Trust stock could not fail to be a favorite investment; but, however big earnings may be, the man who buys the company's stock is at the mercy of a clique of speculators whose record in this property from the start has been bad.

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American Cotton Oil affairs are far from being understood by Wall Street. The low price of lard represents great drawbacks for the cotton-oil producers. Some effort was shown to put up the preferred stock a little while ago, but the work was difficult, and for the time it has been apparently abandoned. Insiders say that while there is nothing in the company's condition which ought to cause anybody uneasiness, they feel that it would be unwise to join in any effort to make their securities just now conspicuous. Perhaps the most favorable development is in the fact that important Philadelphia interests formerly identified with the cotton-oil industry have been picking up Cotton Oil common on its decline.

Occasionally Lead Trust stock gets on the tape, and "points" go the rounds suggesting that developments are close at hand which will make it buoyant; but bull movements there come very leisurely.

Standard Rope and Twine, successor to the old Cordage Trust, and a number of less conspicuous industrials of much the same calibre are seldom heard of, except when occasionally they suffer some set-back. The Starch Trust and Linseed Oil Trust are in this category, representing more of reminiscence than of encouraging prospects.

Gas Shares Much in Evidence.

The gas stocks are more conspicuous than active, except in Chicago Gas, which continues to hold almost first place in the list of current Stock Exchange trading. During the coming week it is not improbable that the Chicago Gas Company may become even more of a prominent factor. A battle royal seems close at hand between the bulls and the bears. The bear position is that the Consolidation bill pending in the Illinois Legislature does not promise any specially good results to the property, while its defeat will make plain that the company is friendless in the field it occupies. The bear theory is that if the bill does pass the Illinois Legislature, Chicago Gas Trust stock will be on sale in Wall Street, to take advantage of anything like improved feeling resulting from the consolidation bill's success; while, if the bill is defeated, insiders will in a disheartened way let go. On the bull side, friends of the property say that it is not at all a vital question with the property whether or not consolidation is permitted by the Legislature. If the Legislature for any reason refuses or fails to authorize consolidation, the courts can be appealed to successfully. The adoption of the Consolidation bill will impose no additional burden upon the taxpayers of Chicago or upon the gas consumers of the city. What it will do is to permit the gas property to dispense with a vast amount of cumbersome corporate machinery now required by the fact that various companies have to be kept alive and separately managed. Economies through absolute consolidation are estimated at a figure which will amount to about 1⅝ per cent. upon the stock of the Chicago Gas Company. Quite apart from whether or not this economy can be taken advantage of, it is claimed by insiders that the property is now earning a surplus above the 6 per cent. annual dividend it is paying, and that, in addition, the company's business is constantly improving, gains in output during the last ninety days averaging something like 15 per cent.

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Consolidated Gas of New York is quoted daily, but no activity appears in it. Some speculators who bought during the early part of the session of the New York Legislature, having apparently advance information of what would occur at Albany, are believed to have lately been selling to take accumulated profits. In Wall Street there are adherents to the theory that the Consolidated is committed to a policy which will before long eventuate in a practical consolidation with it of the lesser companies of the city. There is for the first time in a long while practical harmony between the diverse gas interests of New York.

Brooklyn Union Gas stock is much quoted in the Stock Exchange now. It has had a handsome rise, and shows continued strength. Investors have official intimations, amounting practically to promises, that next year Brooklyn Union Gas dividends will be further increased. There seem some indications that the stock is being distributed.

East River securities have been under a good deal of manipulation on the curb, and are now at prices which represent tremendous profits to people who only a little while ago went into original subscriptions. Bonds they took then at 96 are now substantially above par, while stock issued as a bonus is selling around 60 for the common and par for the preferred.

The Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis, which threatened some time ago to be an active Wall Street stock, has practically dropped out of sight. Nothing is even heard nowadays of that lawsuit, which on the prospect of its favorable determination used to serve perpetually as a bull point.

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Bay State Gas is kept on the tape with a few daily transactions emphasizing its weakness. From Boston comes the story that Mr. J. Edward Addicks is now bent upon the execution of wholly new plans in the property's affairs. He wants to compromise with all the people who have been pounding the company. Mr. Addicks is said to be much broken up over his failure to have his lawyer made Judge of the Federal Court for the District of Delaware, where Bay State Gas receivership litigation proceedings exist, the Judge who was appointed being not one of Mr. Addicks's men, but aggressively his political opponent. The much-hippodromed Standard Oil deal to rejuvenate Bay State Gas affairs has little by little been showing itself to be much less than the tremendous project it first affected to be.

Enigmas in the Anthracite Shares.

Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson continue more conspicuous than any of the other coal stocks. Both are favored with Stock Exchange fiends who are strong and adroit. Bear interests of consequence are committed to campaigning against all the anthracite properties, and they have relied much upon what they have regarded as weak features in Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson. Considerable long stock has undoubtedly been sold on the declines in both properties. Yet at the figures they now sell for—representing material declines—both properties display firmness. Much is heard of improvement in the coal trade, but people in the coal trade seem less informed on this score than are Wall Street speculators.

Reading securities are inactive, but friends of the property profess as much confidence as ever. At times lately it has looked as if London might assume leadership of an upward movement in some of the Reading issues.

A block of Lackawanna was sold lately for the account of a New York millionaire, who has owned it for more than a dozen years. The amount he sold is said to represent about one-third of his holdings.

Susquehanna and Western, Ontario and Western, Lehigh Valley, and some of the other properties which figure more or less in the coal trade situation are practically without Wall Street attention at present.

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Continual reports are to be heard of advances to be made in coal prices, but one of the highest authorities in the anthracite carrying trade declares:

"Such talk is stuff and nonsense. We will do well to maintain our present rates. Increases are out of the question, unless we want to make ourselves ridiculous. Still, I do not believe that there is any reason to apprehend any further reduction in prices."

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Some mysteries have been imported into the situation of the Gould stocks lately. Odd sensational tales have gone the rounds suggesting inside developments not altogether inspiriting. Some of these reports have been fables. Some of them have had foundation. It does not at any time startle Wall Street to have rumors of a Missouri Pacific receivership. Missouri Pacific securities are down at receivership prices now, and have been for some time. Much the same circumstances attend upon the affairs of the St. Louis Southwestern property.

Of the Gould railroads, Texas Pacific is about the only one apparently in good trim. Reports circulating concerning it are, for the most part, encouraging. It seems to be especially an exception in being in good physical condition. It would not surprise close students of the Southwestern situation if some time in the near future Texas Pacific turned up as an ally or within the control of Rock Island.

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Of the Gould stocks, Western Union Telegraph and Manhattan Elevated are chiefly traded in. Both properties have lately been bear favorites. A good deal of foolish information has been distributed about them. A reduction in the Western Union dividend is one of the free and easy bear predictions. Mr. Russell Sage openly says that no dividends will be paid beyond those that are earned. This was the public position he took on Manhattan just before that company's dividend was cut a couple of months ago. Much is heard of new Western Union competition, some of it having to do with plans credited to the Bell Telephone Company.

A development—and not a bearish one—which is likely to catch Wall Street napping may come before long in both Manhattan and Western Union.

Outlook for the Grangers.

Burlington and Quincy continues the most conspicuous of the Western railroad properties. Wall Street hears much regarding its affairs. Boston special dispatches announce daily rosy features in the company's situation, there seeming to be an organized news bureau to distribute cheerful points on the property. All this looks like something else than a mere recitation of facts. If important Boston insiders are not selling Burlington stock, they are surrounded by echoing tip distributers, whose performances at least give color to suspicion. Wall Street professional speculators are generally on the short side of Burlington. This has been so for a long time. This short interest is so extended that, even if Boston insiders are liquidating, their sales come upon a market which has the support of a short interest, whose confidence is much more professed than real.

A conservative Wall Street man—not a broker or a speculator—just returning from the West, says that if passenger business be taken as any criterion of business with the Burlington Road, the situation must be bad. Burlington's express trains he traveled on had in no instance more than half the usual traffic. Parlor and sleeping cars have been openly reduced to half what they formerly were.

***

St. Paul, next to Burlington, occupies the place of interest among the Granger properties from the present Wall Street standpoint. In St. Paul, as in Burlington, there is an extended short interest. Unlike Burlington, there appears no sign of inside selling. Listed on the London Exchange, St. Paul quotations have to withstand manipulation abroad as well as at home. Physically the St. Paul property is reported in better condition than Granger properties generally average, a fact which amply accounts for the ability of its managers to keep operating expenses down to an exceptionally low percentage. St. Paul is the best distributed of the Granger stocks, the average holding being less than 100 shares.

***

Atchison affairs are naturally rather than rapidly making progress toward substantial betterment. The administration of the company's affairs is on a basis bound soon to show results that will warrant the confidence investors have been showing. It is estimated by authorities having opportunities for knowledge that a larger proportion of Atchison securities are held by its own managers than the managers of any other system hold in their properties. One of the assets that the Atchison Company has is in the friendliness of the Western communities through which its lines run. In this it is exceptionally situated. In some parts of the West it has come to be an accepted saying that while other railroads must fight to get fair treatment, the Atchison can usually count on neighborly generosity.

***

Rock Island is making more progress than appears on the surface of current Wall Street reports. It suffered somewhat from recent floods, but increases in earnings are expected by insiders from this time forward. One Wall Street banker having close relations with the property is so confident of Rock Island's position that a few days ago he wrote a put good for sixty days within a slight fraction of the market for 1 per cent. Rock Island has some advantages over other Granger properties from the fact that its Southwestern feeders are in a territory where there is less hard times talk than in the Northwest.

***

The gilt-edged Granger—Chicago and Northwestern—has practically drifted into an investment stock. Every once in a while Wall Street bears pitch into it, but they do not accomplish much beyond making plain how well distributed Northwest shares are. The tremendous saving which the system makes through ability to refund its mortgage debt will, so enthusiastic friends figure it, put Northwest common in a gilt-edged shape as Northwest preferred for years has been.

Omaha, as the ally and auxiliary of Northwest, seems likely before long to reach a point where it will occupy in Wall Street pretty much the position that Northwest common for some time has held. At the moment professionals on the Stock Exchange are trying to discredit Omaha, but there are experienced men in its Board of Directors who do not hesitate openly to predict that before long Omaha will be paying double its present 2 per cent. dividend, and show a substantial surplus. The moment any new activity appears in Wall Street there will be enthusiastic renewal of all the former tales of consolidation schemes merging Omaha into Northwest.

Both Northwest and Omaha have sentimental advantages in the fact that Wall Street classes them among the Vanderbilts, just as it does three C's and Chesapeake and Ohio, only a little more emphatically, and with a little more warrant.

Three C's, weak a little while ago from the dissolution of a bull pool, seems to be steadying on purchases attributed to inside interests not hitherto outspokenly bullish on the property.

Chesapeake and Ohio earnings will, according to an inside authority, show profits from its bituminous coal traffic. This soft coal has been sold in New England at record-breaking cheapness, but it is semi-officially said that a fair percentage of profit is shown on every ton marketed, even counting the long distance to market from producing points.

Popularity of Vanderbilt Stocks.

It need not be surprising if soon most of the Vanderbilt stocks, even some of those only remotely so connected, are listed abroad. The foreign investor has learned to have special respect for Vanderbilt management, as being sure in making substantial returns. New York Central and Lake Shore are well distributed abroad, foreigners being heavy holders of both stock and bonds. Refunding schemes will add largely to the net profits of both these properties, and it is believed that a general foreign buying movement would take place for the account of prominent investors if the London Stock Exchange should list other Vanderbilt properties than those already quoted there.

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Nickel Plate, under President Calloway, is developing as a profitmaker. It is building up local business in pursuit of much the same policy which President Fowler has found effective in rejuvenating Ontario and Western.

***

Canada Southern may before long become a conspicuous Vanderbilt favorite. A substantial block of the stock ahs been taken in the last few months by European investors, Canada Southern not having hitherto been much held abroad. An authority identified with Vanderbilt interests predicts that during the next twelve months there will be a bigger percentage of rise in Canada Southern than in any other of the Vanderbilts.

***

Union Pacific last week displayed new activity, a speculative pool of room traders working in it. Union Pacific's future is popularly regarded as sure to be one of prosperity. It will rank as one of the Vanderbilt group, with a gain in investment prestige from the character of management which that will guarantee—a management progressive, prudent, and honest.

The Stocks of Mr. Huntington.

Central Pacific and Southern Pacific affairs are getting more of C. P. Huntington's personal attention than they have for a long time past. In Central Pacific not less than three foreign committees are now at work trying to find out something, or bring about something, in the company's affairs. Mr. Huntington seems to be able to amiably ignore all this investigation, and his friends are saying that for the first time he really expects to see before long an opportunity to make Central Pacific attractive in Wall Street. This has a cheerful sound, but is a trifle vague.

Pacific Mail's further dividend encourages Wall Street enthusiasm over that property's prospects. Mr. Huntington is declared now to own more Pacific Mail stock than ever hitherto, and he is quoted as saying that a handsome surplus is being earned beyond the dividends which are paid, and that profits are on the upward tack. Wall Street in this stock is having the novelty of the bull pool on the Consolidated Exchange.

Good Times Showing in the South.

Southern railroads are likely to show greater gains in earnings than those of other groups in the immediate future. Louisville and Nashville in that territory will perhaps profit quickest and most largely through the new industrial development already gaining headway in the States of Alabama and Tennessee. Louisville and Nashville is an American railroad, with a management exceptional enough to hold the friendship of every business man along its whole line.

Southern Railway, Norfolk and Western, and other Southern properties are also likely soon to be showing materially increased earnings. Engineers representing British capitalists lately inspecting the Southern Railway are quoted as making a highly complimentary report on the property's physical condition.

***

Baltimore and Ohio critics are still industriously finding fault with everything that the company's management does, but Messrs. Cowan and Murray go calmly ahead in their own way, attending to their own business on lines which to themselves seem quite satisfactory. Some banking interests with motives to inspire hostility are known to have recently been expressing disappointment at the failure of vigorous attacks to disturb the receivers or disarrange official plans. It would not be surprising soon to hear that some interests which have been inimical to the present Baltimore and Ohio administration had finally given up the fight.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 15.—West Chicago opened at 96, sold down to 95¼, recovered to 96¼, and closed at 96. There was great activity in the stock despite the narrow range, and its friends expect to see it again at par or better if a new Humphreys bill can be agreed upon. Chicago sold on Chicago Gas to-day, and the stock dropped from 81 to 78⅞, on the belief that the consolidation bill would meet with the same fate as the Street Railway measure. The Exchange is anxiously awaiting the President's message on Cuba. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	20⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	9⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	25
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48¼
Chicago City Railway	210
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138
Lake Street Elevated	12¾
Int. Pkg. Co.	22
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	40
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	9½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33½
New York Biscuit Company	45¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	210
Street's W. S. Car Line	12½
West Chicago Street Railroad	95⅝
Lake Street Elevated, tr. ctfs.	10½

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended May 15, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$448,867,553	$461,834,660	— 2.9
Boston	82,192,053	72,960,431	+12.7
Philadelphia	46,268,435	51,015,519	— 9.3
Baltimore	11,095,028	11,968,681	— 7.3
Chicago	76,450,055	82,402,503

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

TO HOLDERS OF

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. Prairie du Chien Division 8% Bonds

MATURING FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898.

The above described bonds will be received on a four per cent. basis at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the City of New York, in exchange for the Company's one-hundred-year General Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds at par. That is

One Prairie du Chien Division 8 per cent. bond at par is.....$1,000.00

Interest accrued and accruing to Feb. 1, 1898:

5 months from Feb. 1st to July 1st, 1897, at 8 per cent.....$33.33

7 months from July 1st, 1897, to Feb. 1st, 1898, at 4 per cent. less discount..... 22.80

56.13

$1,056.13

One general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond to mature May 1st, 1989, bearing interest from July 1st, 1897..... 1,000.00

Difference payable to the holder of Prairie du Chien Division bonds in cash $56.13

This offer to exchange will remain open until July 1st, and exchanges to be made as of that date.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

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A WINE IMPORTER WANTS YOUNG MAN OF eminent respectability as partner in his business, (old established and of good repute); will sell half interest for $5,000; secured. LLOYD, 258 Broadway.

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AS TO WHEAT AND COTTON.

Wall Street, for a variety of reasons, is paying more attention just now to fluctuations in the grain market than to anything going on in the market for securities. In contrast with stocks, wheat has become active, though not to any such lively extent as in the old days. Few Stock Exchange houses are now without close connections with the grain markets here and at Chicago. Many of them receive substantial commission orders in the cereals, for the rank and file of Wall Street traders seem to be inclined to take "fliers" in wheat and cotton rather than in railroad stocks or industrials. This condition makes especially interesting a current review of the situation in the conspicuous speculative staples.

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President Henry D. McCord of the New York Produce Exchange, said yesterday:

"Every one knows that cash wheat is in a very strong position. There is and promises to be a good demand for it, and there is not any too much of the supply. And in reality that is about all we actually know of the grain situation at the present. Even with the statistical data in hand, we can only conjecture regarding the wheat which is yet to come.

"It looks to me very much as though we are at present having a manipulated grain market. The recent Government report showed a condition of Winter wheat 4 or 5 per cent. higher than was expected. Prices should have declined for that reason. On the contrary, they have advanced. And in my opinion that advance has been purely manuipulative.

"There is one feature in the market which makes the future uncertain. There has been considerable foreign buying of future positions. This buying may be to cover short wheat, or it may be for the purpose of taking the actual wheat later, or it may be simply buying to put up the price, so that wheat already bought can be unloaded here at a higher figure without taking a single bushel to Europe. That is one factor to be considered in going over the grain situation.

"As to the future of the July and September options, I am really loath to express any decided opinion. There are many uncertainties in the situation, and inasmuch as the crops are still growing, we can count on nothing as a surety. There is not any too much speculation, and, like everything else, there is a waiting disposition in the market. As far as cash wheat is concerned, however, its statistical position is very strong."

Mr. O. K. Lyle of McIntyre & Wardwell says:

"As near as I can estimate it, this year's crop of Winter wheat will be about 276,000,000 bushels. From my present information I cannot say that I think it will exceed this quantity. There is, of course, a possibility of a larger crop, but I think there is a stronger probability of a smaller one in view of the many dangers not yet passed.

"Concerning the Winter wheat crop, the recent Government report giving the condition as 80.2 per cent. for May will, if calculated on the basis of the crops of other years, give us some clue as to the coming crop. It will not be a very accurate one, but it may furnish a basis for opinion. In 1890 we had Winter wheat harvested from 23,520,000 acres which yielded 255,374,000 bushels, or a yield per acre of 10.85 bushels. According to the Government report the condition of Winter wheat on May 1, 1890, was 80 per cent. According to this, had the May condition been 100 per cent., there would have been a yield of 13.36 bushels per acre. And, comparing that with our present May condition of 80.2 per cent., and figuring on 23,000,000 acres for this year's crop, we will have a yield this year of 250,000,000 bushels. And so, figuring and comparing present conditions with those of the various years between 1890 and 1897, we should have a Winter wheat crop of all the way from 250,000,000 to 317,000,000 bushels. An average of the seven years would predict a crop this year of 279,614,285 bushels, or 12.16 bushels per acre. This is close to my estimate of 276,000,000 bushels.

"As to wheat prices, I feel decidedly bullish. If you will take a table of the visible supply of grain for the week ending May 8, showing the amount of wheat in store at the various points, you will find that everywhere stocks are low. Out of a total of nearly 32,000,000 bushels, (which, by the way, compares with 54,000,000 at the same time last year,) there are nearly 13,000,000 bushels at Minneapolis, (all of which will stay there,) nearly 5,000,000 at Duluth, (which is now beginning to come East,) over 2,000,000 on the canals and lakes, coming this way, not quite 1,000,000 at Toledo, and considerably less at all the other points. At Chicago there are nearly 8,000,000 bushels, and that is about all the speculators are playing with. The amount of wheat at all the other speculative centres is decidedly small, so that I think, speculatively considered, wheat is going to sell considerably higher. And with the prospects of only a moderate Winter wheat crop, and of a good demand from abroad, I think prices will go higher.

"It is, of course, a little early to say much of Spring wheat. There will be, I think, an increased area for the coming crop in the Spring wheat district—about 11,500,000 acres in the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the two Dakotas. In the past six years these five States have had in wheat an average of 10,400,000 acres. In other Spring wheat sections there will be about 1,500,000 acres devoted to that product, making a total of about 13,000,000 acres. Seeding is over with, and, according to our reports, the growth is progressing as well as can be expected. The outcome of the crop can as yet be nothing more than conjecture. But taking past seasons as a guide, a fair crop would be about 175,000,000 bushels. Chances are about equal for a crop larger or smaller than this."

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In reviewing the cotton situation, President Gustavus C. Hopkins of the New York Cotton Exchange says:

"The general stagnation in business and the hesitation shown by manufacturers in consequence of tariff agitation are the only things that are keeping down the price of cotton at the present time. Statistically it is in a stronger position than it has been in for years. We have a comparatively small supply, or, at least, a moderate supply following a short one, and under anything like normal business conditions there would not be enough cotton to go around.

"At the end of this season—the cotton year ends Sept. 1—there will be very little of the staple left over. As to the future crop, it is as yet impossible to say anything. My advices from the South say that, although the season has been somewhat backward, yet, as far as can be judged at present, prospects are good. All that we do know is that there will be a larger acreage planted than for this present crop, and if the coming season turns out as we hope it will, next year's supply of cotton will be considerably larger than this.

"There is, however, little or no speculation in cotton at the present time. Neither the public nor the professional speculators are doing much one way or the other. Future prices will depend entirely on the business situation, and, of course, the business situation will depend upon a speedy settlement of the tariff question by Congress. Until there is more activity in manufacturing lines, I do not look for any movement of consequence in cotton prices in either direction. There is a sufficient demand to keep the market steady, but that is about all. Business improvement will put prices up. But it looks to me as though we will have to wait a little longer for such improvement."

Mr. Mayer Lehman of Lehman Brothers says:

"Cotton is in a very strong position statistically. There was a comparatively small crop, and the consumption has caught up with the production. We are using about all of our supply of cotton, and when this present season is over I think it will be found that there will be very little of the year's crop left. In Europe there will be practically none at all, for already the Continent is running short, and in this country the amount of cotton left over will be comparatively insignificant.

"If it were not for the business depression and the continued depression among manufacturers, there would be almost a cotton famine. The crop has not appeared to be very small simply because the demand has been light. If there had been a heavier demand, prices would have already gone much higher than they are.

"Everything in the cotton market will be contingent upon betterment in trade conditions, and, as every one knows, it will be necessary to get the tariff question out of the way before there will be any marked improvement in general business. For that reason there is little or no speculation now going on in cotton, the hesitation which is so apparent in general trade having extended to the cotton market.

"As to the future crop, it is a little too early to know anything definite. Planting has been somewhat late, but with warm weather and sufficient moisture, or, in other words, with a good season, we will have an excellent crop next year. In my opinion reports from the South as to the coming cotton crop will be favorable from now on. Any serious atmospheric disturbance will, of course, spoil our calculations, but, under normal conditions, I look for a good crop next year."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market has during the past week attracted considerable public attention by the sensational advance in Standard Oil and the New York Gas securities, but the diffidence shown toward the rest of the list is without precedent.

The recent decision by the Supreme Court in regard to telephone patents has created a demand for New York and New Jersey Telephone stock, and also for Hudson River Telephone. Hecker-Jones-Jewell preferred is being pressed for sale, and the lowest prices yet made have been recorded for this industrial.

Traction stocks continue weak, and the dividend reduction by the Third Avenue Company, which would seem to reflect the general situation better than anything else, has had considerable effect. But it must be remembered that the reduced dividends in this case have been caused more by the enforced payment of many damage claims than by any extensive decrease in actual earnings.

The anti-trust laws recently enacted are a menace to the proposed consolidation of the gas companies of New York City, and another adverse factor in the local gas situation is the announcement by Tammany leaders that they are in favor of placing the question of one dollar gas before the people at the November elections.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	184
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	67
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction 5s	25	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	175
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	126	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	173
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huguenot-Berry)	100	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	70	72
Hoboken Ferry 5s	100	102
Metropolitan Ferry	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company stock	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas ex dividend	75	78
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	78
"Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	217½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	254
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	57	58½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	92½	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102	103
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	104	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	124
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	68	68
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	60
Cramps Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	56
Michigan Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	316	317
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	—	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madson Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	138	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	30	36

*Ex interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@61¾c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61⅛o per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48@49¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 376,968.76 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 1-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,552,417
Exports same period	13,021,350
Net exports	$11,468,933
Net imports, 1896	9,654,308
Net exports, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports, 1893	51,493,581

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 200 shares Best & Belcher at .63, 100 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 200 shares Deadwood at 1.10, and 300 shares Leadville at .33.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, May 15, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55	55½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	.....
112¾	112⅞	13,496	American Sugar Refs.	112¼	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	.....
102¾	103	153	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103	103	103	103	.....
...	88	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	.....
70⅝	71¼	950	American Tobacco	70⅞	70⅞	70½	70⅝	− ⅜
24½	28½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	− ⅛
10⅛	10¾	800	At., T. & S. F.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
19	19¼	981	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19¼	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
11¼	11½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	− ⅛
1½	3½	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
104½	106	195	Brooklyn Union Gas	105½	106¼	105½	105¾	.....
54	54¾	100	Canadian Pacific	54	54	54	54	− ¼
16¼	16½	220	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¾	16	16	.....
72¾	72⅝	9,184	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	73½	72¼	72⅜	−1⅛
79½	79¾	13,890	Chicago Gas	81⅜	81⅝	78⅜	79¼	−2⅜
72½	72⅝	6,155	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73	73½	72⅝	72⅝	− ⅜
131½	132½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132	132	132	+ ¾
103¾	104	1,445	Chicago & Northw.	104¼	104¼	103½	103⅝	− ⅜
62½	62⅝	2,325	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	63	63⅛	62	62¼	− ⅜
27¼	27½	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27⅜	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
159	159¾	800	Consolidated Gas Co.	160½	160¾	159¼	159½	−1
104½	104¾	800	Delaware & Hudson	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	− ⅛
148	150	800	Del., Lack. & Western	148	148	148	148	− ½
110⅜	111½	80	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
30⅞	31¼	250	General Electric	31	31	31	31	− ⅛
35	40	30	Homestake	35	35	35	35	.....
78	80	404	Laclede Gas pf.	78	78½	78	78½	− ½
43⅝	43¾	2,005	Louisville & Nashville	43¾	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
84¼	84⅝	1,833	Manhattan Con.	85	85	84½	84⅝	− ⅜
105	105½	210	Metropolitan Traction	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	− ⅝
75	76½	65	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
26½	27½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	600	Missouri Pacific	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
92	92¾	10	National Lead Co. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	.....
10	11	100	National Linseed Oil	10	10	10	10	.....
75½	75¾	2,305	New Jersey Central	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	− ⅛
98¾	98⅞	660	New York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	− ⅛
24	25	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	−1½
12	12½	4	Northern Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
35⅝	36	1,016	Northern Pacific pf.	36	36	35⅝	35⅞	− ⅛
47¼	49½	27	O. R. & Nav. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	.....
...	...	100	O. S. L. & U. N.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
27	27¼	210	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27	27	− ¼
157	157½	105	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157¼	157¼	157¼	157¼	− ¼
117	119	24	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	118	118	117¼	117¼	.....
18	18¼	8,740	Reading	18	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	− ¼
39½	40	400	Reading 1st pf.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	.....
4¼	4⅜	120	St. L. & San Fran.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
38⅞	39¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼	.....
55½	55⅝	3,210	St. Paul & Omaha	55¾	55⅝	55	55½	− ⅝
14½	15½	100	Southern Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
7⅝	7¾	500	Southern Railway	7⅞	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
25¼	25½	1,100	Southern Railway pf.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼	− ¼
6⅝	6¾	125	Standard R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
18½	19	410	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
6¼	6¼	760	Union Pacific	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
53	53¼	2,160	U. S. Leather pf.	53¼	53¼	52⅜	53	− ¼
12	13	100	United States Rubber	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ¼
5	5½	100	Wabash	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
12⅜	12¾	100	Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	76¾	3,025	Western Union Tel.	76⅛	77⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
Sales		78,908						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Den & Rio Grande 1st	Nor Ry of Cal 5s
1,000 73	1,000 110	9,000 ..... 87½
At, T & S F gen 4s	Dul & Iron Range 1st	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
500 ..... 80½	2,000 ..... 99½	2,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 ..... 80¾	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	500 ..... 88¼
Adjustment 4s	2,000 ..... 110½	1,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 45	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	500 ..... 88¼
20,000 ..... 44¾	1,000 114	Oregon R & N 4s
Atch & N W 1st	L S & M So 1st coup	2,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 84¼	5,000 ..... 113¼	St Jo & Grand Island 1st,
Brooklyn City 1st	L S & M So 1st reg	Trust Co certfs
500 ..... 112½	1,000 111	10,000 ..... 52¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st	Lehigh Val Term 5s	St L & Iron Mt, Arkan
1,000 ..... 76¼	5,000 ..... 108¾	Branch ext 5s
Brooklyn Elev 2d	Manhattan Ry con 4s	2,000 ..... 104½
5,000 ..... 43¾	2,000 ..... 92½	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	Mil & St Paul cons	2,000 69
5,000 ..... 111¼	5,000 134	St L & S F G M 6s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Mil & St P 7s gold	2,000 ..... 111¼
2,000 ..... 95½	1,000 ..... 131¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Buff, R & P G M 5s	Minn & St L con 6s	5,000 ..... 57¾
5,000 ..... 97½	2,000 102	5,000 ..... 57½
Bur, C R & N 1st	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	So Pac of N M 1st
500 ..... 108¾	500 ..... 84¾	12,000 ..... 105½
Canada So 1st gtd	Mo, K & T 2d	Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 111⅛	7,000 ..... 56¼	7,000 ..... 80¾
Cent of N J gen 5s	12,000 56	5,000 ..... 80¾
2,000 ..... 110¼	N Y Cent 1st reg	Standard R & T 6s
Ches & Ohio ren 4½s	40,000 120	2,000 70
5,000 ..... 73½	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	17,000 93	1,000 89
1,000s3 ..... 91¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	17,000 ..... 104⅝	Co certfs
2,000 ..... 99½	Nor Pac 1st 6s	2,000 ..... 69½
Chicago & Erie 1st	4,000e20F 117½	3,000 69
4,000 109	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	Wabash 1st 5s
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	5,000 ..... 52⅜	1,000 ..... 102¼
2,000 ..... 105⅞	5,000 ..... 52⅝	West Shore gtd 4s reg
5,000 ..... 105¼	6,000 ..... 52½	5,000 ..... 108⅛
Commercial Cable 4s	2,000 ..... 52⅝	80,000 108
5,000 100	1,000 ..... 52¾	
Total sales		$331,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	...	D. & R. G. pf.	38½	38¾	N. Y. & N. H.	166	169
4s, r., 1907	110½	110¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	6⅞	9	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¾	13
4s, c., 1907	112½	112⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	60	75
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	123	Dul, S. S. & A.	2⅜	3¼	N. Y., O. & W.	13¼	13⅝
4s, c., 1925	123	123¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	N. Y., S. & W.	7	8
5s, r., 1904	113	113⅛	E. E. I. of Brklyn	105	...	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	20¼	20⅝
5s, r., 1904	113½	113½	Erie	11⅝	12	Norfolk So	60	70
Currency 6s, 1898	104¼	...	Eighth Avenue	...	330	Nor. & West	10	11¼
Currency 6s, 1899	107⅝	...	Erie Tel. & Tel	65⅛	65¼	Nor. & West pf.	25¾	27
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	...	Flint & P. M.	18	26	North American	3⅝	4¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	Flint & P. M. pf.	18	26	Ohio Southern	3	5
			Gt. Nor. pf.	120	130	Ont. Mining	7⅜	8⅝
Adams Express	148	152	G. B. & West	27½	40	Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Alb. & Sus	175	...	G. B. & W., Deb., A	35	50	Ore. S. L., w. i.	10½	12
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	65	G. B. & W., Deb., B	...	2	Penn. Coal	320	...
Am. Coal	110	120				Peoria, Dec. & E.	1	1
Am. Cotton Oil	10	11	Harlem	315	340

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	285
1st week May	$12,462	$12,641	$12,980
From Jan. 1	186,124	193,961	178,130
BURLINGTON, C. R. & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
4th week April	$81,700	$95,492	$85,422
Month	254,094	295,408	274,772
From Jan. 1	1,189,335	1,444,702	1,149,417
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
4th week April	$110,136	$102,310	$90,487
Month	370,646	390,187	281,183
From Jan. 1	1,506,863	1,565,588	1,060,441
CIN., JACK. & MACK.—			
Mileage	349	349	349
1st week May	$12,084	$11,278	$9,507
From Jan. 1	233,360	239,468	198,373
CLEVELAND, CIN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
1st week May	$228,935	$242,672	$255,548
From July 1	11,068,887	11,724,641	10,772,943
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
4th week April	$3,050	$3,363	$2,104
Month	11,001	10,981	6,841
From Jan. 1	46,467	37,180	27,456
DULUTH, S. S. & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	584	587	593
4th week April	$38,741	$52,159	$43,625
Month	111,360	139,404	131,451
From Jan. 1	426,563	569,700	524,418
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week April	$1,875	$2,451	$2,403
Month	6,733	8,729	8,498
From Jan. 1	22,880	31,787	30,881
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
1st week May	$43,516	$49,540	$47,378
From Jan. 1	542,949	971,087	845,677
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
4th week April	$59,298	$57,819	$45,388
Month	213,331	204,874	160,152
From Jan. 1	767,099	700,840	600,303
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week April	$34,098	$30,337	$26,467
Month	105,366	96,287	93,959
1st week May	21,888	19,175	18,275
From Jan. 1	553,486	543,741	480,907
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week May	$38,919	$37,337	$38,587
From Jan. 1	629,029	689,726	690,745
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
1st week May	$321,145	$332,909	$329,121
From Jan. 1	5,740,782	5,736,172	5,776,751
IND., DEC. & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
4th week April	$9,930	$10,316	.....
Month	39,587	34,714	.....
From Jan. 1	129,576	15,566	.....
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week ending April 24	$51,004	$44,337	$46,670
From Jan. 1	$23,339	683,539	784,542
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
4th week April	$5,026	$2,267	.....
Month	14,465	10,987	.....
From Jan. 1	74,555	33,145	.....
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
4th week April	$6,552	$10,347	$7,223
Month	27,009	33,626	23,467
From Jan. 1	114,518	138,335	104,715
LONG ISLAND—			
Mileage	378	378	367
Month April	$278,934	$290,728	$286,957
From Jan. 1	894,430	921,947	947,526
MEXICAN—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week April 24	$74,000	$58,000	.....
From Jan. 1	1,159,500	965,000	.....
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week April	$20,097	$15,420	.....
Month	62,232	43,833	.....
From Jan. 1	241,571	180,356	.....
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. M.—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
1st week May	$74,694	$60,268	$40,503
From Jan. 1	1,052,287	1,107,539	705,636
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
1st week May	$317,825	$281,344	$304,810
From July 1	15,956,579	17,607,743	15,144,142
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	248	248	248
Month April	$102,315	$99,650	$99,184
From Jan. 1	379,187	391,287	368,506
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH. PAC.—			
Mileage	165	165	165
Month April	$57,046	$55,465	$59,066
From Jan. 1	194,438	202,433	203,778
SHERMAN, SHREVE. & SOUTH.—			
Mileage	155	155	155
Month April	$16,879	$16,710	$28,843
From Jan. 1	89,345	85,636	115,827
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
4th week April	$4,176	$3,189	.....
Month	16,134	16,418	.....
From Jan. 1	69,207	77,057	.....
TOL., PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week April	$15,044	$20,455	$18,712
Month	58,703	70,756	70,588
From Jan. 1	275,676	324,280	300,322
TOL., ST. L. & K. C.—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week May	$38,629	$39,030	$34,233
From Jan. 1	729,702	649,847	543,227
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for March—			
Gross earnings	45,241	40,526	41,866
Op. expenses	28,880	26,857	21,863
Net earnings	16,361	13,672	20,003
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	437,340	430,525	377,359
Op. expenses	251,012	249,656	210,616
Net earnings	186,328	180,870	166,743
AUSTEN & NORTHWESTERN for March—			
Gross earnings	18,243	19,614	19,275
Op. expenses	12,116	13,563	13,729
Net earnings	6,127	6,051	5,546
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	53,030	58,832	48,869
Op. expenses	34,524	43,296	38,818
Net earnings	18,506	15,536	10,051
BUR., C. R. & NORTHERN for March—			
Gross earnings	325,833	405,419	316,747
Op. expenses	204,450	247,860	213,930
Net earnings	121,383	157,559	102,817
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	935,241	1,149,364	874,696
Op. expenses	581,591	715,784	598,649
Net earnings	353,650	433,579	276,047
CENTRAL PACIFIC for March—			
Gross earnings	1,002,729	953,150	1,014,879
Op. expenses	641,293	641,511	663,944
Net earnings	361,436	311,639	350,935
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,665,893	2,689,889	2,637,829
Op. expenses	1,805,461	1,844,482	1,801,092
Net earnings	860,432	845,407	746,827
CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for March—			
Gross earnings	69,389	66,022	.....
Op. expenses	14,698	14,964	.....
Net earnings	55,291	51,058	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	214,473	204,332	.....
Op. expenses	43,390	61,568	.....
Net earnings	171,083	142,764	.....
CIN., JACK. & MACK. for March—			
Gross earnings	58,436	58,271	47,130
Op. expenses	53,108	51,477	42,388
Net earnings	5,328	6,794	4,742
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	162,736	169,473	143,562
Op. expenses	152,260	151,563	129,106
Net earnings	10,476	17,910	14,456
DETROIT & MACKINAC for March—			
Gross earnings	53,724	48,391	28,741
Op. expenses	34,025	28,978	11,942
Net earnings	19,699	19,413	16,801
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	270,233	307,212	170,337
Op. expenses	198,533	209,052	100,842
Net earnings	71,700	98,160	69,495
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for March—			
Gross earnings	247,876	246,043	235,257
Op. expenses	187,987	181,899	165,718
Net earnings	59,889	64,144	69,539
Charges	55,841	54,119	54,392
Surplus	4,048	10,025	18,147
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	665,040	698,075	578,959
Op. expenses	504,407	524,242	449,320
Net earnings	160,633	173,833	129,634
Charges	159,235	153,133	153,418
Surplus	1,398	20,700	*23,784
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for March—			
Gross earnings	79,613	42,705	37,309
Op. expenses	67,402	32,827	35,221
Net earnings	12,211	9,878	2,088
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	790,739	425,380	371,210
Op. expenses	549,782	302,463	308,691
Net earnings	240,957	122,917	62,519
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for March—			
Gross earnings	279,333	259,503	287,160
Op. expenses	217,551	222,670	195,755
Net earnings	52,782	16,833	91,405
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	747,500	721,779	874,506
Op. expenses	597,962	586,180	594,811
Net earnings	149,538	135,599	279,695
MEXICAN NORTHERN for March—			
Gross earnings	97,706	73,492	60,317
Op. expenses	25,821	37,579	27,947
Net earnings	31,885	40,913	32,370
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	463,459	574,100	....
Op. expenses	219,155	267,475	....
Net earnings	247,304	306,625	....
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for April—			
Gross earnings	393,228	373,030	387,189
Op. expenses	263,585	247,613	229,446
Net earnings	129,643	125,417	157,542
Fixed charges	126,529	124,400	126,643
Surplus	3,113	1,017	30,899
For ten months ended April 30—			
Gross earnings	4,208,484	4,296,639	3,877,866
Op. expenses	2,643,787	2,641,890	2,271,344
Net earnings	1,564,696	1,654,748	1,606,521
Fixed charges	1,255,677	1,249,431	1,205,783
Surplus	309,018	405,316	340,757
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE for February—			
Gross earnings	78,405	68,205	....
Op. expenses	55,190	45,931	....
Net earnings	23,215	22,274	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	149,881	145,759	....
Op. expenses	106,591	94,882	....
Net earnings	43,290	50,877	....
UNION PACIFIC proper, for March—			
Gross earnings	1,130,211	1,071,907	1,075,578
Op. expenses	702,010	671,292	682,290
Net earnings	428,200	400,614	393,283
From Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	3,118,051	2,934,702	2,986,437
Op. expenses	2,039,223	2,005,735	2,000,720
Net earnings	1,081,828	928,966	985,716
CENTRAL BRANCH, UNION PACIFIC, for March—			
Gross earnings	50,184	28,474	25,880
Op. expenses	26,110	20,561	20,091
Net earnings	24,064	7,912	5,177
From Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	146,008	96,556	68,395
Op. expenses	73,930	57,350	55,342
Net earnings	72,078	39,106	13,052
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for March—			
Gross earnings	1,366,046	1,232,785	.....
Op. expenses	845,468	792,862	.....
Net earnings	520,576	439,922	.....
From Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	3,794,815	3,432,937	.....
Op. expenses	2,460,009	2,383,545	.....
Net earnings	1,334,806	1,049,392	.....

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	58,708	70,756	70,588
Op. expenses	48,577	55,635	58,760
Net earnings	10,126	15,721	11,828
Charges	22,678	22,051	20,734
Deficit	12,547	6,330	8,906
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	743,809	855,540	793,551
Op. expenses	557,296	631,412	607,034
Net earnings	186,663	224,128	186,517
Charges	229,702	209,886	198,626
Deficit	43,039	*14,242	12,109
*Surplus.			
WEST VA. & PITTSBURG for February—			
Gross earnings	23,198	28,209	.....
Op. expenses	15,218	13,069	.....
Net earnings	7,980	15,140	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	249,478	264,348	.....
Op. expenses	119,720	109,516	.....
Net earnings	129,758	154,832	.....
WESTERN OF ALABAMA for March—			
Gross earnings	51,949	41,183	41,384
Op. expenses	29,856	31,829	27,434
Net earnings	22,093	9,354	13,950
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	501,265	463,528	410,396
Op. expenses	287,341	287,228	261,908
Net earnings	213,924	176,300	148,488

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 84 roads for April, 1897, at $8,481,587, an increase of $273,631, or 3.33 per cent.; 133 roads for April, 1897, report $38,147,090, an increase of $542,234, or 1.44 per cent. From Jan. 1 to April 30, $152,196,786, a decrease of $1,292,102; 57 roads for the first week of May report $5,517,395, an increase of $222,860, or 4.20 per cent.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN GAS COMPANY, (net)—			
Month April	$35,010	$30,869	$30,431
From Jan. 1	168,029	149,630	143,717

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.06	.07
Andes	.20	.21
Belcher	.10	.24
Best & Belcher	.50	.58
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.10	.10
Challenge Con	.20	.23
Chollar	.66	.66
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va	1.85	1.85
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.25	.27
Exchequer	.03	.01
Gould & Curtis	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.80	.85
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.38	.40
Occidental Con	.09	.09
Ophir	.90	.94
Overman	.14	.15
Potosi	.45	.45
Savage	.32	.10
Sierra Nevada	.40	.43
Silver Hill	....	.38
Union Con	.35	.38
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.25	.26

Silver bars, 61; Mexican dollars, 49½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.03¾	.03¾
Anaconda	.32	.31
Argentum	.15	.15¼
Blue Bell	.03½	.03½
Consolidated	.07	.07
Elkton	.92	.94
Gibson	.13½	*.14
Golden Fleece	.26	.27
Grouse	.04½	.04¾
Isabella	.32¼	.32¾
Jefferson	.08	.08¼
Pharmacist	.09½	.10
Portland	.48	.48
Rosa	.06¼	.06¾
Union	.13½	.13½
Work	.05¾	.05½

*Bid.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	189	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	240	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	170
Central National	165	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex	114
Chatham	285	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	Nassau	161
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	200
Commerce	205	New York	230
Continental	130	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	176	People's	220
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	108
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	325	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Importers & Traders	525	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MYER W. PRAGER.—Myer W. Prager, cigar manufacturer, confessed judgment yesterday to Fred Schultz for $12,127 on a demand note dated the 14th inst. The amount represents an old claim, with interest.

MAX SCHMIDT.—Max Schmidt, manufacturer of picture frames at 102 Centre Street, has made an assignment in Brooklyn to Alfred Schlesinger. He has been in business in this city for fourteen years and was reputed to own his residence, 166 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM E. FOREST.—An attachment has been obtained against William E. Forest, investment broker, by Furlong & White, for $200, in favor of Harry L. Montgomery. It was obtained on the ground that he had disappeared from his office and could not be served with the summons. E. S. White said that the claim was for breach of contract to furnish shares of the Forest Investment Company.

HANS MISCHKE.—Hans Mischke, dealer in books, paintings, &c., at 24 Clinton Place, made an assignment yesterday to Harry S. Stallknecht. Mr. Mischke resides in West Hoboken. He started in business in Hoboken twenty-two years ago, but gave up there and about fifteen years ago began in this city at Fulton Street, afterward at Barclay Street, near Broadway, and at the present location for the past three years. He dealt principally in second-hand books.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—George G. Milne has been appointed receiver of the People's Fire Insurance Company of 395 Canal Street by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court on the application of the Directors in the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company. Mr. Milne is the Secretary. The matter is merely a formal one, the company having ceased to do business since June, 1894. The assets consist of cash on hand, $11,579, and there are no debts. It was incorporated in 1853, and has a capital stock of $200,000.

THE SHERMAN BANK.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Senator Jacob A. Cantor temporary receiver of the Sherman Bank, which has been in liquidation for the past two years, on the application of the Attorney General. The bond was fixed at $50,000. The receiver is authorized to pay out of the funds coming into his possession, to such of the stockholders of the bank as have not been paid the last dividend of 10 per cent., the amount of this dividend. The bank has paid all claims against it, has divided $60,000 among the stockholders, being 30 per cent., and has also declared a further dividend of 10 per cent., the greater part of which has been paid. There is cash on hand of $4,192, of which $2,460 is applicable to the dividend of 10 per cent. The only remaining assets are some dishonored notes and obligations which the bank is endeavoring to collect. Their face value is $40,000, but they are principally against persons who have become insolvent or have died.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered May 15. The first name is that of the debtor:

BOEHMER, Frederick C.—J. Gottschalk	$576
BUSHMAN, Henry—M. Levin	151
CABUS, Alexander G.—Reading Hardware Company	158
CROSS, Ann, as guardian—C. H. Koster, costs	89
DOUGLAS, George—C. Smith	113
ELLISON, Guy, R. P., and Alfred Van Horn—William B. Burk and others	778
FICHS, David—G. S. Cornell	191
FRAME, Henrietta—G. Donnelly	141
FRIEDMAN, Ludolph, and John Grosberg—E. L. F. Strang	1,154
FRANKEL, Oscar—I. Stern and others	154
GOEGG, James A.—S. H. Jessup	1,004
GRUEN, Julius, and Max Vogelsang—The Joseph K. Peebles Son's Company	184
HARRIS, Simon—S. Herschenberg	918
HUNT, George B.—J. Steingester and another	324
HOERNER, Henry J., and Frank H. McCann—M. McTague	481
HITCHCOCK, Samuel M.—G. M. Wright, assignee	83
HERRICK, William H.—Same	36
INGRAM, William—H. Bentz	163
JAHL, Albert C.—H. Steffens	121
KAUFMAN, Max—I. Stern and others	114
LIVINGSTON, William H.—Whitman W. Kenyon and another	1,584
LATHERS, William—A. H. Sievers	187
LASCHANSKY, Henry—M. Schlesinger	60
MARKET, Anton—Helen McG. Smith	3,766
MARKS, Sophia—Rosa Schnitzler	118
MISHKIN, Alter—Alois, Kohn & Co	339
MISHKIN, Louis—same	346
MILLER, John T.—G. M. Wright, assignee	66
MOSBY, Edward C., or E. C.—J. Higgins and another	474
McKINLEY, William—John Noonan and another	61
McCORMICK, Frank, Louis L. Conway, and Rosa Leitner—M. Spinelli	176
PRAGUE, William H.—Julian Waxeter and another	28
PRICE, Joseph—A. E. Barnes and another	164
PRAGER, Myer W.—Frederick Schulz	12,127
ROSENSTEIN, Bernard—A. M. Bachrach	194
REILLY, Frank D.—W. T. Walsh	189
ROGERS, Samuel B.—F. H. Keeler	171
SINGER, Marcus—A. M. Bachrach	147
SCHEIRS, Rena—Lena Helene	167
SILBERBERG, Jacob and Sarah—A. Weinberg and another	156
SEWALL, Charles C.—W. W. Goodrich and others	159
SCARPUCHIO, Nicola—David Mayer Brewing Company	1,178
BROOKLYN PAVING COMPANY, A. T. Polhemus, and George Van Orden—James Clarke and another	339
THE BONFILS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—C. E. Harrell	98
WAINER, Herman—H. I. Durlach and another	60
WINEBURGH, Michael—B. G. Collier and another	80
YATES, John P.—D. Leventritt	133

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	84¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	30¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	22¼
Cotton, middling	7¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8
Butter, State, finest creamery	14
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5½
Tallow, prime	3
Pork, mess	9.00
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.00
Sugar, granulated	4 9-16
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	9.75
Lead	3.27½
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, May 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.70; straights, $4.40@$4.60; Spring specials, $4.60@$4.70; Spring patent, $4@$4.70; straights, $3.70@$3.90; bakers', $2.90@$3.05; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@74c; No. 2 red, 94½c; No. 2 corn, 25@25¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 oats, 18c; No. 2 white, free on board, 22¼@23¾c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21¼@22¾c; No. 2 rye, 34½c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@33c; No. 1 flaxseed, 77@78c; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.90; mess pork, per barrel, $8.45; lard, per 100 lb, $3.82½@$3.85; short-rib sides, (loose), $4.50@$4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf, $5.39; granulated, $4.77.

COTTON.

According to The Chronicle's figures, the visible supply of cotton, compared with the supply of last week, shows a decrease of 62,782 bales, and compared with the supply of last year, shows a decrease of 108,432 bales. The American visible supply is smaller than last week's supply by 78,782 bales, and smaller than last year's supply by 14,532 bales.

Quotations for middlings at Southern points were:

Galveston—Middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c. Norfolk—Middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c. St. Louis—Middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c. New Orleans—Good middling, 7 13-16c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; receipts, 789 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,908 bales; sales, 1,450 bales; stock, 104,725 bales. Louisville—Middling, 7¼c. Houston—Middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c. Memphis—Middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c. Savannah—Middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c. Charleston—Middling, 7⅜c. Mobile—Middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.90	6.93	6.90	6.92@6.93
February	....	....	....	6.96@6.98
March	6.99	7.00	6.99	7.00@7.02
May	7.42	7.43	7.42	7.42@7.44
June	7.45	7.45	7.43	7.43@7.44
July	7.45	7.48	7.44	7.46@7.47
August	7.35	7.39	7.35	7.38@7.39
September	7.03	7.06	7.03	7.04@7.05
October	6.86	6.87	6.86	6.86@6.87
November	6.85	6.86	6.85	6.85@6.86
December	6.85	6.88	6.85	6.88@6.89

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Middling uplands, 4 5-32d. Futures easy; sellers at last night's prices. Closed steady, ½ point higher to 1 point net decline. January-February, 347½b; February-March, 348s; May, 400b; May-June, 405½s; June-July, 404@405; July-August, 403½b; August-September, 363½s; September-October, 356b; October-November, 351b; November-December, 349s; December-January, 347½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	82½	82½	81½	81½
July	79¼	79⅝	78½	78½
September	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛	74⅛
Corn—				
May	....	....	....	30
July	31⅛	31½	30½	30½
September	32	32⅛	31¾	31¾
Oats—				
May	....	..	..	22⅞
July	....	..	..	22⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74½
July	73⅜	73½	72⅝	72⅞
September	68⅜	68⅝	67¾	68⅛
Corn—				
May	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24¾
July	25½	25⅝	24⅞	25
September	26⅜	26¼	26	26⅛
Oats—				
May	....	....	..	17⅞
July	18⅜	18½	18	18⅛
September	18½	18½	18	18⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

On the curb July wheat sold from 78⅜c to 78 11-16c, closing at 78½c. Quotations on cash wheat to arrive, free on board, afloat, were as follows: No. 1 hard Duluth, 85½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85c; do, New York, 84⅜c; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 83c; No. 2 hard New York, 81½c, spot; No. 3 hard New York, 80c, spot.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Close: May, 74½c; June, 73⅝c; July, 72⅜c; September, 68⅜c; December, 70¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 15.—May, 74⅜c; July, 73⅜@73½c; September, 65⅝@65⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—No. 2 Spring, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; July, 72½c.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 89¼c; July, 77½c.

Corn.

The export business consisted of 120,000 bushels No. 2 corn, private terms; No. 2 corn quoted 31¼c, delivered.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Close: May, 24¾c; July, 25½c; September, 26c.

Oats.

No. 2, 23¼c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 22½c; No. 2 white, 27c, nominal; No. 3 white, 25c; track white, 26@31½c; track mixed, 23@25c.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Close: May, 17¾c; July and September, 18¼@18¼c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $4.20@$4.50; 750 bbls Spring clears, $3.50@$3.65.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—Western, 37½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Barley—Feeding, 28@28½c, cost, insurance, and freight. Rye Flour—$2.25@$2.75. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $1.70@$1.85, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 75c; fine yellow, 72@75c; coarse, 61@62c. Feed—Steady; quoted, 40, 50, and 80 lb, Winter in bulk, 60@65c; Spring, 55@62½c; 100 lb, 60@65c; sharps, 72½@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; city bran, 60@65c; oil meal, $19.50@$20; hominy chop, 50@52½.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Close: Barley—Cash No. 3, 29@35c. Rye—Cash and May, 34½c; July and September, 35c. Flax—Cash, 77c; cash, Northwest, 78c; May, 77c; July, 77½c; September, 77½c. Timothy—May, $2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $9.50@$10.75. BEEF—Mess, $7@$8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8@$9; extra India mess, $12@$14. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 5@5½c, from 14 to 10 lb average; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. TALLOW—3c. STEARINE—Lard, 4¾c, nominal; oleo, 4½@4 3-16c. LARD—Closed 4.20c, nominal; city, 3.70@3.75c; refined, South America, 5c; Continent, 4.50c; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4½@4¼c; Brazil, kegs, 6.05c; options, 4.10c, nominal, for May.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Close—Pork: May, $8.42½; July, $8.45; September, $8.50. Lard: May, $4.82½; July, $4.87½; September, $4.97½. Ribs: May and July, $4.55; September, $4.60.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 56s 3d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 27s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 26s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 25s 6d; short clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Spot, 21s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 54s

CLOSE CALL FOR FIREMEN

Heavy Cornice and Section of a Wall Unexpectedly Gave Way and Fell on Them.

THEIR ESCAPE WAS MARVELOUS

Several Men Scorched While Fighting Fire on the Roof and Others Choked by Smoke—They Lay Under a Hose to Recover.

Three alarms were rung in shortly before 9 o'clock last night for a fire in the recently erected building at 50 and 52 West Third Street. Patrolman Crittenden saw flames and smoke issuing from the basement grating and the roof at the same time, while dense black smoke poured out of almost every window in the front.

Inside of five minutes half a score of fire apparatus were on the scene, and after a stubborn fight of almost an hour, the fire was apparently mastered. The building was flooded, and it seemed that all danger was over. Several engines, trucks, and the water tower were sent back to quarters, and the damage had just been estimated at $30,000, when flames shot out from the top floor and cornice, and with a concussion like that accompanying the discharge of heavy artillery, a section of the top wall fell and struck the pavement.

There was a score of firemen about at the time and that none were killed seemed miraculous. As it was, many were hit by pieces of flying brick. Not one was injured enough to retire.

A force of men was sent to the roof, where they discovered that the fire was still smoldering in the rafters. The shaky cornice was pried over into the street and the burning portions of the roof were torn up and the building drenched a second time.

Among those who had narrow escapes were members of Engine Company No. 13 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 20. Michael Graham, Foreman of the latter company, was just coming out of the front door of the building, when half a ton of brick and tin struck a sign just above his head and fell at his feet. He was stunned by the crash and stepped back just in time to escape a second downfall. Frank Miraglia, who is known as the "mascott" of the company, was not so fortunate. He has only been out of the hospital a few days, and was struck on the left shoulder by a brick and his arm rendered useless.

Lieut. John Ahern stood in the exposed doorway, and while receiving slight injuries, managed to hold his post and direct the work then going on.

The men of Engine Company No. 13 worked upon the shaky roof. Many of them were severely scorched or overcome by the dense smoke caused by burning wool and feathers. Several made their way to the street, where there was a broken hose, and lay down on the pavement under the spray that came from it.

Capt. Lawlor, Lieuts. Beeckler and McNicol, and Firemen Emiro, Peter Murphy, and Volk all suffered from the fumes, but managed to remain on duty.

The building was built within the last year on speculation by a firm of builders on West Thirty-fourth Street, and was sold about a week ago to Gilbert A. Webber of 1,037 Prospect Avenue. It was occupied, on the first two floors, by the United States Feather Company, dealers in ostrich and other choice feathers.

Grauner Brothers, manufacturers of suits and skirts, had the third floor; Abrams & Keller, fine cloth hats and caps, the fourth floor; Bergman, Blisser & Bing, suits and cloaks, the fifth; Lauchlich & Son, plush caps, the sixth, and Herman & Epstein, suits the ninth. The total loss was estimated at midnight at $110,000, $30,000 on the building and $80,000 on the stock. The second outbreak of the fire and fall of the wall had increased the original estimate.

No cause for the fire could be discovered last night. It started in the basement, near the air shaft, up which it leaped to the roof, communicating with every floor on the way. The Fire Marshal will make an investigation to-day.

HER DIAMONDS NOT FOUND.

Mrs. Ballenberg Carried Them in a Bag and Lost Them on the Street.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station have up to the present failed to find the lost diamonds of Mrs. Julius Ballenberg of 132 West Eighty-first Street. The loss was reported on Friday night. A reward has been offered for the return of the lost property. It is said to have consisted of a pair of diamond earrings, three diamond rings, and a diamond pendant and stud. They are set down as worth $1,200.

Mrs. Ballenberg said yesterday that the diamonds were in a little bag. They were heirlooms. When she reached home and took off her dress she discovered they were gone. The bag was a linen one, handsomely embroidered, and lined with chamois.

THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

It Will Be Dedicated in Mount Hope Cemetery Next Saturday.

The Confederate monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, which has been erected by the gift of Charles Broadway Rouss to mark the last resting places of the members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, will be dedicated Saturday. It is built of flawless granite and consists of a shaft supported by a pedestal of three pieces, the whole being about 60 feet high. The inscription is: "Sacred to the Memory of the Heroic Dead of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York."

The Mount Hope Cemetery Company gave an attractive site for the burial ground on condition that a monument costing at least $5,000 should be erected there. This plot will be used for the burial of members of the camp and their families. A "mortuary fund" is on deposit to provide the necessary expenses.

Shot Himself, Blamed Burglars.

Frederick Cahill, a night elevator boy at the Beauchamp apartment house, Seventy-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, shot himself accidentally in the ankle early yesterday morning. He has recently terrified Robert Catherwood, the janitor of the building, arousing him at all hours of the night with stories of encounters with burglars. Mr. Catherwood was awakened again about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and the boy, exhibiting his ankle, which was bleeding freely, said two burglars had shot him and escaped. A policeman was summoned, and an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital called, but, the boy's wound having been dressed, he declined to go to the hospital. When his story was reported at the police station two detectives were detailed upon it. They were convinced that he was lying, and, pulling from his pocket a revolver with one chamber empty, made him confess that he got his wound while cleaning the weapon.

The Credit Men's Convention.

The New York Credit Men's Association has selected six delegates to the convention of the National Association of Credit Men, which will be held in Kansas City on June 9, 10, and 11. The Executive Committee has issued a special announcement to members, calling for a large attendance. They will be able to make the trip at low rates, and are assured of an extremely interesting visit. Credit men from all parts of the country will be brought together on this occasion. The President of the New York Association is Charles Biggs. Ora Howard is Vice President, William Naumberg Treasurer, and H. J. Sayers Secretary.

Child Hurt by a Trolley Car.

Three-year-old Evelyn Gabriel of Flushing and Woodward Avenues, Queens County, was struck by the fender of Flushing Avenue Trolley Car No. 3,330, bound for Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock last evening, and now lies in a precarious condition at St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, suffering from a scalp wound and a fracture of the skull.

A Profitable May Festival.

The second May festival of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, was held last night in the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The receipts, which are for the benefit of the orphan asylum of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, were about $1,500.

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

Mrs. A. M. Guinsburg of Yonkers Arrested by a Detective in a Sixth Avenue Store.

Louise Eltoff, private detective in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, saw a well-dressed woman drop something in her umbrella on Friday afternoon. When the woman left the store the detective followed and stopped her. The woman on being threatened with arrest returned to the store. On entering the office she became hysterical, and diving her hand into her umbrella she drew out a cut-glass vinaigrette and hurled it at a window. The umbrella was examined, and in it were found a belt, pocket book, lace veiling, and some small sundries. She was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station House and locked up.

Two young men who came in a carriage visited her at 11:30 P. M., and at midnight they were followed by a man and a woman, the former of whom went on the prisoner's bond. The bondsman's name is Victor Guinzburg, who offers as security the house at 21 West Eighty-ninth Street, valued at $40,000.

When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning the woman trembled, and had to grasp a railing to keep from falling. She waived examination, and was held in $500 bail for future hearing. Mr. Guinzburg went on the new bond, to which she signed the name Leone Greenberg. She left court accompanied by her bondsman and her daughter, who had arrived during the hearing.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 15.—The woman who was arrested in New York City for shoplifting was Mrs. A. M. Gunizberg, wife of a well-to-do shoe dealer of 12 North Broadway, this city. Mr. Gunizberg was seen this evening at his home, 109 Warburton Avenue. He admitted to a reporter that it was his wife who was taken into custody. She was up stairs at the time and could not be seen. Mr. Gunizberg denied that his wife was a thief. He said that it was an accident which caused the pocketbook and the belt to get into her umbrella.

Gunizberg stated that his wife had informed him that she was walking close to the counter in the store, and that she brushed against the pocketbooks, knocking several on the ground. She stooped to pick them up, and thought she had placed all of them on the counter. Mr. Gunizberg stated that while his wife was walking away one of the ribs of her umbrella caught in the belt, and that it dangled by the side of the umbrella.

Mr. Gunizberg stated that there was no reason for his wife to steal. They have a fine residence, and Mr. Gunizberg is well-to-do. He refused absolutely to let his wife be seen, and stated that he had told the true facts of the case.

SHOT DOWN A POLICEMAN.

A Negro Thief Commits the Crime in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—Policeman Percy G. Miner was shot down on the street about 1:30 o'clock this morning by a negro whom he stopped to question about his suspicious movements. The ball struck the officer in the face, and caused the loss of the sight of one eye, and he may lose the sight of the other. Miner may recover.

The negro who did the shooting was arrested this afternoon on the Chesapeake and Ohio, near Windsor Shade, about twenty-five miles below Richmond. He went on a train to Providence Forge, got off, and was walking down the track, when the section master and two of his men took him into custody. The Richmond policemen were near by, and brought the man to Richmond.

He gives his name as William Thomas, is eighteen years old, says he is from Petersburg, and has served a term in jail there. Thomas had on his person two pistols, several knives and razors, and many cartridges. He admits the shooting, says he had just robbed a store in Manchester, and thought the policeman was going to shoot him. Intense excitement prevailed here over the crime, and a big crowd saw Thomas landed in prison, but no attempt was made to take him from the officers.

Late to-night a detachment of police were sent to prevent any possible attempt to interfere with the prisoner. Later Col. Jones of the West Virginia regiment was at the armory of that command, and reported that all of the soldiers present remained in the event they were needed. There has been some talk of lynching Thomas, but it is hardly probable that it will be attempted.

A GIRL SHOOTS HERSELF.

Police Think She Tried Suicide, Her Employers Say Not.

Hattie Blastach, seventeen years old, employed as a chambermaid for the past two months at the West Shore Hotel, 552 Eleventh Avenue, while in the room of William Deckler, a bartender at the hotel, yesterday shot herself in the left side of the head, and was subsequently removed in a semi-conscious condition to Roosevelt Hospital. The hotel people said that Deckler had left his revolver on the bureau, and that the girl had picked it up while cleaning up the room and had accidentally shot herself.

The police, however, said that the case looked like an attempt at suicide, powder marks indicating that the girl must have held the pistol close to her head. The girl came from Paterson, N. J., several months ago. Her condition is said to be critical.

LOIE FULLER HOME FROM CUBA.

The Dancer Has a Poor Opinion of Gen. Weyler.

Loie Fuller, accompanied by her mother and Manager Stevens, returned from Cuba yesterday on the steamship Valencia. She played to full houses, she says, in Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, and Havana, but the Spanish dollar, worth 87 cents when she arrived, was worth only 70 cents a week later, 60 cents in another week, and finally fell to 47 cents in our money. Her receipts, therefore, were worth only about 50 per cent. of what her original prices for seats should have brought.

La Loie is no friend of the Spaniards. "Weyler marches behind his army when approaching a patriot town," said he, "and marches ahead when leaving."

She had something to say of Spanish barbarity also, citing cases of young Cuban girls who were sold from the block, and of one young woman who, with her mother and brother, was imprisoned because she resented the advances of a Spanish officer.

"I called on the young woman in prison, and therefore know the facts," Miss Fuller said.

Joseph J. O'Donohue Resigns.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, for thirty years a Director of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, resigned yesterday because of failing health. His son, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., was elected to the vacancy. The incoming President resigned his position of Assistant Secretary of the board, and C. M. Englis was elected to serve in his stead.

The Board of Directors of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company are J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., John Englis, C. M. Englis, Seymour L. Husted, Jacob Hays, James O. Poillon, James Affleck, William Ranesteyn, and I. G. Jenkins.

Benefit for Judge Green.

Committees from the Elks, the F. and A. M., the Royal Arcanum, Knights of St. John and Malta, and other fraternities are making arrangements to give a testimonial to the story teller, Judge William B. Green. For months Mr. Green has been unable to carry on his business through nervous prostration. Many musical organizations will be represented among those who have volunteered to take part in the benefit, which is fixed for Wednesday, May 26, in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

COUNTRY PIANO RENTING.
A specialty of SUMMER RENTING of HIGH-GRADE PIANOS and the necessary arrangements for proper handling upon arrival at destination. Also
IVERS & POND PIANOS
RENTED, SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.
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LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 EAST 16TH ST.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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17TH ST., 116 EAST., near Union Square.—Single rooms; also square room; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

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104 WEST 45TH ST.—Large front rooms; newly furnished; every convenience.

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PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN CONVENIENTly situated house in New Rochelle, having two large rooms to spare, would board two couples or four gentlemen seeking superior table and home comforts. Ten minutes' walk station, and sound boating, bathing, fishing. SUBURBAN, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.
REOPENS OCTOBER 6TH.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation.
Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work.
Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics.
Fully equipped Studio.

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Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
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ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils . 48 West 47th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

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CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
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Circular and references sent upon application.

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Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

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INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL.—Pool 35x60; ladies and gentlemen; every night. 4 E. 45th St.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address 8 EAST 47TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

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DAIMLER MOTORS
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WANTED—Steam yacht, 50 to 70 feet, draught not over 4 feet; quick purchaser. Apply 202 Broadway, Room 1.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

A. U. METHODIST CHURCH MISSION, 146 West 27th St., D. D. Pugsley, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. every Sunday. Weekday services, Tuesday evening, 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, class meeting, 8 P. M.; Thursday evening, A. U. Band meeting, 8 P. M.; Friday evening, prayer meeting, 8 P. M. Meetings continued through this Summer.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St. Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Holy communion at 8. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 8. At the evening service the choir will render Mendelssohn's motet, "Hear My Prayer." All persons cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, dated May 7, 1897, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, on May 26th, 1897, at 12 M., all his right, title, and interest in certain judgments, promissory notes, checks, drafts, claims for overdrafts and other instruments, and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., or at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 707.—New York, May 10, 1897.
FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

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AUCTION SALES.

PARIS.—Mr. Paul CHEVALLIER, auctioneer, 10 Rue Grange Batelière, assisted by M. Mrs. Mannheim & Son, experts, 7 Rue St. Georges, will sell by public auction in Paris Galerie Georges Petit, 8 Rue de Sezz, 8 from Monday, 31 May, to Thursday, 10 June, 1897, at 2 P. M., the IMPORTANT COLLECTION of
M. EMILE GAVET,
comprising OBJETS of ART AND RARE CURIOSITIES of the Renaissance Period, Italian Faenza, della Robbia Terra Cottas; Limoges Enamels, Leather Work, Bernard-Palissy Faenza, Venetian Glassware, Brass and Copper Wares, Clocks, Art Bronzes, Sculptures, Tapestry, Furniture, and Seats in Carved Wood, Paintings of the Early Italian School, Drawings, Miniatures; on view 20 to 30 May, 1897, from 9 to 6 P. M.

PERSONAL.

AN ENGLISHMAN OF GOOD BIRTH, TRAVeled, cultured, business-like, diplomatic, ambitious, large-hearted, and domesticated, desires marriage with a lady of fortune, exceptional intelligence, and charming disposition; no insuperable objection to one avec une petite tache, provided all other requirements are fully met-straightforward communications honorably entertained. Write "Toi et Moi," 131 Jermyn St., London, S. W.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—A respectable widow, with grown-up daughter, and man, if needed, would take care of a private house for Summer; best reference. Mrs. O'Neill, 342 East 32d St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; willing to go to country for Summer; two and one-half years' city reference from last place. Call Monday at 1,593 Lexington Av., between 100th and 101st Sts.; McGovern's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, HOUSEMAID, or CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl as chambermaid, housemaid, or chambermaid and waitress; can be highly recommended. Apply during the week between 10 and 12 o'clock at 75 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going abroad recommends her Scotch girl for chamberwork and sewing, or to care for one child; out of town; disengaged June 5; for four or five months. W. H. M., 41 Wall St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going abroad would like to secure a place as chambermaid and seamstress for a reliable girl. Call, Monday, 20 East 72d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. A. M., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable French person as chambermaid, sewing, assist waiting; good city references; city or country. C. B., 981 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Competent, by young woman; first-class city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 81 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her neat chambermaid; will assist with other work. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 2 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent chambermaid. Call at 14 East 38th St., Monday or Tuesday afternoon, after 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl lately landed; willing and obliging. 941 6th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; best city references. 17 West 38th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references. 231 East 34th St., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or plain sewing; city references. 51 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant young woman; best reference. 181 Waverley Place.

Cooks.

COOK—PARLORMAID or LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house for the Summer would like to find place in the country for three Swedish girls, whom she can recommend; a cook, no washing, wages $25; a parlormaid and waitress, wages $20, and a laundress, wages $20, who would take a place as chambermaid at $18. Can be seen at present employer's, 57 West 46th St., between 10 and 12. Personal references.

COOK.—By a New England woman as cook; thoroughly competent; in a small private American family; understands cooking in all its branches; good personal reference. 121 East 77th St., Lane's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman to cook and do plain washing and ironing in a small private family; best reference; can see last employer. 226 East 35th St.; ring three times; call Monday.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two girls, together, one as cook, wash and iron, the other chambermaid, waitress; city or country; private family; good references; no cards; call Monday. 733 2d Av., corner 39th St.; ring three times.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town for the Summer desires to secure good situations for her cook and waitress, both of whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday, 17th, between 12 and 4 o'clock., 500 Madison Av.

COOKING.—By a thoroughly first-class colored woman, cooking by the day or week; all kinds of fine cooking; best of reference. H. S., 582 Baltic St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook. She is highly recommended, strictly temperate, and honest. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—First-class, in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; five years' good reference from last place. J. M. C., Box 230 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a plain cook, washer, and ironer; private family; city or country; reference. 167 East 35th St.; call Monday.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman as good cook; written and personal references; will do coarse washing. A. M., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; in private family for Summer; best references. A. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as plain cook and laundress; best of references. 101 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; willing to go to the country; best of references; call Monday; no postals answered. 325 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; take chef's place, with kitchen maid. Mrs. Connor, 512 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Scotch woman as thorough cook; can get up company dinners; good references. 560 Lexington Av., second bell.

COOK.—By French woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Victorine Vautier, 347 7th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook, who understands all kinds of dishes; best city reference. M. M., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—WAITRESS.—By two first-class Swedish girls; city or country; first-class references. 206 West 17th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best of references; wages, $30 to $35. M. H., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Norwegian girl, speaking English; references; wages expected, $20. 8 State St.

COOK.—French, in private family; no washing. Call, 108 West 58th St., present employer.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID.—By colored woman to do general housework in flat; small family; or chambermaid. S. Cordil, 250 West 17th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER; STYLISH; ACCOMPLISHED; EXTREMELY NEAT; GOOD HAIRDRESSER, PACKER, AND TRAVELER; REFERENCES. MISS CHAPMAN, 2,051 8TH AV.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French maid; seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker; thoroughly understands her duties as maid; disengaged the 20th; highest personal reference. L. B., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; seamstress, dressmaker; good packer; experienced in all her duties; like to have home for all the season; city or country; best city reference. Eugenie, Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travelling; good hairdresser; best city reference. G. G., 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Horagen.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland girl; first-class reference. M. H., 141 West 60th St., second floor, front.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and dressmaker; can dress hair; excellent packer; thoroughly competent in every line. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; with a lady going to Europe; would give her services in return for passage; apply, by letter, present employer's, 24 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By young German girl; good sewer; understands packing, or take charge of grown children; references. Faber, 237 East 87th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady leaving the city about June 1 wishes a situation for a young girl as maid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; can be highly recommended. Can be seen until engaged at 75 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for maid and seamstress whom she can highly recommend. Call at Clarendon Hotel, Monday and Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Mrs. W., Room 30.

MAID or MAID and ATTENDANT.—To partial invalid by refined intelligent young woman; can read aloud well and sew neatly; willing to travel; good city reference. Address or call, Monday, Maid, 71 West 48th St., second floor.

MAID or NURSE.—By French maid or nurse to children over five years old, or young ladies; good dressmaker; leaving through family going to Europe. E. B., 146 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to place a refined Swedish girl, who is competent and obliging; would assist with other light work if necessary. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 142 West 57th St.

MAID.—By an English woman as useful maid to a lady, or to care for a delicate person; good sewer; speaks French; town or country. K., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; willing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady; 7 years' reference. M. C., Box 36, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl recently arrived, speaking English, French, and German; well bred; in fine American family. P. N., 222 East 10th St.

MAID, &c.—By young Swedish girl as maid and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; good reference; private family. 230 East 21st St.; Nelson's bell.

MAID.—By North German; lady or child; willing to travel; city reference. 319 West 47th St., dressmaker's bell.

MAID.—French maid would like to find a family or invalid going to Europe for Summer; best of references. E. E., 146 East 46th St.

MAID.—Young girl, returning to England, would give her services in return for fare. Maid, 31 West 9th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; with the best of city references. H., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; 3 years' best city reference. 226 East 57th St., care of Mrs. Craven.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; present employer can be seen; good city reference. M. T., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; excellent laundress and chambermaid; neat sewer; city or country. Call Monday, 356 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman taking a large family washing by month or dozen reasonably. Advertiser, 341 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; can take charge of the finest clothes; present employer can be seen. R. R., 3 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish young woman; thorough and neat in her work; excellent city reference. S. L., 135 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; to go to the country on the 28th; references. Mrs. Sullian, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as second laundress and to assist with any other work; reference. 456 4th Av., care of Mrs. McGowan.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist with light chamberwork; best city references. 997 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good colored laundress; excellent; family washing to do at home. 216 West 29th St., room 5.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Present employer's, 156 West 86th St.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.
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COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; full charge; milk, butter, do up preserves; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages $30 to $35; personal city references. Mary, 257 West 42d St.

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COMPANION or MAID.—Speaking three languages; to accompany lady or family to Europe; is a good packer, hairdresser, &c.; used to travelling; first-class reference; salary not required. W. S. K., Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COMPANION.—A well educated young lady would like to go to the country for the Summer as a companion to a single lady; is willing to go abroad; moderate salary; best city references. Companion, 1,026 3d Av.

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DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; would like to make an engagement for the Summer out of town; by week or month; disengaged after June 1; best references. M. Lennon, 879 6th Av.

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DRESSMAKER.—Would like one or two more customers by day; references; McDowell system. Mrs. Marshall, 71 West 101st St.

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GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; diploma; teaches kindergarten; all school branches; drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. A. D., Box 500 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

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GOVERNESS.—English, French, music; accustomed to travel; seven years with English nobility; kind to children; disengaged in June. Mlle. V., 311 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated and experienced North German, with first-class references, for children; can teach kindergarten and music. Lang, 170 East 78th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German as nursery governess; teaches German, English, kindergarten, music; best city references. Nursery Governess, 1,622 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By educated North German, speaking French and English fluently, as nursery governess or nurse to grown children; best reference. Reliable, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young lady, Swiss-French, not speaking any English, as nursery governess. Mademoiselle, 25 West 74th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—German Protestant working housekeeper; thoroughly schooled in fine cooking and baking; not afraid to do all household duties; thorough and active; personal reference; refined, plain family, with one to assist; city or country. Address, stating full particulars, K., 219 2d Av.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By educated, refined American lady; hotel or boarding house; mountains or seashore. Experience, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By bright, intelligent woman, to widower or hotel. N. L., Box 65, 1,242 Broadway.

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NURSE.—By a very competent, experienced infant's or young children's nurse; Frenchwoman; take entire charge from birth; neat, careful, well educated, and reliable; neat sewer; first-class family; city references. Reliable. Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable, and experienced young English colored woman as nurse to infants or growing children; entire charge; understands bottle feeding; good pack

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To-morrow
4500 yards
Checked and Striped
Moire Velours
in the most desirable colors, at 69c
Value, $1.00 yard

8500 yards
Printed China and Japanese
Silks
New designs and colorings
at 38c and 47c

West 23d St.

THOMAS F. BAYARD RETURNS

Former Ambassador to England Has the Log of the Mayflower in His Care.

GLAD TO BE ON AMERICAN SOIL

He Says the People of England Were Disappointed at the Rejection of the Arbitration Treaty—Will Go to Delaware To-morrow.

Thomas F. Bayard, former Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James's, arrived in this city yesterday by the steamship Paris from Southampton. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Bayard was met at the Quarantine station by Henry Bryan, his former private secretary. Awaiting him at the pier were his son, Thomas Bayard, Jr., his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, Benoni Lockwood, Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Lieut. W. M. Cowles, former naval attaché at the London Embassy, and brother-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, and Schubert Climer. The Paris passed Sandy Hook at 8 A. M., but did not reach her dock until 11:15.

Mr. Bayard seemed to be in excellent health, his face embrowned by recent exposure to the sun of Italy and to the winds of the Atlantic. He looks no older than when he departed on his mission as the first United States Ambassador to England four years ago. He said he had enjoyed the passage very much, and that it had restored and strengthened him. He was driven at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When seen in his room by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he expressed delight at being back in this country.

"You do not know," he said, "how much and how often I have longed for the quiet of home. I am so anxious to be in Delaware that I shall not deliver the log of the Mayflower until my return from there. And Mrs. Bayard," he added, with a shrug and smile, "could not wait a moment, but hurried on as soon as possible by the first train. She left the city about 2 o'clock."

In reply to a question as to how long he would remain here, Mr. Bayard said:

"I shall leave Monday morning. I had expected that a letter from Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts would be awaiting my arrival here, but it has not come. I may get it to-night. If so, I shall make arrangements at once for the delivery into the Governor's hands of the Mayflower's log. I shall write to-night to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, asking him to be present at and take part in the presentation of the log. Senator Hoar has taken so warm an interest in the matter that I have always associated him with the incident, and I feel that it is due him that a fitting place be given to him in the little ceremony at Boston. As soon as convenient to Gov. Wolcott and Senator Hoar, therefore, I shall go to Boston and place the historic log in the formal custody of the Governor.

"The ceremonies leading up to the delivery of this book into my hands, and the ceremoniousness of the presentation and charge by the Bishop of London, were amusing, in the light of our simple, democratic customs. The first decree was issued by the Judge of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London, March 25. Owing to my visit to Italy, a delay was caused that made it necessary for a new decree to issue, which was promulgated April 10. On the 29th of April I went before the Consistory Court, which was sitting in London House. Judge Tristam was arrayed in the awe-inspiring big wig, and there was an air of ceremonial that was oppressive.

"You know," added Mr. Bayard, smiling, "these courts that have little to do do it with great pomp and ceremony. The Register of the court read the Judge's decree and the Bishop of London presented me with the logbook of the Mayflower. The great interest in this matter is the growing kind feeling that the English people have for us. They value their literary treasures very highly, and when the transfer of the Mayflower's log was suggested, the Bishop of London, after consulting Lord Salisbury, said that an act of Parliament would be necessary, as the relic was considered a national possession and heritage."

As to the incident of Ambassador Hay's application for the log, Mr. Bayard said that there was no friction between Mr. Hay and himself. "I am not the man to cause friction with any one," he added. Mr. Bayard denied emphatically the rumor that he intended to live abroad.

"That is utterly absurd," he declared. "I love my country and my home so well that I am hurrying through my business in order to get to Delaware at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Bayard said, when asked about the feeling of people in England over the failure of the Senate to ratify the arbitration treaty: "They felt pained. They could not understand it. They could not realize that the Senate would reject the treaty, especially after it had been amended upon the demands of certain members of that body. It is not understood in England that the failure is only partial and temporary, and that the ratification of such a treaty is inevitable. It has only been delayed."

BOY WIELDED A KNIFE.

Stabbed a Lad Who Had Accidentally Hit Him with a Ball.

Henry Zitnik, twelve years old, of 330 East Seventy-third Street, quarreled with Meyer Fluss, fourteen years old, of 1,448 First Avenue, yesterday at the corner of Avenue A and Sixty-third Street, because Fluss accidentally hit him with a ball which he threw back at players who had lost it. Zitnik during the dispute stabbed Fluss on the right arm with a penknife. A by-stander disarmed him after a struggle, and Fluss was taken to Flower Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Zitnik was arrested, and in the Yorkville Court was committed to the care of the Gerry Society until this morning when he will be examined.

Saloon Keeper Casta's Heavy Loss.

Saloon Keeper Charles H. Casta of 15 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, cashes checks for railroad section hands on pay day. To meet the demand on Friday he provided himself with $1,650 in small bills, which he placed in an inside pocket of his coat, which he hung up against a partition at the end of the bar. He left the saloon on an errand to a drug store three doors distant, and on his return his money was gone. The barkeeper saw no one near the coat during Casta's absence. There were five men in the place at the time, but they were playing pool, and there is no suspicion against them.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Monday
Special Sale
Ladies' Shirt Waists

175 Doz.
Ladies' Waists made of Anderson's Scotch Madras Ginghams
in the most desirable effects, at 69c
Real Value $1.85

95 Doz.
Polka Dot, Plaid and Embr'd Linen Waists
at $1.75 and $2.25
Real Value $3.50 and $4.50

China Silk Waists
in all colors
at $2.95 and $3.88

Taffeta Silk Waists
Newest styles, in all shades, at
$3.75, $4.50, $5.95

West 23d St.

BERGER WAS POISONED.

He Died Several Hours After Taking Rochelle Salt, Which, However, Was Found to be Pure.

Henry Berger, a young man who until Thursday worked as a clerk for the Eureka Silk Company, 544 Broadway, died Friday morning under circumstances that are now under investigation. Berger lived with his parents on the top floor of the tenement house at 2 Orchard Street. Thursday he lost his position, according to one story; but, according to his brother, he gave it up voluntarily to make arrangements to go to London to witness the Queen's Jubilee celebration.

Thursday evening Berger went out and did not return home until nearly 3 o'clock Friday morning. Before going to bed he took a dose of Rochelle salt, which he had bought at the Liberty Pharmacy, Pike Street and East Broadway. Some hours later he complained to his mother of feeling bad, of having a violent headache. He grew rapidly worse, and his mother, in alarm, sent for Dr. Levin of 128 Henry Street. The doctor found his patient in convulsions and frothing at the mouth, and decided that he was suffering from the effects of some poison. Dr. Joseph Huber was also called in, and he also diagnosed the case as one of poisoning. Medical aid was of no avail, and Berger died bout 10:30 o'clock Friday morning.

The family asked the physicians for a certificate of death from heart disease, as they did not wish to have the case go to the Coroner's office. They are orthodox Jews, and an autopsy on the dead is repugnant to their religious views. The certificate was refused, and the case was reported to the police and to the Coroner's office.

Berger's body was taken to the Morgue yesterday, by order of Coroner's Physician Donlin, who performed an autopsy in the afternoon, and reported that death was due to cerebral congestion and convulsions, the primary cause of which was disorganization of the blood from microbes or poisoning. Several physicians were present at the autopsy, and it was suggested by one of them that perhaps Berger had taken hydrocyanic acid. The nature of the poison will be determined by an analysis of the contents of the man's stomach.

No trace of any poison was found in Berger's room. Dr. Donlin took possession of the remainder of the Rochelle salt, as it at first occurred to him that perhaps poison might have accidentally become mixed with it. Later he pronounced it harmless. The clerk in the Liberty Pharmacy, who sold the salt to Berger, says the latter came into the drug store at about 2:30 o'clock Friday morning. He was sober and showed no signs of any mental excitement. Berger's family say he did not drink, and they protest not to believe that he took his own life.

A LAWYER FOR JACOB TOLKER.

His Wealthy Brother in Pennsylvania Engages Counsel for Him.

Jacob Tolker, now in Yorkville Prison, will not be alone in the fight that he will make against the charge that he stole Mrs. Barnett's diamonds. His brother, who is said to be a wealthy merchant in Eastern Pennsylvania, has retained James McLaughlin, a lawyer of 55 Franklin Street, for his defense.

Mr. McLaughlin saw Tolker in prison yesterday, and had a long talk with him. He said that Tolker is not his client's real name, but his identity will not be revealed until the trial, which he will seek to have set down for an early date. The wealthy brother is to be married to an heiress in about two weeks, but he is expected here to-morrow according to the lawyer, and will take personal charge of the case. The lawyer says Tolker declares he is innocent of having stolen Mrs. Barnett's diamonds, and says that Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau tried to extort from him a confession.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Baby Cooed in the Room Where the Tragedy Occurred.

George Seidl and Bridget Crimmins were found dead together yesterday in a little attic room they occupied at 158 Eldridge Street. The woman's lips bore evidence that she had been poisoned. Seidl's dead hand grasped a pistol, and there was a gaping wound in his temple. A baby lay cooing in the room, unconscious of the tragedy. Seidl, it is thought, murdered the woman and then killed himself.

Mrs. Hunt, who keeps the house, let the room about four weeks ago to the couple, who called themselves Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt. The man had been a waiter and was out of work. Both, it is said, drank frequently together and quarreled almost daily. Mrs. Hunt says that Friday evening the woman told her that her husband had just beaten her.

Yesterday morning their room was so unusually quiet that about 10 o'clock it was deemed necessary to investigate, and when there was no response to knocking, the door was broken in. Mrs. Hunt fainted at the sight, but soon recovered, and had a policeman called, who sent the bodies of the pair away and informed the Coroner's office of the affair.

Seidl had left three notes written in German. He requests a "Mrs. Coners" to take care of the child and bring it up well. The woman addressed is Mrs. James O'Connor of 1,241 Second Avenue, a sister of Bridget Crimmins.

Almost everybody knows somebody whose stubborn Cough or Lung trouble was cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Arnold Constable & Co.

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Made-up Lace Confections.
Point Appliqué, Lierre, Honiton, d'Alençon Laces.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
Lace Waists, Jackets, Boleros, Fichus, Ruffs, and Stocks.
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RACERS AND SHOW HORSES

Important Events to be Decided the Coming Week at the Morris Park Race Course.

WELL-KNOWN HORSES ELIGIBLE

New Yorkers Will Be Well Represented at the Wissahickon Horse Show for Which All Philadelphia Is Preparing.

Owners and trainers who have been complaining that three days' racing a week does not afford them sufficient opportunity for earning enough money to keep themselves and their charges, will find some consolation in the fact that there will be an extra day's racing at Morris Park on Wednesday. The net profits of the day will be divided equally between the Fund for Disabled Jockeys and the Fresh Air Fund, all of which charities are in need of money. The fees of the jockeys who ride in the races on Wednesday will also be contributed to the two funds.

The outlook for the coming week's racing is a cheerful one, for a number of interesting features are included in the programme. The Laureate, for two-year-olds, and the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap will be decided on Tuesday. The former will probably bring together Firearm, who won the Juvenile for August Belmont; Frohman, David Gideon's slashing colt, which ran second to him; the Huguenot, the racy-looking brother to Henry of Navarre, as well as Reprisal, the half-brother to Requital. Kitefoot, too, who responded so gamely to the whip last week and landed the Gaiety for McCafferty, will probably start, as will Miss Tenny, the speedy daughter of the famous sway-backed Tenny. In the hurdle handicap eleven subscriptions have been made. Two miles over eight flights of hurdles will be the distance in the latter event.

August Belmont's crack colt Octagon seems to have the Bay Chester, to be run on Thursday, at his mercy. Rensselaer, J. E. McDonald's candidate, is a recent graduate from the maiden class, and Arabian, Xmas, and Knight of the Garter are the only others eligible to start that have shown any speed up to date. But their performances have not stamped them as first-class.

The Ladies on Saturday will bring out the aristocratic three-year-old fillies, but the only one of them to make much of a showing up to date is the Morris filly Cassiopia, who finished third in the Metropolitan Handicap. Lady Mica, Rhodesia, Winged Foot, and Chic are eligible starters. The International Steeplechase Handicap on the same day will be the longest race of the meeting. It will be about three miles over the regulation steeplechase course, and as well as being the longest, it will be the most valuable event offered for the jumpers at the meeting. Seventeen subscriptions have been received, and the event should bring out the best of the cross-country horses in training.

***

Joseph J. Burke will act as judge at the meeting of the Fort Erie Jockey Club, which opens on June 16 for a fifteen-day meeting. A. H. Mills, an efficient and popular racing authority of this city, will act as clerk of the scales and general racing secretary. Dr. W. S. Tremaine, the Managing Director of the club, was in this city last week, and met with so much encouragement in his talks with horsemen that he is confident the meeting will be successful from the start. He received assurances that at least a dozen prominent stables will make entries to the stakes, which close on June 1. Though the enterprise is a new one, it will start out under the most favorable auspices. The association is composed of the most influential citizens of Buffalo, men of financial and social standing. They are not in the business to make money. Their sole object is to establish a racing centre where meetings of the best class can be held in the Spring and Fall of each year. If there shall be any surplus over and above expenses at the end of a meeting, such surplus will be used to increase the size of the purses and to establish stakes that will attract the best horses in this country and Canada.

The track is conveniently situated just across the Niagara River from Buffalo, within twenty minutes of the heart of the city. The meetings will be under the rules of The Jockey Club of New York and the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

***

James McCormack, who was obliged to retire from racing for more than a year on account of ill health, will resume his old occupation of training horses before the beginning of the Sheepshead Bay meeting. He will handle the horses of the Western firm of Burns & Waterhouse, among which lot will be found some stake winners on the Pacific coast.

***

Important improvements have been made on the horse show grounds at Wissakickon, near Philadelphia, where the Philadelphia Horse Show Association will give its annual horse show from May 25 to 29, inclusive. A bicycle rack capable of storing 2,000 wheels has been erected, and the woodwork of the grand stand has been oiled and varnished, and the boxes beautifully painted. The entries, which closed on May 8, show a larger number of horses entered than at any previous exhibition, and if all signs do not fail, this year's show will be the most successful ever held in the City of Brotherly Love. Exhibitors from all over the East have arranged to show their horses, and in most of the classes there should be quality as well as quantity to choose from. New York will be well represented at the show. P. F. Collier, with his stable of splendid hunters and his private pack of hounds, will try to capture the trophy in the hunt classes from the members of the Elk Ridge and Radnor Hunt Clubs and the Chevy Chase. Among the other exhibitors from this city will be William J. Elias William Healey, Dr. George S. Gagnon, Mrs. John Gerken, William M. Hoffman, Prescott Lawrence, O. H. P. Belmont, William E. Kotman, John H. Shults, Jr., Marion Story, Mrs. John R. Townsend, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, and Louis A. Wormser. Mrs. Townsend's hunters captured a number of prizes in the hunting classes at the New York Horse Show last year, and her horses will be dangerous competitors at Wissahickon Heights. Dr. Gagnon will show harness horses, tandems, and four-in-hands, and in these classes he will have to contend, among others, with John H. Shults, Jr., of this city, and A. J. Cassatt, Col. Edward V. Morrell, and Harrison K. Caner, three of Philadelphia's crack whips. The most prominent of the Philadelphia exhibitors besides those named will be Mitchell Rosengarten, Jr., Rudolph Ellis, J. S. Clark, William L. Elkins, J. W. Cook, Col. A. Loudon Snowden, Charles E. Mathew, H. P. McKean, W. R. Fitzsimmons, Charles E. Etting, J. B. Ellison, F. J. Kimball, William Marks, Col. William Singerly, Arthur R. Spencer, E. T. Stotesbury, Robert E. Strawbridge, and F. D. Toland.

The classes of trotters for driving can almost be said to be full. There are seventeen entries in the three-year-old standard colt, filly, or gelding class, and eleven in the three-year-old standard trotters, with a record of 2:30 or better. The roadster classes are also better filled than before. There are twenty-one in the three-year-old mare or gelding class, seven in the class for pairs of mares or geldings three years old or over class, eleven for the best roadsters and best-appointed turnout class, and six in the class for the best pair of roadsters and best-appointed turnouts.

The hackney, of course, will be paid more attention to than any of the more useful breeds. The largest prize of the exhibition—$250—is that for hackney stallion four years old or over, to be shown with four of their get. The other classes for hackneys show their usual quota. There are nine entered in the class for the winner of which the English Hackney Horse Society of England will give a handsome medal. The medal will go to the best hackney pony by an imported sire out of an imported dam, both of which are registered in the English Stud Book. Thirteen ladies will contest for Mrs. A. J. Drexel's prize, offered for amateur drivers, while seven ladies will drive pairs of geldings or mares in competition for Mrs. Rudolph Ellis's medals.

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Lines for Summer Furnishing embrace
ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITES in all the various tints and decorations.
BEDROOM SUITES in Bird's-eye Maple, Birch, Oak, and Mahogany.
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ENAMELED IRON BEDSTEADS, with brass trimmings; all sizes and prices.

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Furniture Makers and Importers.
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SPECIAL SALE.
Writing Tablets and Writing Paper.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, May 17.

2,500 Pencil Tablets at ..... .03 and .05
2,500 Writing Tablets, note size, 100 sheets .06
5,000 Writing Tablets in linen and bond papers, in note size, 80 & 100 sheets and letter size, 40 and 50 sheets, in white and azure .15
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Brentano's Amsterdam Bond (new) in Billet, Octavo and Victoria size. The best value in a fashionable paper.
24 Sheets of Paper and Envelopes to match, White or Azure (send for sample)... .20 and .25
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Engraving at Special Prices.
Our prices for engraving, having in view the quality of the material and the excellence of the work, are lower than elsewhere.

Our Stationery Department
especially desires to afford its facilities to those wishing the very best engraving.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements, At Home, Reception and Visiting Cards, Dinner and Menu Cards, Dies, Monograms, and Crests, can be satisfactorily ordered by mail. Estimates and Designs gladly furnished upon request.

Mail or expressage charged extra on out-of-town orders.

Brentano's.
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SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

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Summer Styles of Trimmed Hats and Toques.
Choice Collection of Dress, Carriage and Garden Hats
Also large variety of Suit Hats and Toques.
All marked at extremely low prices.

PARASOLS.
Greatest Offering of the Season.
450 Coaching and Fancy Trimmed Parasols, consisting of every desirable style of this season's production, viz.:
All-silk Black Lace Trimmed;
All-silk Figured Brocade and Hemstitched;
Grass Linen, silk lined, assorted colors, lace insertion;
All-silk Coaching Parasols in stripes, checks and fancy figured;
All-silk plain White, with and without ruffles, including a full line of all-silk Changeable Parasols:
Reduced to 1.19 each.
Manufactured to sell from $2.50 to $4.00.

LADIES' WAISTS
Balance of this Season's
Taffeta Shirt Waists and Silk Costume Waists
at greatly reduced prices to effect a speedy clearance.
Fancy India Silk Shirt Waists, formerly $3.75, at ... 2.49
Changeable and Black Taffeta Shirt Waists, formerly $5.98, at 3.89
Costume Waists in a variety of Novelty Silks, many of which are reproductions of foreign models,
7.50 and 11.50;
formerly $12.50 and $18.50.

Imported Wash Goods.
An unrivaled collection of Summer fabrics, embracing new and unique designs in
Printed Organdies,
Printed Silk-and-wool Biege,
Fancy Lappet Tissue,
Persian and Dresden Dimities and Lawns,
Printed Lace Striped Nainsook,
Fancy and Dotted St. Gall Swiss,
Silk-striped and plain Etamine,
Shot and Two-toned Canvas,
Silk and Linon Batiste,
Plain and Fancy Linens,
All-over Embroidery and Hammock Weave Linons,
Linen Crash & Burlap Cycling Suiting.
THREE SPECIALS.
2,500 yards Fancy Striped Linon and Dotted Linen Swiss, beautiful sheer material for ladies' shirt waists..... 19c
2,750 yards Cotton Canvas Suiting, in open and Hammock Mesh, new Summer colorings..... 29c
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6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

AT THE MORRISTOWN LINKS.

Difficulties of the New Grounds—Enthusiastic Women Novices—Preparing for the Tournament.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 15.—It was a typical day for golfing. There was no wind and the course was just damp enough to make the playing pleasant. The day was evidently appreciated, for from sunrise to sunset the links were crowded, and Prof. Weir had his hands full helping his long list of novices. Little playing was indulged in last week, because of the hard rains.

A. B. Frost was one of the first to profit by the fine day. As usual, he made a good score. The championship was held last season at 74, but the changing of the course has made playing so difficult that 89 to 95 is considered good. W. A. Flagg and William Shippen are becoming brilliant players. They have been around 90 all the season, and their remarkable playing on Saturday last, when matched against the strongest of Princeton's team, has given them a good name in the club. R. H. Thomas is surprising himself. He had been doing no playing worthy of mention previous to last Saturday, when he was placed on the Morristown team and beat his opponent by 3 down.

The women are as enthusiastic as the men, and there are more women novices at present than there are men. Mrs. William Shippen enjoys the pastime as much this year as last, and, judging from her present playing, she will stand a splendid chance of holding the women's championship cup for another year. James A. Tyng, the present club champion, and the Morris County player, who fought so hard for the Laurel-in-the-Pines cup at the Lakewood tournament, has been using the new links extensively in the last two weeks.

Mr. Tyng realizes that the course is more difficult from the fact that last year he went over the course in 74, and this year his best score so far is 88. Mr. Tyng asserts that he can beat Prof. Weir, and they have already had several matches, only to result in Weir 80 and Tyng 88.

Great preparation is being made for the club tournament, to be held on May 29. All of the players are getting into shape. The cup will undoubtedly go to one of the following: Williams, Kip, Thomas, Shippen, Frost, or Flagg. It is doubtful whether Tyng will play.

MEADOWBROOK CLUB GAMES.

James A. Tyng Won the Open Golf Tournament Which Has Been on Since Thursday.

James A. Tyng, the amateur champion golfer of the Morristown Golf Club, gave another evidence yesterday, at the Meadowbrook Club, that he is a decidedly dangerous golfer. He won the big open tournament which has been going on at the Meadowbrook Club links since Thursday, beating his opponent, Oliver W. Bird, for the Meadowbrook Cup, by five holes and four to play. He played in the open handicap in the afternoon, but did not turn in a particularly low score, doing ninety-six for the course. The final round in the consolation event was a closely contested game between E. H. Moeran, Jr., of the Staten Island Cricket Club and F. O. Beach of Meadowbrook. The first half of nine holes ended in a tie, but Beach distanced his opponent in the next half, winning the cup by two holes and one to play.

The handicap contest was a genuine success. Among the entries were representatives from twenty clubs. The predictions of the knowing ones were completely upset by J. C. Rennard, the last man to finish, after 5 o'clock. His net score made the contest a tie between himself and Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I. The plays, showing exact scores by holes, of Travis and Rennard are:

W. T. Travis, Oakland Golf Club—										Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out.....	5	5	7	4	4	5	5	8	7	50		
In.....	6	3	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	40		
Total										90	7	83
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo Golf Club—												
Out.....	6	3	5	4	4	3	5	9	7	46		
In.....	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	8	5	45		
Total										91	8	83

Player and Club.	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
S. Frothingham, Rockaway.....	91	4	87
Alexander Morten, Ardsley.....	95	6	89
E. H. Moeran, Jr., S. I. Cricket.	95	6	89
F. O. Beach, Meadowbrook.....	95	6	89
J. A. Stillman, Meadowbrook....	95	6	89
F. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo.....	93	2	91
S. D. Bowers, Otsego.....	94	2	92
W. S. Edey, Westchester County.	100	8	92

Daniell & Sons.

ANOTHER GREAT RIBBON SALE.
Overproduction Causes a Tremendous Break in Ribbon Prices.
20,000 pieces of FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY RIBBONS, Variety too large for any detailed description. The choicest styles and fabrics brought out the present season are among them. WIDTHS FROM 1 1-2 to 5 inches. Prices from 5c. to 29c. yd.
Values on every item more than DOUBLE THE PRICES WE HAVE PLACED ON THEM.

NEW EMBROIDERIES JUST RECEIVED.
1,250 yards Nainsook Edging, worth 8c. and 10c., at - - - - 5c. yard.
750 yards Nainsook Edging, 14 inches wide, at - - - - 24c. yard.

WHITE GOODS.
India Linons Mill Ends, 34-inch - - - - - 7c., 8c., 10c. yard.
White and Colored Dotted Swiss at very low prices.
Silk and Linen Chiffon for Monday only - - - - - - 30c. yard.

BROADWAY---8TH 9TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. TO-NIGHT, Monster Benefit, ACTORS' FUND. 200 STARS. TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT. THE VERY LAST WEEK. GAYEST MANHATTAN. NEW SPECIALTY PROGRAMME. HAWTHORNE SISTERS, DE FILIPPES, NICHOLS SISTERS, LEOLA MITCHELL, MATHEWS & BULGER, THREE BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. WEDNESDAY EVE., MAY 19TH, THE WIZARD OF THE NILE, (in German,) as produced with phenomenal success in Vienna.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. Admission 25 Cts. To-day. Except Sundays—AMERICAN—Except Sundays. CINEMATOGRAPH. Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

DALY'S EVERY EVENING, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl; James Powers, Cyril Scott. Catchy music! unceasing fun! chic costumes! spectacle!

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. A Rollicking farce.—Herald. 2d month of the Merry Success. Mysterious Mr. Bugle, with ANNIE RUSSELL and JOSEPH HOLLAND.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Six weeks, Sept. 20, Nov. 3. Diagrams for space, rentals, privileges, and prospectus ready. Manufactures, commerce, machinery, agriculture, arts, handicraft. Apply to Alfred Chasseaud, Gen'l Supt., American Institute, 111 West 38th St., or Madison Square Garden.

Proctor's 23d St. Big Vaudeville, Gilmore and Leonard, Le Page Sisters, Thompson and Bunnell, Mayne and Nelson; 36 others. Hogan's Alley. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.

Pleasure Palace. 58th St., and 3d Av. Black Patti's Troubadours, Bob Cole, Billy Johnson, Goggin and Davis, 73 others, Vaudeville, Ballet, and Opera. Aft., 1:30; Eve., 7.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. ADA REHAN accompanied by Mr. Augustin Daly's Co. Monday—"Much Ado About Nothing."

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Positively Last Week. LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. UNDER THE RED ROBE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 4TH CROWDED MONTH. NEVER AGAIN.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GIRL FROM PARIS. 200th Souvenir Performance May 24. SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. OLD VERSION.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av.—Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE WIDOW GOLDSTEIN, With big cast of New York Favorites.

A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's....	96	3	93
W. A. Taylor, Rockaway.....	109	16	93
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol.....	93	0	93
L. E. Larocque, Jr., Shinnecock.	97	3	94
Richard Peters, Newport.....	100	6	94
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway.....	103	8	95
E. K. Stowe, Rockaway.....	105	10	95
James A. Tyng, Morristown.....	96	0	96
James L. Breese, Tuxedo.....	110	14	96
S. Day, Shinnecock.....	104	8	96
Price Collier, Tuxedo.....	104	8	96
J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County.	112	15	97
F. J. Phillips, Dyker Meadow...	113	16	97
W. N. Murray, Alleghany.....	109	12	97
L. Livingston, Jr., Westbrook...	109	12	97
W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's.....	103	6	97
Devereux Emmet, Oyster Bay..	102	4	98
Paul Bonner, Fairfield.....	116	18	98
P. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's....	98	0	98
G. F. Blandy, Dyker Meadow....	108	9	99
J. Carroll, Westbrook.....	109	10	99
Paul Cooke, S. I. Cricket.....	118	18	100
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook..	101	0	101
H. M. Harriman, Knollwood....	103	2	101
O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook.....	101	0	101
J. B. Eustis, Meadowbrook.....	112	10	102
H. H. Porter, Rockaway.....	114	12	102
A. H. Alden, Rockaway.....	110	7	103
F. L. Brown, Rockaway.....	113	8	105
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo.....	115	10	105
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow....	114	9	105
F. S. Kernan, Jr., Westchester..	118	10	108
R. H. Hoadley, Rockaway.....	117	8	109
J. H. Purdy, Palmetto.....	121	12	109
E. W. Jewett, Dyker Meadow....	119	6	113

Travis and Rennard will probably play off their tie this week on the same links and with the same handicaps.

SHOT TWENTY-FIVE BIRDS.

Capt. Money's Remarkable Victory at Elkwood Park.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 15.—Five interesting events, including the Salvator Handicap, at 25 live birds, were decided this afternoon at Elkwood Park. There were many visiting marksmen present to witness the prize event, which was won by Capt. A. W. Money of Oakland, who, to the surprise of many, killed 25 straight birds. Noel E. Money, the Captain's son, was second, with 24 kills, and W. R. Patten third, with 23.

Daly and J. Von Lengerke finished with 22 kills. Griffith, an English marksman, finished with 17 kills. Noel Money's shooting was the feature of the afternoon. He made a number of remarkably quick kills, including many drivers. Daly and Capt. Money shot a twenty-five-bird match, each scoring 20 kills. They decided to shoot it off in the Salvator Handicap, which was won by Capt. Money.

Patten and Noel Money shot a five-bird match, Patten, killing straight, won. Money gathered four. Patten and Noel Money divided honors in the first ten-bird sweep, with straight kills. Dr. Van Mater won the final ten-bird sweep from a field of four.

CORNELL WINS THE RACE.

She Beats the Naval Cadets by Seven Seconds in a Two-Mile Row.

ANNAPOLIS, May 15.—Contrary to expectations the weather to-day was all that could be desired for the race between the rival boat crews of Cornell and the Naval Academy. The boys appeared early and took a trial spin over the course, but did not attempt to make anything like speed, contenting themselves with just enough pulling to limber up a bit for the struggle that came later in the day. Both crews looked to be in the pink of condition, and the hopes of the friends of Annapolis went high when they saw the sturdy fellows who were going to try to win honors for Uncle Sam's navy.

The two-mile straight-away course was laid near the mouth of the Severn, with the start one and a half miles from shore and the finish half a mile from shore, opposite a stand erected near the old navy yard dock. This fact prevented a good view of the start and the progress of the race, but afforded an excellent opportunity to see the finish. The yacht Kestrel, owned by Mr. Keyser of Baltimore, was used as judges' and press boat. The crowd, which was large, was composed mainly of residents of Annapolis and vicinity, a fact due entirely to the inconvenience attendant upon the train service between Annapolis and Baltimore, it being necessary to leave the latter place as early as 9 o'clock in the morning in order to reach Annapolis in time for the start, which was slated for 2 o'clock P. M. Under these conditions it was but natural that the cadets should have more partisans than the young men from Cornell and Ithaca, and it was also due to these conditions that the contest was not attended with that degree of excitement which usually exists in intercollegiate contests.

A brisk east wind, which sprung up at 1 o'clock, made the sea a bit choppy, and the judges decided to postpone the start until 3 o'clock to give it a chance to subside. The race was won by Cornell in 11:15, the time of the cadets being 11:22.

LARGE CORPORATIONS FORMED.

New Mexico Railway and Coal Company Organizes in New Jersey.

TRENTON, May 15.—Articles of incorporation of the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company, with a capital of $4,000,000, were filed here to-day. The principal stockholders are John Davis and John Kelly of New York, and Edward B. Mowbray of Brooklyn.

Another company incorporated was the Philadelphia Sanitation Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. This company is organized to carry on the business of water works in all its branches, and to sink wells, construct reservoirs, water works, and filter beds, and also to construct sewers. The incorporators are George F. Jervis of Philadelphia, George W. Ring, and W. C. Hill of Camden, N. J.

Articles of incorporation were also filed for the Colored Men's Protective Association of Asbury Park. This association is organized to keep alive the memory of the wars of 1776, 1812, and 1861, particularly the part taken in those wars by colored men.

To Repair the West Point Dock.

WEST POINT, May 14.—On Decoration Day the Battle Monument is to

Sunday
May 16-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

THE SENATE SUGAR TARIFF

Many Republicans Believe that for Some Reason the Trust Has Been Favored.

MR. ALDRICH TO EXPLAIN

Strong Language Used by Mr. Gibson —He Says the Schedule Will Hurt the Party—Senator Mills Says the Democrats Will Not Be Idle in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It has been plainly apparent for a week that the Tariff bill would not be taken up by the Senate on May 18, for the reason, first, that the Republicans of the Finance Committee did not promptly furnish any explanation of their bill to the Democrats, and, second, because when the belated explanation came it was found to be full of errors of computation, the work having been hastily done or else performed by incompetent persons. The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have been about as sincerely dissatisfied with the bill as the Democrats of the Senate. They say that they find "wanton" changes, including one of a paragraph which was inserted in the House bill at the request of Senator Aldrich, prepared in his own handwriting, yet altered in the Senate print apparently for the mere purpose of rejecting a suggestion of the House.

Senator Aldrich promises to explain the sugar schedule in his statement on May 20, and meantime he has expressed, through THE TIMES's correspondent, his disrespect for those who have ventured to intimate that the Senate bill affords greater advantage to the Sugar Trust than the House bill, or than the necessities of the corporation require. Hitherto Mr. Aldrich has indulged only in general objections to the criticisms of the bill, although it was suggested to him that the only reply made to the critics—that of Senator Platt of Connecticut—was general and not at all analytical.

The manner of the Republican members of the committee, when talking about the sugar schedule, suggests irritation on the part of the committee. But that does not fully satisfy those Republicans who believe that for some reason not explicable to Sugar Trust has been highly favored. There has been some disposition on the part of the Democrats to suspect that the party in power is in some way under obligation to the trust for favors extended in the last campaign. If that be the fact, it is one of the facts that has not been communicated to all of the influential Republican newspapers, for they have been condemning Mr. Aldrich's work, through their correspondents here, with great freedom of language.

Mr. Gibson's Strong Words.

The Philadelphia Press has a correspondent here who has always been a minute student of tariff propositions. Aside from Mr. Aldrich, there is probably no member of the Senate Finance Committee who is better informed about the effect of proposed tariff duties. He has been brought up a Republican of the strictest sect, and he is willing to see all the protection given to infant and other industries that the infantile public will stand. The opinion of a Democrat on the bill is likely to be suspected of having a partisan twist. Gibson's twist is all for the party of Mr. Aldrich. Yet he says:

"There are a lot of Sugar Trust agents here, constantly looking after the interests of that corrupt organization. The one amazing expression of opinion heard here on every side is as to why the House sugar schedule should have been changed for the apparent purpose of pleasing the Sugar Trust.

"The sugar growers did not ask any change. They were satisfied with the House schedule. The representatives of every sugar-growing State have uttered their protest against the Senate schedule. No one even claims that the consumers asked for the Senate sugar schedule. Who, then, did ask for it? The only persons who can be found to have asked for that schedule, or who are attempting to defend it, excepting the members of the committee who made up the schedule, are representatives of the Sugar Trust or persons closely connected with it.

"There are Senators who hold stock in the Sugar Trust, as they have a right to do, but it naturally makes them lenient toward any legislation in behalf of that corrupt institution. Indignation is almost at white heat among members of the House because the party and this Republican Congress are subjected to the odium of a schedule gotten up in the apparent interest of the Sugar Trust against the wishes of the sugar growers and sugar consumers.

"The sugar schedule is going to be a great bone of contention and a source of scandal in connection with the tariff. The change was not made for more revenue because it is doubtful if the Senate bill would produce even as much revenue as the House bill. No reason whatever for the existence of that Senate schedule can be found, excepting for helping the trust.

"Members of the House returning here and those receiving letters from various parts of the country, say that the Senate sugar schedule is certain to do the party enormous injury in the coming canvass. If the House schedule can be restored, one great obstacle in the way of the tariff bill will have been overcome. That is too much to hope for, however, in view of the way the Sugar Trust scatters its favors through brokers and others here in Washington."

Position of the Democrats.

Senator Mills says of the report that the Democrats will not oppose the passage of the bill with energy or protracted debate: "That is impossible. If you say incredible, that will perhaps be a more accurate word. W. L. Wilson, in attempting to find out what advantage the sugar schedule gives the Trust, admits that the schedule is a hard one to work out, but by dint of grubbing he figures out the net protection to the refiners as 48.8. Now, do you suppose that we fellows who made ready the last Tariff bill, which was a pretty good one before it was taken hold of in the Senate by this same Trust, will sit still when the same Trust that managed to get one-eighth of a cent advantage under our bill, putting us on the cross in doing it, will sit still while the Republicans give the Trust one-half to three-quarters of a cent advantage? Not much."

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Democrats Will Not Offer a Substitute Bill for the Present One.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance were in consultation for two hours to-day on the Tariff bill. They decided not to offer a substitute for the Finance Committee bill, but to propose amendments which, while they will reduce the rates, would, if added to the rates of the Wilson law, produce sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the Government.

They regard the committee bill as a revenue producer, and calculate that even without the proposed beer tax and tea duty, it would bring a surplus into the Treasury. On the other hand, they regard the House bill as nearly prohibitive on many of the schedules, and think that on this account it would be deficient in the production of revenue.

The Democratic members are especially critical of the sugar, glass, and wool schedules, and expect to offer amendments on all of them. None of the amendments has been formulated.

New Revolvers for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—All of the revolvers in the hands of the army have been called in, to be replaced by a later model, in which the addition of a safety lock prevents the hammer from being cocked except when the cylinder is firmly closed and locked. Seven regiments of cavalry have already been supplied with the new weapon, and now the remainder of the army is to be supplied.

Newark to Paterson by Trolley.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—For the first time the Consolidation Traction Company this morning began running through cars from Newark to Paterson. The first car left this city at 6 o'clock, and cars ran at intervals of twenty minutes.

HUNTING OTTER AND ABALONES

Two Unique Industries Pursued on the California Coast—Shells in Great Demand.

PASADENA, Cal., May 8.—There are several industries in California which are unique. One is otter hunting on the offshore islands, another abalone collecting. The former dangerous pursuit is followed by Americans in stout boats; and the latter by Chinese, who sail across the channel in junks of the type to be found in China today—a ship with eyes and a tiller so high in air that a man of ordinary height is obliged to reach up to hold it.

The otter is becoming very rare in Southern California. Forty or fifty years ago it was taken in goodly numbers, but now it is confined to the outer islands of this region, where high winds prevail and the water is too rough for any one but the most intrepid hunters. On the windward side of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Nicolas, and San Clemente Islands, the valuable little animal is yet to be found. The otter hunters generally cruise about in a small schooner which lies off shore while they go inshore in a double-ended small boat, constructed with a view to riding heavy seas. This craft is rowed along outside of the kelp; the man in the bow, with rifle in hand, watching the kelp bed carefully for the round, catlike head of the otter that is liable to appear at any moment. The little animal is very shy, and is away at the slightest alarm. They lie in the kelp and play with their young, tossing them in the air or riding with them on the swells.

The writer saw a white otter a few years ago at Santa Catalina Island. It was among the dark fronds of kelp, and when it thrust up its head, was a very conspicuous object. There was a heavy sea beating on the inhospitable rocks, but the boat was allowed to drift in as far as safety permitted, where the little creature could be observed. It dodged in and out behind the rocks, watching the boat with the greatest curiosity, and perhaps dismay. When approached too near, it dived and disappeared.

The danger and difficulty in otter hunting can hardly be appreciated. The boat is never still, rising and falling upon high seas, and the hunter must watch his opportunity to shoot the little animal before it can escape, and then catch it before it sinks. Numbers of otters are still caught, but the danger and hardships entailed render it an unprofitable business. In Northern California the otter hunters have singular observation posts at various points, where men are raised high above the water, who signal to the camp when an otter appears, or, if it is within reach, shoot at it.

Fishing for Abalones.

Another singular California industry in the hands of the Chinese is the collection of abalones, the Haliotis of science, several species of which are found on the Pacific coast. The shell when polished presents a beautiful appearance. The abalone has a threefold value: First, for the meat it produces; second, the shell, and third, for the pearls.

The Santa Catalina Islands are the headquarters for this industry, the methods of which were observed by the writer at San Clemente. A crude, high-pooped junk, with a big eye forward, was the source of supply, and had landed a band of ten men on the island, which is forty or more miles from San Pedro. She had deposited another band at San Nicolas, sixty miles distant, and was now running between these islands and the mainland, provisioning the men with provisions and carrying the shells to the coast. The men were in camp on a little bay, and near by were great gunny sacks of abalones, ready for shipment. Every morning the hunters started out, some wading along the rocks at low tide, armed with a long pole, on the end of which was an implement like a chisel, the tendon for prying off the shells from the rocks. The majority of abalones are found just below tide water, some in water ten feet deep, and in a sea way they are difficult to secure. The men are sometimes bruised by being thrown against the rocks, and an occasional death by drowning has been known. A remarkable case of the latter occurred on the coast opposite San José. A Chinaman was wading along at low tide, and in his endeavors to lift or pry a shell from the rocks it caught his hand and held him until the tide rose, drowning him. Boats working in a heavy sea are often hurled upon the rocks and the men injured.

The shells when found are relieved of their meat, the latter being dried and sold in the local Chinatown, or shipped to China, where it is considered a delicacy. In the hotels of the California coast abalone chowder is a popular dish. To the uninitiated its preparation is a mystery, as no amount of cooking has any effect upon it until it has been thoroughly pounded with a hammer or hatchet, breaking the leathery muscle, when the meat becomes tender and appetizing.

The shell itself is in high favor both in this country and Germany. In the latter it is made into cheap jewelry, buttons, and various articles, which are reshipped to this country. It is also employed for inlaying furniture and various fancy objects. The dust is utilized, and tons of the polished shells are sold as curiosities. In polishing the shells much skill is exercised to produce the best effects in the white, black, red, and green markings, especially in the black and silver abalones; the cutter or polisher often producing a perfect cross of black against a surface of white, which shell finds ready sale, the purchaser often assuming that the cross appeared upon the shell in nature.

During the past year the record obtained was as follows: San Diego County produced 124,210 pounds of abalone meat and shell, valued at $3,234; Los Angeles County, 5,000 pounds, and Monterey County, 3,700 pounds. In all, about $10,000 is realized for the yearly catch.

Abalone pearls are found loose in the folds of the animal or attached to the shell. In the latter case they are broken off, and sold by the lot. Occasionally perfect pearls are found, which bring a large price; but the imperfect ones sell to tourists and curiosity seekers for small sums.

NOT PREPARING FOR WAR.

True Significance of Orders to the New York and the Maine.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It may be said on authority that the issue of orders from the Navy Department to the commander of the New York to put that cruiser in condition for immediate service has absolutely no warlike meaning, nor has the order sent today to the New York Navy Yard to dock and clean the second-class battleship Maine. Dock No. 2 is not unserviceable, as had been thought, and the department, intending all along to clean the Maine, seized on the opportunity and ordered her to be put in immediately.

Secretary Long some time ago began the creation of a reserve naval force. According to his belief, not having the money needed to keep all of our ships in active service, it would be good policy to place some of them in reserve, and then devote the funds of the department to keeping a few of the very best ships in splendid condition and ready to go to sea at once. A beginning has been made in the case of the New York, and the Maine will be the next ship made ready. They will remain attached to the North Atlantic squadron, but if desired can be detached immediately.

New Gunboats Ready for Trial.

BATH, Me., May 15.—To-day's figures show that the new gunboat Vicksburg, which had her builders' trial yesterday off the Maine coast, made 12.38 knots. Both the Vicksburg and the Newport are now ready for their official trial. The Newport will be tested first, but the date has not yet been fixed. It was thought that the trial would take place on Long Island Sound, but it is now believed that it will be held off this coast within ten days.

Successful Armor-Plate Test.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A five-inch armor plate, representing the casemate armor of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, was tried at Indian Head to-day. Two shots were fired at the plate with a five-inch gun, and each was smashed without injury to the plate, which was pronounced satisfactory. Some time was spent in experimenting with the Gathman shell, a device intended for the safe use of gun cotton in high-powered rifles.

Blessed Is He that Has Nothing.

From The Chicago News.

The poor man in Illinois does not half appreciate his blessings. Let him ponder on the worriment the inheritance tax law is causing his wealthy brethren.

Stern Bros.

are now prepared to take

On Storage
Furs,
Fur-Lined Garments
and Fur Rugs
and Insure the same
against damage
by Moths and Fire at
Very Moderate Charges

Alterations and Repairs
made during the
Spring and Summer
at
Exceptionally Low Prices

West 23d St.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has been authorized by the Commander in Chief to grant permission to the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo to go on a practice march of eight days' duration this season. The expenses, outside of pay, it is ordered, shall not exceed the expense of the regiment to the Peekskill Camp. Col. Welch has been directed to prepar a full schedule of his plan for the field service, and submit it to the Adjutant General. Two years ago the regiment went on a practice march in Erie County, being the first of its kind ever performed by a regiment in this State. Speaking of the practice march, Col. Welch says: "I consider the experience which we gained in the field on our practice march two years ago the most valuable the regiment ever had, but we couldn't have accomplished what we did without previous camp experience. This Summer we shall be out for eight days, giving us two days longer. We shall do no more marching than before, but we will have more camp duty. Camp instruction will be given as at Peekskill; the men will also have the very valuable experience of making and breaking camp. A soldier learns a great deal in a practice march. He has the experience of marching, packing, and unpacking, in making and breaking camp, and camp instruction as well. Guided by our experience of two years ago, we will be able to pick out favorable routes and camping grounds, and make the experience even more valuable."

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The Seventh Regiment will parade on Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street for review by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, next Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The regiment will assemble at its armory at 3:30 o'clock, from whence it will march to Lenox Avenue. This parade is complimentary to the relatives and friends of the officers and members of the regiment, and space will be reserved and chairs provided for their use. Full uniform will be worn, with white trousers. Col. Appleton, in referring to the recent resignation of Capt. Daniel A. Nesbitt of Company B, who was highly esteemed in the regiment, and had been honorably discharged, says: "The faithful, efficient, and honorable service of this officer for a period of thirty years is highly appreciated and acknowledged. During the eighteen years that he commanded the second company it has maintained the prestige and distinction which it enjoyed throughout a long career of usefulness to the regiment. While under the command of his able and famous predecessors, and Capt. Nesbitt has the satisfaction of leaving his command in esprit and efficiency up to the standard and with great possibilities for the future."

Second Lieut. James Everett Schuyler of Company B has been elected Captain to succeed Nesbitt; he has been connected with the company since October, 1878. By the resignation of Capt. Nesbitt the positions of several companies in line will undergo quite a change. Company F, which was the color company, will now be on the left of the Second Battalion and Company B goes in the colors. Company G will now be second in line in the first battalion and Company K second in line in the second battalion; Company A will be fourth in line in the first battalion, Company G third in line in the second battalion, and Company B fourth in line in the second battalion. Companies C, E, and H remain as before.

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Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, has elected Corporal E. O. Sheibler a Second Lieutenant and Company G has elected Private George Larson to the same position.

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The Thirteenth Regiment will attend divine service next Sunday, in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, when Chaplain A. H. Behrens will preach the sermon. Capt. F. R. Wiswell of Company A, who recently resigned, has been honorably discharged. His successor will probably be First Lieut. J. W. Stewart. Battalion Sergt. Major R. S. Case has also taken his discharge, after eight years' service.

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A pistol range has been opened in the basement of Second Brigade Headquarters for the staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer.

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At a dinner given in honor of Capt. F. T. Leigh of the Second Signal Corps a few nights since by its members, a veteran association was formed for the purpose of keeping up acquaintances with old and new members. Capt. Leigh, during the dinner, was most agreeably surprised by receiving as a present a new regulation helmet and shoulder knots by his men.

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The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, will preach the annual sermon to that command this afternoon in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Western Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street. The regiment will assemble at the armory at 2:30 o'clock, and from there will proceed via the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road to the church. Col. Lee, Assistant Inspector General, will look over the State property belonging to the regiment to-morrow night.

Company D, Capt. Walton, has decided to spend Memorial Day at Van Cortlandt Park, where a number of interesting military evolutions will be performed. The line officers of the Second Battalion will practice with revolvers for qualification in the armory next Saturday night. The annual reunion of the veterans of the regiment will be held Thursday evening, May 27. Comrade John J. Coffey, who is residing at Shanghai, China, has shipped a handsome punchbowl as a present to the corps, and it will be on exhibition, and will also contain an inviting beverage, at the reunion on May 27.

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The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Butt, will be reviewed in its armory next Thursday night by Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and a reception with dancing will follow. There will also be a presentation of State marksmen badges, and the Governor's Cup for the individual championship of the State for shooting at Creedmoor will be formally presented to the winner, Ordnance Sergeant John Corrie. The Butt Trophy for Creedmoor shooting and the Schieffelin Trophy for armory shooting will both be presented to Company B, Capt. Smylie. Lieut. E. A. Haskell, Commissary of the regiment, has resigned. The Quartermaster's Sergeants of the regiment, will be royally entertained next Tuesday night at Koster & Bial's by Capt. Francis Townsend Underhill, Lieuts. Daniel Sydney Appleton, and Newbold Morris of the Quartermaster's Department of the regiment. Private John H. Spies of Company D will shortly be elected Second Lieutenant in Company F. Peter Stuyvesant Pillott, who is a graduate of the United States Academy, has been unanimously elected a Second Lieutenant in Company H.

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The members of the Seventy-first Regiment will parade for divine service this afternoon in St. Andrew's Church upon invitation of Chaplain George R. Van De Water. Full dress regulation uniform will be worn, with white trousers. Col. Greene has appointed Corp. Trull of Company B battalion Quartermaster Sergeant. Second Lieut. A. S. Williams of Company I will shortly be elected First Lieutenant, vice Meeks promoted Captain. The First Battalion, under Major Francis, consisting of Companies A, C, G, and I, will proceed to Creedmoor next Wednesday. The Second Battalion, under Major Smith, consisting of Companies B, E, F H and K, will proceed to the range next Friday. Assistant Surgeon Stafford will be on duty with the First Battalion, and Assistant Surgeon Bell with the Second Battalion.

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The Eighth Regiment, Col. Chauncey, will proceed to Creedmoor by battalion to-morrow and also on Tuesday next. Company E will hold an election for First Lieutenant in place of Lyons, promoted Captain, next Tuesday night. Second Lieut. S. Annable, second, will be the unanimous choice. Col. Chauncey announces that at the sale of some effects at auction recently belonging to Col. De Voe were a number of papers bearing on the history of the Eighth, which it is desired to recover, as they are of considerable value as regimental records. Any one having information concerning the papers is requested to address Col. Chauncey at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. A suitable reward will be given if necessary, for their recovery.

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The Fourteenth Regiment will proceed by battalion to Creedmoor range next Tuesday and Wednesday.

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Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment has received with regret the resignation of Capt. William B. Smith, second senior Captain in the regiment, who commands Company F and who has been a member of the Twenty-second for some twenty-two years. Efforts are being made to have the Captain withdraw his resignation, which was sent in for business reasons, and the members of his company have passed resolutions requesting him to remain with them. The recent vaudeville entertainment netted the regiment quite a handsome sum for its fund to procure a new distinctive uniform. The Second Battalion of the Regiment, under Major Thurston, will proceed to Creedmoor next Saturday. There will be instruction of guard mounting in the regiment to-morrow night. The dance of Company B, held in the armory a few nights ago, was one of the most successful of the season.

***

The Summer tour of the First Naval Battalion, Commander Miller, will begin Saturday, May 22, for rifle practice at Greedmoor. The battalion is ordered to report on the New Hampshire on Wednesday morning, May 26, at 7:20 o'clock. The annual inspection of the battalion by Inspector General Hoffman as to general appearance and steadiness in the ranks was the best in its history, while the figures of attendance were highly creditable; the condition of the ship was perfect. Out of an aggregate membership of 335, 312 were present. The figures last year were 322 present out of 325 on the roll. The following are the complete returns for the muster this year:

	Present.		Absent.		
	Enlisted		Enlisted		
First Naval Bat.	Offic's.	Men.	Offic's.	Men.	Total.
Staff	6	10	1	1	18
First Division	3	62	..	6	71
Second Division	4	75	..	9	88
Third Division	4	65	..	3	72
Fourth Division	2	70	..	9	81
Hospital Corps	..	8	..	..	8
Total	19	293	1	22	333

The Second and Third Divisions had only three men absent each. The members of the Second Division extend their sympathy to Gunner's Mate Meade upon the death of his father, Rear Admiral Meade, United States Navy, and express great sorrow for the loss he has sustained. The Second Division will go into camp on Long Island Sound Saturday, June 12, to remain over Sunday, and during this time their annual rowing, sailing, and swimming races will be decided. A genuine Rhode Island clambake will also prove one of the attractions for the occasion. The following changes among the members of the division have taken place: Fourth-class petty officers R. W. Waldon and R. P. Spooner have been appointed coxswains, and Seamen W. H. Hayward and C. F. Langdon, Jr., have been promoted fourth-class petty officers. A well-known ex-officer of the navy will, it is understood, be shortly elected Commandant of the Second Division in place of Weeks, promoted.

***

The new corps of cadets being formed by H. L. Tompkins of 164 West Eighty-third Street of this city, by the end of the present month, it is expected, will be formally organized and attached to some regiment in the First Brigade. It will be known as the Knickerbocker Grays. Its uniform is to be cadet gray, with stripes and chevrons of black mohair braid. A jacket will also be worn. The headdress will include a fatigue cap and shako of black, with a white pompon and campaign hat. The fatigue equipments will be of McKeever pattern, those for full dress being of white enamel leather, with white cross belts. Black leather leggins will also be worn. Mr. Tompkins will be pleased to hear from any young men interested.

***

The contract for furnishing the band music at the New York Camp of Instruction this season has been awarded to Doring's Band of Troy.

***

Following the New York system, the State military authorities of New Jersey have decided to hold regimental camps at Sea Girt this Summer, instead of camping by brigade as formerly. The camp will be formally opened on July 10 by the First Regiment of Newark.

***

Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment invites the command to attend divine service next Sunday evening in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, on State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn. The Rev. Lindsay Parker, D. D., Chaplain of the regiment, will deliver the sermon. The assembly for those proposing to attend will be at 6:30 P. M. in the armory. Full-dress uniform will be worn, and all veteran associations of the regiment, as well as ex-members, are cordially invited to attend the service with the regiment. The committee of Company D appointed to report upon a candidate for Captain tendered the position to Major George H. Gillon of the Fourteenth Regiment, who was formerly a member of Company D of the Twenty-third Regiment. Major Gillon, however, changed his mind about accepting the nomination, and decided to remain in the Fourteenth Regiment. Company D, accordingly, is still searching for a Captain. Companies A, B, and K, under Lieut. Col. De Forest, will proceed to Creedmoor next Thursday, and Companies C, E, H, and I, under Major Stokes, will proceed to the range next Saturday.

Good Roads for Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., May 15.—The special lecetion held here yesterday to decide whether $35,000 should be appropriated to complete the paving of the streets in the village, was carried by those in favor of the expenditure. This makes $130,000 in all expended for good roads in this village.

Ex-City Treasurer a Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—John E. Doehring, ex-City Treasurer of Belleville, Ill., hanged himself in his home in that city to-day. He had overdrawn his salary to the extent of $500, and had been told to make a settlement this week Mr. Doehring was forty-eight years of age and the father of a large family.

Stern Bros.

Will offer to-morrow

A large purchase of
Parasols
consisting of
400 Changeable Silk in all the newest colorings, at $1.68

575 Fancy Silk Parasols also 24 and 26 inch black and changeable Silk Sun Umbrellas, at $1.95
Actual value $3.25

100 White Moire Silk Parasols handsomely lined, at $4.88
Value $7.50

Also the remainder of this season's Novelties in
Imported and Domestic
Parasols
at
Greatly Reduced Prices

West 23d St.

Le Boutillier Bros.
14th St.
GREAT REDUCTIONS TO CLOSE STOCK ON ACCOUNT OF
RETIRING
from
BUSINESS

The immediate attention of the Public is invited to the following items among many others in every department:

50c.	Figured India Silk	at 25c
60c.	Figured Foulard Silk	at 39c
$1.00	Black French Surah	at 59c
$1.25	Black Brocade Satin	at 79c
50c.	French Bunting, Black Navy	at 25c
85c.	Canvas Novelties	at 49c
50c.	Black Brilliantine	at 39c
$1.00	Real French Chamois Gloves	at 59c
$1.00	Ladies' Silk Hose	at 49c
50c.	Men's Bal. Shirts & Drawers	at 33c
75c.	Men's Outing Shirts	at 54c
$3.50	Cotton Derby Portieres	at $1.98
25c.	Floor Oil Cloth, extra heavy	at 19c
$25.00	Lace and Satin Bed Sets	at $8.98
39c.	All Silk Fancy Ribbons	at 19c
70c.	Writing Paper and Envelopes	at 29c
$3.00	Pure Silk Umbrellas	at $1.98
89c.	Ladies' Oxford Ties	at 59c
$1.98	Ladies' Welt Shoes	at $1.24
50c.	Summer Corsets, all sizes	at 29c
$2.00	Boys' Flannel Sailors	at $1.29
59c.	Muslin Night Gowns	at 39c
19c.	Cambric Corset Covers	at 9c
10c.	Figured Lawns, fine quality	at 5½c
15c.	Zephyr Ginghams	at 6½c
50c.	Soft Waists, Lawns & Percales	at 25c
$1.98	Crash Separate Skirts	at $1.19
$10.00	Figured Satin & Crepon Skirts	at $4.98
60c.	Bleached Satin Damask	at 47½c
75c.	Heavy Silver Bleach Damask	at 55c
$1.00	¾ Heavy Damask Napkins	at 89c
$2.00	¾ Dinner Napkins	at $1.50
$1.25	Lace and Emb'd Collars	at 50c
35c.	Lace Trim'd, Emb'd H'd'fs	at 20c

14th St.,
BETWEEN UNION SQUARE & 5TH AV.

JACKSON'S
BLACK GOODS OUR SPECIALTY.
6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

Summer
Outing Suits
$14.50,

made of the finest Covert Mixtures in tan shades, lined throughout with best quality Changeable Taffeta Silks. Very Jaunty style Blazer Jacket and new bell-shaped Skirt, same as illustrated. Manufactured to retail for about $25.00.

LADIES' FLY-FRONT JACKET REEFER AND BLAZER SUITS, made of Imported Pacard Serge in a variety of shades of gray tan, and blue, lined throughout with best quality Changeable Taffeta Silk. These suits were marked $30.00 at opening of season, now . . . . . } 17.50

IMPORTED CHEVIOT SERGE FLY FRONT JACKET AND BLAZER SUITS, in black and blue, lined throughout with black rustle Taffeta Silk, intended to retail for $20.50, marked down to . . . . . } 10.50

6th Ave., cor. 18th St. JACKSON'S 6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

The Seven Sutherland Sisters now on exhibition. Special prices this week on their remedies. A lecture every half hour on how to care for the Hair.
MAIN FLOOR.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK
THE BIG STORE

Our prescription department has been moved to the main floor. It is in charge of registered pharmacists. Prescription filled at half regular drug store prices.

Our Second Semi-Annual
Muslin Underwear Sale
has received an ovation indeed from the lovers of economy in New York City.

The ability to make great sales is one of the distinctive features that belongs to "The Big Store." Sales that are great, not only in name, in quantity of goods offered, in crowds attending, but also great in that most important feature, of actual money-saving benefit to the people. This has been demonstrated thoroughly during the past three days in this Muslin Underwear Sale.

Those who purchased a 29c. or a 39c. Night Gown realize what "The Big Store" is doing for New York when they compare them with the 49c. and 59c. Gowns offered in other stores and find our garments superior. Those who bought the 18c. Chemises that would have cost them 25c. and 35c. elsewhere; those who bought the 12c. Drawers, that would have cost them 25c. elsewhere; those who bought 39c Skirts and found them equal to the regular 59c. garments need no further argument to prove the truth of our motto: "Better Goods for Less Money than any other House in America." The coming week will be one of exceptional interest in the great Muslin Underwear Sale and in many other stocks. DURING THIS SALE WE CANNOT FILL MAIL ORDERS ON MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Gowns.
Night Gowns, like cut, of good muslin, Hubbard yoke, fine plaits across front, embroidery around neck, front and sleeves, 29c.

Night Gowns, like cut, of good muslin, made empire style, neat embroidery around neck, collar and sleeves, 47c.

Same style, trimmed with colored embroidery, in pink, blue, red, lavender, etc., . . . 59c.

Night Gowns, like cut, good muslin, Empire style, rolling collar of all-over embroidery, large sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle, 59c.

Gowns.
Night Gowns, like cut, of heavy muslin, collar and cuffs of pretty open work embroidery, 3 rows of insertion across front . . 98c.

Empire Gowns of Cambric, trimmed with Torchon lace and ribbons . . 98c.

Night Gowns, like cut, of extra heavy muslin, Empire style, collar has 2 rows of insertion and embroidered ruffles, 75c.

Corset Covers.
Cambric Corset Covers, V shape, neck edged with pretty embroidery . . . . . 15c.

Cambric Corset Covers, neck, back and front trimmed with neat embroidery, also lace trimmed . . . . 25c.

Skirts,

of good muslin, made umbrella shape, cambric flounce, edged with deep embroidered ruffle . . 69c.

Skirts of fine cambric, umbrella shape, 11-inch flounce, edged with 6-inch embroidered ruffle, also cambric dust ruffle, same style in muslin . . 75c.

Skirts of cambric and lawn, made umbrella shape, 13-inch ruffle, with two insertions and wide lace . 1.35

Girls' Gowns.

Girls' Muslin Gowns. Mother Hubbard yoke; front has 24 fine plaits in clusters of 4, neat embroidery around neck, front, and sleeves, 2 to 14 year sizes . . . . . 50c.

Children's Colored Dresses, pretty colorings, lawn and gingham, full sleeves, ruffle around neck, 2 and 3 year sizes . . . 25c.

Drawers.

Drawers of good muslin, made with yoke, deep hem, & 3 plaits above . 12c.

Drawers of good muslin, 5 plaits and embroidered ruffle, also with wide ruffles, edged with Torchon lace 25c.

Drawers of fine Cambric, umbrella shape, with wide Torchon lace and insertion, also muslin Drawers, with 6-inch embroidered ruffle . . . . 50c.

Corsets.

Sonnette Ventilated Corsets, like cut, specially made for this sale, strong, square mesh, sizes 18 to 30 75c.

Big Store Special Ventilated Summer Corsets, well boned, 2 side steels, silk flossed, sizes 18 to 30 . . 39c.

WOMAN

ATHLETICS FOR INFANTS

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor Discusses the Question of Exercise for Babies.

FOR FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

Influence of Repressed Activity on the Growth and Mental Development of Infants — Benefits of Exposure and Free Access to Fresh Air.

"Infantile Athletics" was the subject of a paper read at a recent meeting of the Section on Pediatrics of the New York Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street, by Dr. Henry Ling Taylor.

"When one considers the important physiological effects of muscular activity," said Dr. Taylor, "it is apparent, that the human organism is imperfectly adapted to a sluggish or sedentary existence. Medical practice, at least in the cities, is largely made up of disorders which are distinctly traceable to the neglect of proper exercise. Primitive man, being obliged to hunt and fight in order to exist, was of necessity athletic, and now that the struggle has in a measure been shifted from brawn to brain, men still find it advantageous to train their muscles in sports and games. When the important relation of muscular activity to nutrition, respiration, circulation, and elimination is recalled, this wholesome instinct easily finds its vindication. Every muscular mass is in an important sense a supplementary heart and a supplementary kidney The lungs are never thoroughly ventilated, except through vigorous exercise. Moreover, the nervous and muscular elements are so intimately related as to form practically but one system. Education and progress come through motor and sensory experience, that is largely through muscular activity. Growth itself is influenced by exercise. Dr. H. G. Beyer of the United States Naval Academy has shown that not only do those cadets who take systematic gymnastic training largely exceed those that do not in average gain in weight, lung capacity, and strength, but that their average gain in height during the four years is greater by over an inch. The cadets range in age from sixteen to twenty-one years, and it is probable that appropriate exercise would have similar if not greater effect in children.

"It is even more true of the infant than of the adult that the kind and degree of habitual muscular activity will largely determine the structure of the body and the tone of the mind and character. It is more true because the infant is more incomplete and more plastic. The new-born babe is, as it were, but half made; its organs are immature, its activities restricted, and they will never attain full and harmonious development except under the stimulus of use. It is not without significance that exercise is begun five months or more before birth, and that the infant appears upon the scene with a kick and a cry. Though among the most helpless of Nature's children, the infant possesses remarkable training and some remarkable muscular endowments, as, for instance, the well-known ability to support itself by grasping a horizontal rod. In waking hours the small limbs practice constant and vigorous movements, superficially aimed, but important in producing tissue changes fundamental to nutrition, as well as in furnishing sensory and motor experience necessary to mental and bodily growth, development, and power.

As the Baby Grows.

"At three months of age the baby finds its hands and begins to reach out for and hold objects; at eight or nine months it creeps; at twelve or fourteen it walks, and so progresses from simple to complex purposive movements and to such adjustments as put it in more comfortable and intimate relation with its surroundings.

"Since the infant has such ample endowments and spontaneous impulses to wholesome activity, our first and most important care must be to avoid needless interference or repression. It is interesting to observe what pains some uncivilized mothers take that the wrappings and appliances needful to protect the baby shall not prevent freedom of movement. In describing Indian infancy and the use of the portable cradle, Mrs. Eastman says: 'It is a mistaken notion that the child is kept up all the time. Every day the baby is buried and placed on a robe or blanket to kick and grow to its heart's content; but when the family cares call the mother away he is put into the cradle with his arms free to play with the many bright beads that hang from the hook of life and encircles the head of this little portable bed.'

"What a refreshing contrast to the insipid experiences of our overdraped, overcoddled youngsters. Still, rough exercises are not required for civilized babies; they will attend to their own gymnastics if not prevented. It is evident that the movements of the limbs and trunk should not be impeded with wrappings; baby's activity should have free play. At the start we are confronted with the conventional belly-band; if tightly adjusted, it must exert injurious pressure; if too loosely adjusted, it gets displaced and rolls into a contracting cord. When applied with a proper degree of snugness, it may be inocuous, but do its benefits outweigh its disadvantages? The clothing should be loose and simple, fitting in successive layers so that air can be put on at once; the depending suits and shorter skirts now in vogue look in the right direction. Even little babies should have their skirts thrown back from time to time, and be allowed to freely kick their feet; short skirts should be put on early. Under ordinary circumstances there seem to be important advantages in having the feet naked until the child walks.

As to Artificial Exercises.

"When it comes to artificial exercises for the baby, there are few prevalent among us that seem calculated to help him. Monotonous jarring, shaking, and trotting are undesirable, if not harmful. When the idea is once grasped that a good hearty cry is an admirable chest expander, there is less temptation to this form of parental indulgence, for it will usually be found that the baby is trotted for the sake of the trotter rather than for its own. Peevishness is of course undesirable. If due to indigestion or other physical ailments, the baby should be treated; if complicated by overindulgence, the treatment should be tempered with discipline which should not stop with the child. As to holding it, it would seem that a certain amount, sufficient to give the baby occasional change of posture, would be in the line of rational exercise.

"The mother is the baby's natural protector, but she should not forget that there is and can be, in the long run, no adequate protection other than that furnished by the child's own organism. Already in infancy must the foundation for character and vigor be laid by permitting the baby to overcome resistant and adverse forces; we simply enfeeble it by removing the causes for effort and adjustment. In other words, a certain amount of exposure is desirable, and cannot be eliminated except at the expense of the baby's ultimate vigor. This is one reason among several why the baby should be kept as much as possible in the open air. One should not be satisfied with sending it out for a short daily promenade in the baby carriage; it should be trained to lie and sleep in its carriage out of doors. A baby which was kept out many hours a day throughout a New England Winter was in the Spring the picture of ruddy health, while the neighbor's children, who had been housed for fear of exposure, exhibited various degrees of paleness. If a child has been delicately brought up, however, its system has acquired an artificial susceptibility, and it should be accustomed by degrees to a more robust life. In addition to taking the baby into the open air, pains must be taken to bring fresh air to the baby when in the house by the simple expedient of keeping the windows open.

Not Hothouse Plants.

"Children are not necessarily hothouse plants, and neither man nor child attains the best development in a sultry or stagnant atmosphere. The baby's bath should be made to contribute to its physical training, and twice daily it should have a special air bath; the first may well be in the morning, when it is tubbed. It should then not be hastily covered, but kept exposed to the air for some time, while the skin is rubbed until it glows. At bedtime all clothing should be removed and the baby placed on a blanket, rubbed, rolled over, and exposed to the air. Even little babies enjoy this, and long before they can walk they look forward to it as a lark. When old enough to toddle about, they seem to enjoy nothing so much as this rub and frolic, and when running about unclothed everything takes on a new and more attractive aspect. These air baths, as well as rubbing and the application of water, are true gymnastics for the skin and vessels, a refreshing tonic, and a protection against microbic invasion and sudden change of the temperature.

"When the baby can sit up straight and strong it can safely be propped up with pillows and allowed to amuse itself, but serious harm can come from forcing babies to sit before they are strong enough. Early walking is dangerous, especially for city children. Hosts of children acquire weak ankles, bandy legs, and knock-knees from being urged or permitted to walk when too young. For this reason a baby tender is a dangerous thing; it tempts the child to walk before it is prepared. If, however, the baby does not sit up before it is eight months old, and does not walk before it is eighteen months old, the cause of the backwardness should be investigated. For many reasons city life is unfavorable to normal infantile development, as is abundantly confirmed by observation. In a thousand ways the city child is hampered, repressed, and confined. The baby carriage, useful in furnishing access to the open air, is often used like the portable cradle of the Indians to confine the baby. It is a fact that even when the evil effects of repressed activity in infancy are not immediately evident they are nevertheless deep and lasting."

IN SIDE BOARD TOWN.

Rose Edith Mills in What To Eat.

Oh, Crockery Land is a curious place!
And the people of Side Board Town
Are as strangely mixed and odd a race
As ever you looked upon.

There are beautiful court-gowned ladies there,
Fair mesdames from la belle France,
In sumptuous salons—in Sevres ware—
They gossip with gay gallants.

Close by on a tea set from far Japan
Queer almond-eyed folks you see,
With flying of kite and juggling of fan
And tippling of Oolong Tea.

There's a Chinese couple running away
On a platter of Willow blue,
And all in white on a Wedgwood tray
Are maidens from Athens, too.

And yonder, a shepherd boy hugs his crook,
And gazes with painted frown
At the Dresden Phyllis who will not look,
But flirts with the salt-box clown,

While quaint Delft juffrows turn and stare
And challenge their antique date
With the English beauty, pictured there
On the choice Crown Derby plate.

And ever the jolly old Deutscher Herr
From his beer-mug perch looks down,
With a welcome for every new wanderer
Who settles in Side Board Town.

And though the Crockery People keep
So quiet from day to day,
When I am up in my bed asleep
It's different here, they say.

When the clock points round to the figure one,
I am given to understand
There's a jolly lot of crockery fun
Begins in Crockery Land.

Then, Wedgwood, Willow, and Sevres stop short
The employment that art decrees,
And courtiers may juggle and Japs may court,
Or "do as they crockery please."

Sweet Dresden Phyllis forgets the past
And smiles on her shepherd swain;
And the Chinese couple may rest at last—
Till daylight comes again.

Now, here's my secret, to-night at one,
I am going to be on hand,
To see through the windows of Side Board Town,
At the doings in Crockery Land.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The report that comes from Colorado of the good work done by the women of the State during the three years they have been enfranchised may give a boom to woman suffrage in the East. One of the difficulties upon which great stress has been laid by the anti-woman suffragists here seems to have been answered in Colorado. This is in regard to the unpleasant nature of primary meetings and polling places. This decidedly minor matter was one which, as in other small things in other large matters, has had great stress laid upon it by conventionalists. "Woman's presence has made a great improvement in primary meetings and polling places," says the Colorado statement, "and where they were formerly held in stables or drinking saloons, in many precincts, primaries are now held in home parlors and polling booths are arranged in respectable buildings, and voting is orderly conducted with decorum." The decorum in the Representative Hall, where there are women members, is also said to outrank that in the Senate, where there are no women. The general influence exerted by women upon politics is said to have been excellent, and there has been more general study of political economy by both men and women during the last three years than ever before in the history of the State.

It may be that a greater number of women in the newer States are brought into closer connection with questions of government than in older parts of the country, and this has given them an added dignity of thought and action. The conduct of the members of some of the women's organizations of New York, notably several of the patriotic societies, has been in several instances sufficiently disgraceful to kill any inclination for woman suffrage in the minds of those generally well disposed to the cause. And this over small matters. An ordinarily charming and cultivated young matron, who belongs, as she would explain, to the Vere de Veres, who stands in a doorway of a hall and shrieks at a body of voting women where her side is in the minority, "You can't vote; you are illegal; you haven't a quorum!" is not dignified, and her paroxysms of rage afterward not pleasant to see. It savors of personal malignity. This was one example. Many of the so-called conservative women belong to these patriotic organizations. If they took these hysterical methods to defeat woman suffrage they did well. They were certainly effective. It is further stated in Colorado that all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, women will not be called upon for military duty.

***

The children were having an oral grammar lesson in the possessive plural. "The three families have moved into their houses" was the sentence the teacher had given them. "What is it Lucy?" she asked a little colored girl who had raised her hand. "That ain't right," said Lucy. "It should be 'three families moved into their house.'" "But, Lucy," said the teacher, "don't you see that there would be three families, and they would each move into a house, and that would be three houses, so the sentence would be right?" "Yes," said Lucy, "but there might be three floors in one house, and the families would all move into the same house." And the teacher could not say that Lucy was not right.

***

The American-born New Yorker going into the house of a German-born fellow-citizen will notice that the babies of the family wear short sleeves to their little frocks, which in American families have been long abandoned. The German will explain that short sleeves are worn much more in Germany than in America. The little girls up to the time they are about thirteen or fourteen wear short sleeves, and the family servants wear their sleeves short always. The visitor to the German theatre in New York notices this in the representations of German life on the stage. The pretty young girls frequently and the equally pretty maid servants always show plump bare arms. Perhaps it is because the arms in Germany are more apt to be plump than in this nerve-wearing country that the custom obtains. It looks pretty and comfortable.

***

A pretty way of reducing an extra large doorway, which makes an awkwardly large opening, to the normal size is by putting in a grillwork frame at the top and one side. The doorway then may have a pole put across under the top piece of grillwork, draperies can be hung, and the effect is exceedingly pretty.

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In an address to trained nurses at the nurses' home in connection with the Brooklyn Hospital last week, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi spoke of one accomplishment which a nurse should have, and of which nothing was ever said, and that was the ability to read aloud. "A gentle, pleasantly inflected voice, a clear and distinct articulation, the intelligent rendering of the matter read, have a soothing effect upon the most irritable nerves," she said. The liability to fatigue varies inversely with the quality of the reading. The ability to read aloud was a much-to-be-desired accomplishment, she said, and the duty of obtaining this ability correlative. There are many people who would not be able to hire a companion in addition to a nurse, Dr. Jacobi added, and of the two a nurse who could read and one who could not, she believed the former would always receive the preference.

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The afternoon performances at the Wild West Show have been great times for the children. There is no part of the show that they do not appreciate, though perhaps they do not consider the skill shown as entirely unapproachable as do their elders. One of the most difficult feats in shooting is that of "Johnny" Baker when he puts his gun, upside down, between his knees and, bending over, takes aim and breaks one by one any number of clay pigeons sent up from the traps. This was what he was doing the other afternoon, and the spectators were watching with breathless interest, when a little voice from one of the boxes was heard to exclaim, in a careless, nonchalant way, "I know how to do that."

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The chief feather in the cap of the Professional Woman's League just at present is the play "Pharaoh's Daughters," written by Mrs. Edwin Knowles, wife of the well-known manager and one of the league's most energetic workers in all lines, as well as in the particular one of Treasurer, which office she has held since the organization was first started. The play had its dress rehearsal—everything is a dress rehearsal in the theatrical line until it has appeared in New York—in Brooklyn the other day, and was pronounced a great success. All the women characters were leading members. In the Fall, if arrangements can be made, the play will be brought out in New York.

This is Mrs. Knowles's second effort at play writing. Her first attempt was a dramatization of one of Wilkie Collins's novels, but before she was ready to bring it out it had been dramatized in England. The play was brought out, but there was too much of the psychic left in it to suit the public taste, and it did not live. But it made Mrs. Knowles's efforts abortive. Recently she has been nearly ill, and feeling that she must do something for a change, went to work on this play, and had the draft of it ready almost before she knew it. Then everything went smoothly. The play is modern, despite its name, and set in Colorado. Mrs. Knowles wrote the principal character for herself, expecting to take it. She was an actress before her marriage, but as Mr. Knowles objected, she abandoned the idea and gave the part to the one woman she thought could appreciate it, Miss Mary Shaw, who was Cleopatra. "I believe she made the hit of her life in it," says Mrs. Knowles. Miss Olive Oliver, who has been favorably mentioned this Winter, and a Miss Batchelor took other women's parts.

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The kitchen at the restaurant in Chinatown attracted much attention the other night when the members of the Mycological Club and Association of Teachers of Cookery took dinner there. Nothing could have looked more delicious than the vegetables as they stood ready for use. There were peas of the most brilliant green, in the pods —edible pods—as they are used whole in the Chinese dishes; a bushel-basketful of delicate bean sprouts that are so delicious in the Shop Suy, bamboo root ready sliced, and other greens of the most beautiful shades could be seen in other dishes. One of the confections at the table was the preserved lichee nut, which looked to the uninitiated like small, raw onions. The lichee nut—or fruit, as it really is—is preserved green, and while it has the flavor of the dried fruit, is yet quite different and very agreeable to the taste. Some of the party bought cans of the preserved lichee in the stores in the vicinity to take home.

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A young bride-that-is-to-be could give a lecture upon "House Hunting Made Easy." Since the announcement of her approaching marriage, every friend who offers her good wishes offers also a house or flat in her immediate vicinity, that is just the thing for a young couple, and which can be recommended in every respect. When the important time arrives, the only trouble will be how to make a selection from the numerous places of abode which have been offered and not hurt the feelings of any of the numerous well-wishing friends.

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The new servant girls' union, which has been formed in the West and which seems to be attracting favorable attention among the maids of the kitchen, will not receive as much sympathy from philanthropic people as similar work along other lines might. The object of the union is to secure better conditions for its members, a regular day out, a freedom from work on Sundays, a more regular routine of work, &c.

The servant girl is generally considered the most comfortably situated of any class of working women. She can find employment with almost no trouble, she is well paid for unskilled work, and she has a home as long as she is working, no matter how small her pay may be.

The Working Woman's Protective Union of New York, which does a large and valuable work in collecting for working women the pay to which they are entitled and cannot collect, has among its patrons all classes of working women, servants excepted. There is no class feeling in this distinction, but there has to be a limit to the work, and the line is drawn at the domestic servant, because it is said she always has a home and is not left starving or destitute on the streets if a small salary is left unpaid for two or three weeks.

"A servant's hours are long and her work cannot be exactly defined," a woman who has given much thought to the subject says, "but it is the same with the mistress of a house. She has no definite hours, and her work is never done. It is unavoidable." It is unfortunately true that some mistresses consider themselves the owners of their servants almost body and soul, and expect from them the obedience of an automaton and the reason and understanding of an intelligent human being. The formation of the union may bring about some important results that agitation of the servant question has failed to do hitherto.

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There were three morning glories on the teacher's desk, a pink, white, and a purple one, tied together with a pretty little cotton ribbon of the kind used to fasten new handkerchiefs together. The flowers were very fresh and pretty, and the teacher smiled as she looked from them to little Leon, who stood near the desk. "Where did you get them, Leon?" she asked, for she knew that there was not so much as a spear of grass in the yard of Leon's house. "I climbed over a fence and stole them for you, Miss Blank," said Leon eagerly. "And when I had picked them I knocked on the window to the servant girl and she gave me the ribbon to tie them with." And what was Miss Blank to say?

THEN AND NOW.

From The Cleveland Leader.

In ancient days, when a lover wooed
And asked a girl to be his wife,
The maiden fair
Would make him swear
That he would stick to her for life.

At present, when a lover wooes
And asks a girl to share his lot,
She gently sighs,
And then replies:
"It all depends on what you've got."

A CHEAP BUT GOOD STOVE.

The Device of Miss Alberta Thomas, and Will Do Delicious Cooking with Little Coal.

There is a most ingenious young woman in the domestic science department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and she has a most ingenious cooking apparatus. Miss Alberta Thomas is the young woman, and her stove is in the nature of an Aladdin oven, one difference being that, while the regular stove costs some $35, hers cost $5, and it will do everything she desires it to do in the most satisfactory manner.

"And I could have made it myself," she says, "for I have taken lessons in manual training, and then it would have cost much less. I am almost sorry I did not. A housekeeper could improvise the whole thing with boxes from the grocer's." The Aladdin oven is well known as a slow cooking apparatus, which will cook food deliciously without the supervision of the cook, and without giving out heat and at very little expense, by means of an oil lamp.

Miss Thomas's oven is constructed upon the same principle, and she is experimenting with it, to see how at little cost and inconvenience a student could board herself. She is experimenting with various menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, which will be appetizing, contain the necessary amount of nutriment, and give the student but little trouble to prepare, and which can be supplied at the rate of 21 cents a day, or $1.50 a week. The experiment is progressing most satisfactorily. The oven, to begin at the beginning, is a model in its way, and one of the show pieces in the domestic science department of the institute.

It is made of a box of some ordinary wood, in the shape of a cube, 16 inches square or thereabout. On the outside it is covered with a pretty piece of carpet of a no-pattern, all-over design. The inside is lined with zinc. The whole front of the box is a door on hinges, which fastens at one side with a hook.

The bottom of this box is cut out, leaving a margin of perhaps two inches. There is a similar opening in the top of a little square, unfinished wooden table upon which it stands. There are four nicely turned legs to the table, and a tin for the bottom, about one or two inches from the floor. A movable shelf upon which stands a plain Rochester lamp which, it may be said in the interest of economical students, cost 90 cents. The shelf is made movable so that if desired a larger lamp may be used and set on the floor under the table. Inside the box and just large enough to go in comfortably and cover the opening in the bottom of the box where it is over the blaze of the lamp is a little tin oven with a grate inside. This is a regular oven which might come from any small gas or oil stove. All around it in the zinc-lined box there is room for the hot air to circulate. This completes the apparatus when the chimney is mentioned, a roll of zinc, perhaps 1½ inches in diameter, which is inserted into a round hole in the top of the box.

Some potatoes cooked in the oven was taken from the ice box for the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES to try, and if it is a sample of the good cooking in other lines it can be recommended. It had been cut into small pieces and a cupful with half a cupful of sugar—no water—put into the oven, where it was cooked in a covered earthen dish for two hours. It was clear, delicately pink tinted, and the syrup pink and thick. Rhubarb is to be tried again, cooking four hours to see what the result will be.

The idea in using this particular kind of an oven is that, not only does the long cooking make the food easy to digest, and cheap pieces of meat palatable, but the possibility of leaving puddings, meats, and vegetables so many hours without attention is the part which is to be so invaluable to the student, who is only supposed to be at home during meal hours. With the oven she will have a tiny stand to fit over a single gas burner or small oil stove upon which she can make her cocoa and do any part of the cooking which cannot be left to the oven.

To suit her cooking to the capacities of the oven and the time of the student, Miss Thomas has even rearranged her receipts—for in cooking in this way it is necessary that every ingredient should go into the dish at the same time. The result has been so far entirely satisfactory. "I have changed every regular method of cooking," she says, "so that I shall have a long list of menus, the component parts of which can be left cooking by the student while she attends to her regular work outside."

Here are a breakfast and a luncheon taken from one Tuesday's menu and a Sunday's dinner:

Breakfast.
Hominy, with milk and sugar
Bacon and egg. Bread and butter.
Luncheon.
Escalloped apples. Bread and butter.
Neufchatel cheese. Cocoa.
Dinner—a Sunday feast.
Braised heart, larded with pork on bed of vegetables.
Franconia potatoes, peeled and roasted in the pan.
Apple tapioca pudding.
Cup cocoa.

Here is the receipt for the apple tapioca pudding which served for the Sunday's dinner. Tapioca is usually soaked, but as Miss Thomas knows that her student could not wait for a prolonged process, she has made use of the following method, which necessitates the use of the gas burner for a few moments:

Apple Tapioca.
1 tablespoonful tapioca.
1½ cups boiling water.

Let the tapioca boil a few moments over the gas burner. Pour over one apple, cut in eighths, and one tablespoonful sugar. Cook four hours and stand in mold to cool. This costs 1½ cents. It is to be cooked uncovered.

Poor man's rice pudding: One tablespoonful rice, one tablespoonful sugar, one pint milk, little salt, grating of nutmeg.

The imaginary student for whom these menus are being prepared has been labored for so long that she has assumed a real personality in the mind of her careful chef. She is spoken of as an individual, and when Miss Thomas says "she" it means always the future student who is to feast on the viands whose preparation is being arranged for her.

"This dessert will cost 3 cents," said Miss Thomas, as she gave the receipt for the rice pudding, "but she may not eat it all at one meal. There will be quite enough for two desserts, but it is delicious, very creamy, and if she likes it as well as I do I think she will eat it all at one time."

Baked apple is another delicious dessert. The apple is covered in an earthen dish, as is everything with the exception of the tapioca, and cooked with three tablespoons of sugar and three tablespoons of water. It is a very deep pink after it has been cooked four hours, and is served with whipped cream It costs 2¼ cents.

A nutritious mutton stew is made from one of the cheapest parts of the animal, but one of the best and most nutritious when the meat is slowly cooked for a long time.

Mutton Stew.—Mutton, 7 ounces, from neck; potato, 2¾ ounces, 1 medium-sized; carrot, 2¾ ounces, one-half small-sized; water, 12 ounces, 1½ cups; onion, 1 ounce, one-half very small; flour, 3 teaspoons; salt, one-half teaspoonful; flavor with teaspoon catsup.

The stew will cook four hours, and will cost 5 cents, everything at retail price. All the estimates of cost made are at regular market prices.

For escalloped potatoes, two medium potatoes are cut into pieces, with them is put one and a half teaspoons butter, a little pepper and salt, milk to cover; cook four hours. The dish will cost 3 cents.

When the entire list of menus is made out, all the particulars will be given with each one, the cost, method of preparation, value of the food products of each menu, the weight of all the materials used, and also the measurement. The result will be interesting and unique.

Miss Thomas is taking up the work of domestic science professionally. She has already spent two years at the institute, taking a special course, taught for some time, and has now returned to take a final year's course, and will complete her studies there and take her diploma this year. The oven was all made at the Institute, a boy in one of the other departments doing all the work.

"KISSING THREE."

Mrs. W. D. Field in Babyland.

Our baby's learned to count to "three,"
And is as proud as she can be,
In counting dolls and books and toys,
And practicing on girls and boys.

But "kissing three" is her best fun—
Ah, do you wonder how it's done?
She corners first papa and me,
For he and she and I make three.

Then, with an arm around each one,
She draws us down, and in pure fun
She kisses both at once, you see—
And that's what she calls "kissing three."

FOR FAT AND THIN WOMEN.

A Table of Relative Heights and Weights and Advice to Those of Abnormal Weights.

A table of relative heights and weights given by Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders in the May number of What to Eat is worth repeating. The weight of ordinary clothing is included in the table. The woman who reaches the minimum or maximum weight for her height is recommended to look carefully after her diet, not only that her figure may be what it should be, but for the sake of her general health. The table is:

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165
5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
6 feet	170	141	196

The article in which the table is given contains a restricted dietary, which is dedicated to "Mrs. Slim," advising Mrs. Slim as to how she may gain flesh, Mrs. Hudders says that she should eat only what agrees with her, eat slowly, chew the food thoroughly, eat plenty of nourishing, easily digested food, but, she adds, do not overeat. The last is emphasized. Plenty of sleep, plenty of cheerfulness, and moderate exercise are recommended. No ice water or cold drinks are to be taken at meals, but plenty of water not iced between meals. A cup of hot water after meals is said to aid digestion. Highly seasoned foods, pickles, pastry, salted and pickled meats, acids, and fried foods are to be avoided. But few sweets are to be taken, and none if the stomach is easily deranged.

RAGS THAT CAN DO GOOD.

An Opportunity for Persons to Dispose of Their Cast-Off Clothing.

The Industrial Settlement known as Hartley House, 413 West Forty-sixth Street, managed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is proving successful in giving employment to poor women, who, being without regular occupation, would otherwise be forced to beg for a living, but great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of second-hand material in clothing, rags, ribbons, trimmings, &c., to keep them fully employed. An appeal is made to every citizen at this time to give such cast-off clothing as they may have to this most estimable charity, which, while it relieves, does not pauperize, as the recipients of its bounty have to give an equivalent in labor. A postal sent to Miss H. L. Greene, 413 West Forty-sixth Street, stating that such goods can be called for, will at once receive attention.

The women workers receive instruction in sewing, &c.; a free bath if desired, hot lunch and about 50 cents worth of groceries.

A new feature has been added to the many children's clubs by the inauguration of a weekly meeting of the mothers of the poor children. They are received socially, entertained, provided with tea and cakes made by the children who attend the cooking school, and are addressed by medical men of standing on domestic hygiene in popular and entertaining style.

Checks and moneys to assist in meeting the general expenses of Hartley House Industrial Settlement should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

COLLEGE LIBRARY FOR KANSAS.

President N. J. Morrison of Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., is at work collecting books for a library for the college, and in his efforts to obtain donations for this purpose he has received hearty encouragement and commendation from high educational sources.

There is no public library of importance within a radius of 150 miles of Fairmount, and nearly 500,000 people comprise the population of this territory. The college is one of the most promising that New England agencies have founded in the West, and a well-equipped library will do much to aid it in diffusing throughout this section what President Wilcox of the Congregational Educational Society describes as "the benefits of a college education in the New England significance of that phrase." Dr. W. T. Harris, the National Commissioner of Education; Dr. George P. Fisher, Professor of Church History at Yale; Dr. Samuel A. Green, Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and many others of prominence as educators, have written cheering words regarding the object which Fairmount's President has in view.

Contributions of money or books are asked for. Works in all languages, histories, biographies, critical and scientific publications, fiction, the various departments of philosophy, travel, the fine arts, and, in fact, everything in magazine, pamphlet, or book form will be gratefully accepted. Express charges will be paid at the New York and Boston depots for the reception of all packages sent. The New York depot is at the rooms of the American Book Company, in Washington Square, and the address of the Boston one is Ginn & Co., 13 Tremont Place.

BUDS OF LEAF AND FLOWER

How the Life-Sustaining Part of the Tree, Formed in the Fall, Lives Through the Winter.

THE LEAVEN IN EVERY BUD

Method that Nature Takes to Provide for the Protection of the Germ Life—Varied Forms of Buds—Why Trees Vary in Shape.

The following excerpts are taken from a lecture delivered by Dr. Emily G. Hunt before the Wagner Institute, at Philadelphia, recently:

A question was asked me why the terminal leaflet upon the rose twig was nearly always larger than the side ones. There is more light upon the terminal leaflet; also, it is in the direct line of the sap currents. Giving a meaning to any of nature's works, I do with a proviso. It is most inconclusive to say nature does this because of that. We know nothing about it.

While few can be indifferent to the charm and odor of the flower, to the beauty of a green leaf, and to the majesty of a forest tree as a whole, certain aspects of plant life are habitually overlooked or ignored. Among these is that of the leaf bud and its branch, full of lessons to the student of botany and abounding in fruitful hints to the general plant lover.

The bud is a fundamental element in plant growth. It supplies the losses all over the tree, repairs every injury, supplies the leaves and the flowers, and may therefore be regarded as the true renovator of the vegetable world. In a certain way a tree may be regarded as all bud—the roots, the leaves, the flowers even, may, under certain peculiar circumstances, all give rise to buds; as has been said, "Nature never loses sight of that fact—so important to the future—the production of new beings."

Buds are baby branches—little patterns from which the tree grows.

The strong buds with which most of our forest trees crown the termination of this year's growth were formed last Summer, and have been waiting until Spring comes to make them unfold. All woody parts of a tree or of a plant not dying down to the ground the season of its birth have to carry over the Winter a great number of most tender and vulnerable points. These are these terminals and axillaries. Should the buds be destroyed it would be the greatest detriment to the tree, because it would be obliged to develop new ones. To prevent this the trees take all precautions and pack these tender and delicate parts in all sorts of hard, scaly coverings, often protected by varnish and woolly wrappings. Their safety thus insured, these buds may bid defiance to Winter's storms until Spring shall again awaken them to activity. All our annuals—such plants die down to the ground at the approach of Winter—have no need to form buds; so that our violets, buttercups, and so on show no regular buds. A very excellent example of the open bud which needs none of these scales is the common dock. A closed bud is the magnolia, hickory, or the horse chestnut.

These buds on plants that form Winter buds vary in size from the invisible, which are sunk in the bark, as in the body of the sumac, or the honey locust, so little that you can't see them unless you dig them out of the bark—to large cones. The bud may be regarded as a closely compressed mass of organs.

If you would become intimately acquainted with this life, try this experiment for yourselves. The very best buds grow up on the tree tops. Gather in the Winter twigs of the tulip tree, horse chestnut, hickory, Norway maple, ash, and magnolia. Put them in jars of water in some sunny window where you can leave them three or four weeks. Put them in a greenhouse or in a fern case. Occasionally take them out and sprinkle them over the bathtub; the buds will swell gently, and at last the slow forces of heat and moisture will force open the hard case of these buds and will let out their delight—a miniature springtime in Winter. We will see the leaves of the grape, the little green hands of the Norway maple, the beautiful septenately divided leaf of the horse chestnut, all will open very well, indeed, in all the city homes with a little time and patience.

Study with a Lens.

Every student of nature should have a lens as a daily companion. If you can, have your lens mounted as a dissecting microscope—you will enjoy the objects better still. Don't be content simply to pick open young buds; take sections, the bud of the iris or ordinary flag. It is a good plan to draw what we see. If you draw you must look. Cut a cross section and put under a dissecting microscope or ordinary lens. The horse chestnut will show its blossoms, sour gums are full of their balls of blooms, because these trees are wonderfully forehanded, and last season they were packing their trunks for the ensuing Spring.

So we see how it is possible for the very first warm days in Spring to call out the buds. They come out as moths do from their cocoons, showing all their packing traces. Then comes glory, and such a time as goes before the leaf, when all the woods stand in a mist of green clothing, perfect. Each bush is a revelation, every twig and spray a resurrection.

Notice the blossoms also, for most of us know nothing about tree bloom at all. People are under the fallacy that they do not have blooms.

Closed buds have scales on the outside—tough, hard, level scales. They are shaped somewhat ovate, something like the leaves within—though not always; and they are quite dry.

As to their color, bud scales are frequently black. Tennyson refers to something that is "black as ash buds in Winter." Maple buds are red. The young shoots of walnuts have very yellow buds. You will usually find that the color is dark, because these dark substances would not conduct the heat away from the dainty, nascent tip within.

One cannot help wondering how the tree knew to make these bits of vegetable tissue last season into scales instead of leaves. I would suggest that it was the effect of the cold and the sap running more sluggishly. It was more natural to make these hard instead of soft and succulent. The horse chestnut bud is covered with a varnish. Sometimes buds are covered with waxy bloom, almost always impervious to moisture—if not so, the tender tip would be frozen and thawed, frozen and thawed. That unfortunately sometimes happens to peach buds. Then, of course, they are renewed. Besides these scales there is a liquid. The dock is completely flooded with something that looks like glycerine, and the blossom is entirely flooded with a brown, sticky substance, which Burroughs calls "April myrrh." That is also a protection.

In the maple and in the lilac we have buds whose scales are leaves. In the walnut the scales are leaf-stalks. It is a very curious thing that a thin part like a leaf-stalk should be broadened out, making a protection to the bud.

Pull off these tough scales, and in some buds we shall come immediately upon the leaves very well developed. A good example is the tulip tree. In others the leaves pass by slow transition from scales to the true leaf. To study a bud which passes gradually from scale to leaf, take the currant or Norway maple. Others will jump right from scale to leaf.

How highly polished some of the little leaves are inside. Some are covered with sticky glands, as the white birch, some are very downy, and some extremely hairy. The hairs we find in such abundance on baby leaves are transient structures. Many young animals shed their first coat. The baby bud sheds its first hair very soon and gets another coat. Those that come later and are permanent are quite different, as in the mullein. The most beautiful bud I know is the long, gray cone of the cultivated magnolia. Pick open one of these long, gray cones. They are packed exactly as the tulip tree and very much polished and beautifully tinted inside.

The Life of the Trees.

Besides the scales and the leaves, in the centre of every bud you will find a speck which may be compared to the little leaven—that is the growing plant, the nascent tip—upon that all the future of the tree depends. Compare this tip to the embryo in the seed. The embryo in the corn may be looked upon as comparable to this growing tip in the bud, both being provisions for future growth. The bud needs no fertilization; the embryo imperatively demands fertilization for its growth. The bud propagates the individual style of the species—it will propagate individual peculiarities; whereas, the germ of the seed does not always propagate individual peculiarities, though it does hand down the species. That is, trees and flowers do not always come true from seed. From buds, they always come like the parent.

The bud is formed in cold weather something in this way: The bud largely ceases growth with the approach of the cold—first at the base, then at the tip—and these scales as they are formed grow more rapidly on the external than upon the internal surface. In that way they are generally crowded together, and must be regarded as a shortened branch. In the Spring, when growth begins again, it will begin at the base and finally at the tip; and this axis, which I have called the little leaven, will gradually elongate and the whole thing come up. The Winter bud may be called a certain phase of the stem. The stem grows and rests alternately, and one of its phases is the Winter bud.

Some buds contain both leaves and flowers. As to their position on the stems, they are classified as terminals and axillaries. The shoot will elongate only as long as it has a bud at the tip. Of course, if you open it, you throw the growth into the axillaries. Right underneath each bud you will see a scar on the large twigs, because that scar is where the leaf of last season fell off. Theoretically, every leaf of last season should have above it a bud; all those buds should develop. What would happen if that were the case? The branches would be so extremely thick that not even a bumblebee or a hummingbird could fly through it. That never happens. The tree could not support so many branches. Nature never wastes. Only a few of the buds will develop. Scratch down above each leaf scar in the bark—you will nearly always find the rudiment of a waiting axillary bud. Those buds are only waiting until some animal browses off the other axillaries, and then they will shoot up into life.

Buds That Lived.

Our neighbors had a young ailanthus tree, and when it had its first blossoms were very much disappointed to find it was a staminate tree, with a sickening odor, instead of a tree beautiful throughout and non-odorous. The owner concluded he would top it off and turn it into a clothesline post; but the tree didn't consent. The roots kept at work underground and, all unthought-of by the owner, continuously sent up relays of nutritious sap. All the waiting axillaries that until then had been invisible came out in great buds. But the owner came along and rubbed them all off; so the love's labor was lost.

I want to say a word as to the relative force of development of terminals and axillaries. That will influence the whole shape of the tree. Take pine tree, in which the terminal bud is very forceful, craving for sunlight—it runs the very crown up into a spire. The axillaries

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The backward Spring and the rainy and dull days of the past week made even the suburbs, where the members of the New York society world are now for the most part assembled, anything but lively, and the social doldrums into which the world of New York society has seemingly drifted this Spring still continue. All the talk now centres on the coming Summer, and the prospects of gayety at Newport, Narragansett, Southampton, Bar Harbor, and Seabright. The departures for Europe were more numerous last week, but, as has been repeatedly stated, there is nothing like the usual rush abroad this year. Unless some change in the present conditions occurs within the next two or three weeks, the so-called Spring season of 1897 in New York will pass into record as the dullest in history.

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There was one pleasant break in the monotony of the days in town during the past week, and this was the wedding of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Miss Alice Wilmerding, which was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, in West Twentieth Street, on Wednesday afternoon, and at which assembled all the members of the New York society world who are still in town in the city or suburbs. The wedding was an extremely pretty one, and the country was brought to the city in suggestiveness, at least, by the covering of the walls and ceilings of the parlors where the ceremony and following reception took place by and with boughs and sprays of dogwood, apple, peach, and cherry blossoms, whose fragrance filled the air and whose soft and lovely colors were enchanting to look upon. Miss Wilmerding made the fairest of brides, and many and sincere were the congratulations extended to her, the bridegroom, Mrs. Tracy, and the other relatives of the young couple. Several of the brides and bridegrooms of Easter week, who had returned from their honeymoon trips, including Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, and others, were present, and during the reception were surrounded by troops of friends. The ceremony which united Mr. and Mrs. Coudert was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, and was witnessed only by the immediate relatives, the bridal party, and a few intimate friends. Toward the close of the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Coudert, who had donned traveling costumes, departed in a victoria, amid a shower of rice, and were driven to the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where they were rowed out to the yacht Vision, owned by Mr. Coudert's father-in-law, Mr. Frederic H. Benedict, and steamed away on their honeymoon trip. Mr. Benedict placed the yacht entirely at their disposal, and did not himself know its destination.

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The wedding of this week will be that of Mr. Francis G. Landon and Miss Mary H. Toel, and will be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at noon on Thursday. This wedding will have something of a military flavor, as Col. Daniel Appleton will be the best man, and among the ushers will be Messrs. Charles A. Appleton, Arthur H. Scribner, Robert McLean, and Williams Grinnell, also members of the Seventh and fellow-officers in that regiment with Mr. Landon. The remaining ushers will be Messrs. E. G. Toel, Jr., De Witt C. Falls, Charles A. Munn, and Wainwright Parish. Miss Kate Pratt will be Miss Toel's maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be the Misses Adelaide Toel, Olga Gossler, Edith Holt, Grace Talcott, Ruth Underhill, and Julia Butler. The wedding of Mr. A. Mercer Pell and Miss Mary Eccleshe will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on June 2. Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony. There will be no bridesmaids or ushers, but Miss Molly Lawrence will be Miss Eccleshe's maid of honor.

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The engagements have been announced during the week of Mr. Edgar S. Auchincloss and Miss Marie Louise Mott, and of Mr. William Tiffany and Miss Maud Livingston, a daughter of Mr. Robert Cambridge Livingston and a sister of Mr. Cambridge Livingston of the Knickerbocker Club. Miss Livingston's mother is a daughter of Mr. Stephen Whitney, and she is therefore a niece of Mrs. Berryman and the first Mrs. Heckscher and a cousin of Mrs. Lorillard Spence, Mrs. Casimir de Rham, and of Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. George B. McClellan. Mr. Tiffany is the younger brother of Messrs. Perry and Belmont Tiffany and a cousin of Messrs. Perry, August, and Oliver Belmont. He was one of the first of New York's young society men of his set to go into trade, and is a partner of Mr. Rawlins Cottonet, the florist. It is generally understood that the engagement of Mr. Winfield Hoyt Scott and Miss Fannie Remsen, second daughter of Mr. Robert G. Remsen, exists. This engagement has been reported several times during the past year, but its announcement is now said to be sanctioned.

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Much amusement has been caused in the clubs and drawing rooms by the story which came from Newport a few days ago that Mr. Cope Whitehouse of Newport was projecting a three days' festival at the fashionable resort, to be held on July 12, 13, and 14 next, to be called a Franco-American fête, and that Mr. Whitehouse had also formulated a plan for the purchase of a tract of land at Newport to be called Victoria Park, and which is to contain a Summer villa for the use, rent free, of the British Ambassador at Washington. Mr. Whitehouse's reported plans are not taken seriously, but he has certainly given New York society something to talk about in this dull period. Newport in mid-July is rarely well enough filled to admit of a successful three days' fête, and it is difficult to conceive of any such festival being a success. The cable brings the news that the wedding of Mr. Henry Whitehouse, a nephew of Mr. Cope Whitehouse, and Miss Duntze, which was set for last week at Binard, France, but which it was reported had been indefinitely postponed, took place on the day which was originally planned.

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The project of a series of evening concerts by the Seidl Orchestra in the ballroom of the new Astoria Hotel, for which only a limited number of tickets are to be sold, at high prices, is arousing widespread interest. These concerts, which are to be conducted on a very lavish scale, and made to resemble the Court concerts of Berlin and other German cities, as far as possible, will undoubtedly fill the gap which the probable absence of the opera next Winter, would otherwise leave. Noted artists, it is announced, will apear at the concerts, and the musicians will for the most part play standing. The junior assemblies will be held in the ball-room of Sherry's new building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on the evenings of Dec. 8, 1897, and Jan. 5, Feb. 5 and 26, 1898.

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The golf tournament on the links of the Meadowbrook Club at Hempstead has made Hempstead the rallying point for the large number of society golf enthusiasts during the last days of the week. The tournament began on Thursday, notwithstanding the heavy rain of that day, and the players were soaked to the skin. It is to be questioned whether, if golf were not an imported Scotch game, and played in consequence in Scotland and England in all kinds of weather, this tournament would have been started on Thursday. The better weather of Friday and Saturday brought a large number of speculators, and the scenes on the links and at the pretty clubhouse were animated and lively ones. The tournament of the Baltusrol Golf Club will be held during the last week of May.

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The attendance at the Morris Park races on Tuesday, Thursday, and yesterday was small at the clubhouse, but the clubs were well represented, and the winnings of some of the members of the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs, notably Mr. Richard Wilson, Jr., Mr. Frank Moorehead, and others, are said to have been large. With the Meadowbrook tournament over, and with no other distinctive society distraction this week, the society attendance at the races will probably be larger.

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It is now known that Mr. Theodore Havemeyer left no will, and there is much curiosity expressed as to the probable division of the estate in consequence. He had given Mrs. Havemeyer before his death the houses at Mahwah, in this city, and at Newport, and had settled a large allowance on each of his married sons and daughters, and had given them, in addition, each a country house. It may safely be estimated, therefore, that with their present holdings and outside of Mrs. Havemeyer's houses and her third interest in the estate, each of the nine children will receive at least upward of $500,000.

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Mr. Charles F. Lawrence, who died very suddenly at the Windsor Hotel in a relapse from an attack of grip on Thursday, was known to a large number of New Yorkers. He was a member of several sporting clubs, a very wealthy man, and had a very genial and kindly nature. It was not generally known that Mr. Lawrence was a divorced man, his wife having been a Miss Jeffries. He left no children.

THE WEEK AT LAKEWOOD.

The Season Closing and Guests Leaving for New England.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 15.—The 1st of June will bring the end of the Lakewood season. The hotel managers cannot but regard it as a successful time upon the whole, with a remarkably prosperous business for the Spring months. Of the leading hotels the Laurel House alone remains open, with rather more than the usual number of Spring people, many of whom will remain until the house closes, on the 1st of June.

The Palmer House closed Monday, after a season entirely satisfactory to James R. Palmer, the manager, who left Tuesday to arrange details at his Atlantic City house, the United States. Mrs. Palmer accompanied him. Mrs. C. P. Cleaver and Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart Miller remained until Friday, when they left for Spring Lake, where Mrs. Cleaver will soon open her house.

On Wednesday the Laurel-in-the-Pines closed its doors for this season. As usual, and perhaps owing to the delightful location of this house above the lake, it has been extremely popular during the Spring. In addition to the private entertainments given at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, of which the pretty Easter Monday cotillion was the chief, Mr. Porter has arranged the usual round of dances and balls to celebrate the holidays, together with a number of entertainments and fine music.

The Successful Golf Tournament.

The golf tournament was an important affair in the Spring season. The rotunda of the hotel was gaily hung with the club colors and the handsome cups given in the name of the house were the centre of a fine group of trophies. Golfers have made this hotel their principal headquarters this season, and the guests have numbered many devotees of outdoor pleasure. People well known in social, financial, and political life have made the Laurel-in-the-Pines temporarily their home during the past few months. Mr. Porter will remain here a short time before leaving to spend his Summer vacation in travel.

Out-of-Door Sports Popular.

The students of Lakewood Heights School have taken an active interest in outdoor sport this Spring. The Lakewood Golf Club has invited the boys to hold their tournament on the club links next Monday afternoon. The golf club offers a silver cup as a prize to the winner, and Dwight M. Harris of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, whose son is a pupil at the school, has offered a silver prize for the best gross score. The contest will be at medal play, eighteen holes, handicap.

The students have formed a strong baseball team for this season's games, which will be played on the diamond where the New York team practiced early in the Spring. Last Saturday the school nine defeated a team formed by the members of the golf club, with a score of 20 to 6. A fashionable crowd drove and wheeled out to watch the game.

The schoolboys and the townspeople were greatly disappointed that the match between the club from Princeton University and the school team had to be postponed. Word was received by Manager Chicas on Tuesday that the Princeton Faculty had refused permission for the club to be absent on the day arranged—Wednesday.

The school tennis tournament, which has been in progress during the afternoons of the last two weeks, will be decided today. The semi-finals played this morning and the finals this afternoon. The chances are largely in favor of Avery Keep of Brooklyn as the winner.

Changes in the Cottage Colony.

There is little change in the cottage colony since last week. Col. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins of New York have returned to enjoy the Spring and have opened their Forest Avenue cottage.

Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Strong of New York, who, with Mrs. Strong's father, John D. Rockefeller, have spent the Winter at Mrs. W. C. Stone's cottage, Woldcroft, in Lake Drive, closed the house and returned to town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Haddock of New York, who occupied the cottage at the corner of Forest Avenue and First Street, have closed the house this week.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Dashiell left Lakewood Tuesday for Nashville, Tenn., where they will attend the exposition and then continue their journey to visit in Texas.

Miss Crocker closed her Lakewood studio this week and sailed to-day for San Diego, California, where she will have a studio during the coming year. The studio here will be occupied by Miss Rhoda Wilkinson next season.

Lady Barker of Bermuda.

Among prominent visitors this week is Lady Barker, the wife of the Governor General of Bermuda, who is at the Pines, accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Turner.

On Thursday evening Francis P. Freeman, who made the acquaintance of the Governor General and his wife while in Bermuda in the early Winter, and wishing to show them some attention while here, gave a dinner at Edgemere for Lady Barker and Mr. and Mrs. Turner. The guests were only of Mr. Freeman's immediate family, his son, Frank Morgan Freeman, and Mrs. Freeman, from Connecticut; George J. Greenfield of Staten Island, who visited Bermuda with Mr. Freeman, and Mrs. Greenfield.

Dr. and Mrs. William G. Schauffler are absent this week in the Adirondacks, as the guests of Sherwood B. Ferris, who owns several fine camps in that region.

Some Voyages to Europe.

Among the Lakewood cottagers who will spend the Summer abroad are Mrs. Kingdon and Miss Trumbull, who sail on the 26th of this month. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will probably join them on the other side later.

Mrs. James Converse will sail early in June, and will probably be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Theodore F. Vail. Mr. Converse will make an extended Western trip before crossing to join them.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey F. Kerr had as their guests at their home in Forest Avenue Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knapp, and Mr. Barnes of New York. On Saturday evening Mrs. Kerr gave a dinner, followed by a dance, for her guests and a number of cottagers at the Country Club. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. W. C. Stone, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, M. Coe, and Spofford Pearsall.

Tuesday evening a number of the Laurel-in-the-Pines guests went over to the Country Club for dinner, including Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Sands, Miss Sands, Mrs. Thatcher, M. Adams, James C. Parrish, and Miss Parrish.

The Country Club closes to-day for this season, and will reopen on Oct. 15.

Music and the Drama.

The final musical incident of the late season was the concert which took place in the Methodist Church Thursday evening. The Laurel House orchestra, a male quartet, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Jr., contributed to the twelve numbers of an attractive programme. Mr. Lippincott, who possesses a fine voice, which has been much enjoyed by his congregation and their friends, sang pleasingly Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," also "The Resurrection," by Shelley, with piano, violin, and organ accompaniment. Mr. Simpson sang "Fly Forth, O, Gentle Dove," by Pinsutti, and the quartet, which was formed by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Johnson, tenors; Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Cross, bassos, sang delightfully two pretty ballads, including "The Church in the Wilderness." Of the orchestral numbers, the trio, "Happy Day," by Stulski, for violin, 'cello, and piano, was especially pleasing. Mr. Lippincott gave a dramatic recitation, and Mr. Whitting, violin, and John J. Cole, the first violin of the orchestra, played a brilliant solo. A large audience of townspeople was present and the church realized a liberal sum.

Events in Religious Circles.

A strawberry festival and social was held by the Woman's Aid Society of the Baptist Church in its old church building Friday evening. The old church, which has been removed from Clifton Avenue, where it has stood since 1865, to First Street, near Lexington Avenue, has been sold to the Society of Colored Baptists. The former congregation will continue to hold its service there this Summer while its new church, for which ground was broken last week, is being built. The architect's plans assure a handsome house of worship at the corner of Clifton Avenue and First Street, with an entrance on either street. Green sandstone, with pink stone trimmings, is the material, with arched stained glass windows. The main auditorium and the Sunday-school room will be constructed so as to make one building when the occasion requires. A baptistery, with robing rooms adjoining, a pastor's study and reception room, have all been provided.

An important real estate transaction is the purchase by the Misses Farrington of three lots at the corner of Madison Avenue and Seventh Street, directly opposite the cottage occupied by George J. Gould, from the Rev. Philip M. Prescott of Washington.

Guests Moving for the Summer.

As the season at Lakewood draws to a close the people are naturally interested in the Waumbek, at Jefferson, N. H., which will be managed again this season by Mr. Plumer of the Laurel House, and where a large number of habitués of that hotel spend the Summer. There is every indication of a fine season at the mountain house. With one exception, all the cottages are rented as follows: Cutting cottage, Frederick W. Devoe; Swan cottage, Mrs. William A. Paton; Wigwam, William H. McClure of New York. The Hon. Charles J. Fisk and Mrs. Fisk of Plainfield will occupy their cottage, Onaway, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Davis of Lakewood and their family will spend the Summer at their cottage, Wa Yanda.

The Jefferson, the smaller hotel under the same management as the Waumbek, will open the 26th of June, and the Waumbek on July 1. Mr. Plumer will take with him for the Summer Lucius Hosmer's orchestra, the office staff, chef, heads of departments, and the entire corps of employes from the Laurel House. The Waumbek House physician will be Dr. W. G. Schauffler. The improvements for the year consist of the lengthening of the golf links, and a professional greenkeeper has been secured for this season. Prominent among the names of guests booked for the season are Mrs. Frederick W. Kountze, Alfred Walter and family, the Rev. Harris Ely Adriance and family, Henry Dalley, Jr., and family, Mrs. Irving Paris, and Mrs. H. B. Fisk of New York. From Philadelphia are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ashurst, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Arrott. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McClellan and Miss McClellan will spend the months of August and September at the Waumbek, as usual.

Late Arrivals at Lakewood.

Among the last arrivals at the Laurel-in-the-Pines were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Milholland of New York and Dr. Henry T. Norris of the same city.

Mrs. E. T. D. Myers, wife of the President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, arrived at Lakewood on Saturday night, and will remain at the Laurel House until June. Mrs. Myers is accompanied by Miss Rawlings of Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Taylor, who are prominent in social life in Newark, spent Sunday at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

A group of prominent New Yorkers who discuss affairs of the day in the Laurel House smoking room is formed by Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; ex-Commissioner William Brookfield, H. P. Doremus, Vice President of the Chatham National Bank, and the Rev. Dr. C. De W. Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church in Harlem.

Among Spring guests who have returned to the Laurel House are Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Grable, Miss Grable, and Mrs. J. M. Latimer of Omaha.

NEWPORT SEASON OPENING.

A Large Number of Cottages Occupied —Mr. Depew Rents a Place.

NEWPORT, May 15.—A week of delightfully warm weather has had a marked effect upon the foliage and Newport's famous lawns. The cottage grounds are beautiful with their rich greens, dotted here and there with beds of tulips, hyacinths, and other Spring flowers. A number of Summer residences have been opened in the last few days, and it is estimated that as many as twoscore prominent families already are located here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers are among the late comers. They are located in the Parker cottage, Parker Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Travers have been two years in Europe, whither they went to pass their time of mourning because of the death of Mr. Travers's mother, which occurred here in the Summer of 1894. Their return to Newport is decidedly agreeable to society people who recall the interesting Summer of 1894, when Mrs. Travers and Countess Zichy, then Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, were social leaders among the younger married women.

A small army of men began the task this week of preparing Rough Point, the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, for its early opening by its owners, who expect to arrive here the last of May. Mrs. Vanderbilt is much interested in a projected performance of "Priscilla," to be given at the Casino early in June for the benefit of an old ladies' home which it is proposed to establish here as soon as possible. The circle of King's Daughters of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is an active member has the affair in charge.

Some prominent arrivals for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. David King, Miss Gwendoline King, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas, who have been abroad for several years; Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Miss Barger, Milton Barger, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Johnson of New Haven, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing of Boston, who are at a boarding house while their villa is being put in readiness for their use.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster are located at Pen Craig, the Jones place, on Harrison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Webster later on will have their son, Hamilton Fish Webster, and Mrs. Webster, who formerly was Miss Post, their guests for the Summer, and it is said they also may entertain here Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who are friends of the Websters. Soon after the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's first term Mr. and Mrs. Webster entertained him at their Newport cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. Bull are at Dudley Place, just beyond the line which divides Newport from Middletown. Their home is of great historical interest, having played an important part in Revolutionary times. It was given to Dr. Bull by his father, Major Henry Bull, who is one of Newport's wealthiest citizens. For many years the successive heads of the Bull family made Dudley Place their homestead. When Major Bull, the present head of the family, determined to part with the estate, Mrs. Dr. Bull, who formerly was Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., expressed her liking for it. The consideration for the transfer is understood to have been merely nominal. Mrs. Bull is to have her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Nevins, spend the Summer with her, as they did last year.

The report that Chauncey M. Depew would pass the season here was confirmed this week upon the arrival of John Pinard, proprietor of the Pinard cottages. Mr. Depew has taken the newest of these structures, the one Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer had last season, and will come on, accompanied by his niece, Miss Paulding, early in June. It is about fifteen years since Mr. Depew passed more than a few days at a time in Newport. At the Pinard cottages he will have as near neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who are to pass the Summer with Mrs. Vanderbilt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York has arranged to pass the Summer here and has taken Cliff Cottage No. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair are to open Rosecliff May 15. Mr. Oelrichs will endeavor to resurrect the "Kat Bote Club," which was his hobby last Summer, and which had more jolly times than any social organization Newport had known for some years. The membership last year was limited. It is expected that all members of last season will renew their allegiance. The proposed Oelrichs villa here is to be erected as soon as the litigation over the estate of the late Senator Fair, Mrs. Oelrichs's father, is at an end.

Mrs. Joseph R. Busk and Miss Busk are on their way from Europe, where they have been almost continuously since the death of Mr. Busk, who was a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club. They will come to Newport to open their cottage as soon as possible.

Miss Beach of New York is the guest of Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. George L. Rives and her sister, Miss Whiting, are among the guests at the cottages.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

A Number of Families Already in Their Cottages.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 15.—During the week a number of families have arrived at this place and taken possession of their cottages.

W. S. P. Prentiss and E. B. Storm, both of New York City, are occupying their Monmouth Beach Summer cottages.

J. L. Lockwood of New York, with his family, took possession of his Summer residence at Elberon on Thursday.

Senator James Smith of Newark will occupy the Bianchard Cottage opposite the Elberon Hotel next Summer.

Mrs. Robert Barbour of Paterson, N. J., has taken possession of her cottage for the Summer at Elberon.

Mrs. E. Henderson of Jersey City arrived at her Cedar Avenue cottage during the week.

Mrs. Anna Lane will occupy one of the Stokes cottages on Garfield Avenue the coming season.

Mrs. George Boniface of New York has arrived at her cottage in Pleasure Bay for the Summer.

The Gilsson cottage on Cooper Avenue has been leased to Edward J. Mulvany of New York. Mr. Mulvany took possession of it to-day.

J. W. Tausig of New York, who resided in the Pemberton cottage on Third Avenue last year, has leased it again for this Summer.

M. P. Winterbottom of New York has leased the Maps cottage on Franklin Avenue, and will shortly take possession of it.

Mrs. S. M. Clark is making extensive repairs to her pretty Central cottage on Morris Avenue.

George Cowan and family of New York have already taken possession of their cottage on Ocean Avenue.

W. D. Harper and family are established in their Norwood Park cottage for the season.

A. R. Symington of New York has taken possession of his cottage in Clubhouse Circle at Monmouth Beach.

The Jay Gould cottage at Monmouth Beach, that has been recently purchased by John McWood of New York, is being remodeled, and when completed will compare favorably with the villas along the shore.

Washington Wilson of New York, who owns one of the prettiest Summer residences at Elberon, arrived with his family on Wednesday.

Thomas B. MacDonough of New York, who has been a Summer resident at the Branch for a number of years, has taken possession of his cottage for the season.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

As the date for the annual meeting of the Union Club, on the evening of May 26, draws near, interest in the question as to whether the club will then take any decisive action in the matter of moving up town increases. Through a hurried reading of the club book, it was announced in a discussion of the Union's probable action in this matter in this column last week that the annual meeting would be held last Tuesday night. The Governors' meeting was held on Tuesday night, but the annual meeting does not come, as said above, until the last Wednesday of the month. This slight error led to the publication of an absurd story to the effect that the club took no action whatever in the matter of moving up town at its annual meeting. The up-town party has increased in strength during the last few days, and it now looks as if there would almost certainly be a contest over the question at the meeting.

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Prominent members of the Metropolitan do not feel that there is any possible prospect of the Union Club succeeding to their beautiful house, either by a combination of the two clubs or by the absorption of the former by the latter, either in the near or far future. They argue that as the Metropolitan has lived through the three hardest years the clubs of New York have ever known, it is hardly likely, under these circumstances, and with its Governors' guarantee fund, especially now that the club is well established, it would consent to any combination with or absorption by the Union. While time has softened the animosities which were chiefly responsible for the founding of the Metropolitan Club, there are certain influential members of both organizations who would hardly favor even the idea of the two clubs joining forces. The allusion to the matter in this column last week was simply a statement of the gossip in circulation, and the report that the Union and Metropolitan might consolidate has probably little or no ground. It may safely be asserted that it is groundless at present, at any rate.

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The many friends of Mr. George Work, who were rather at a loss to understand the passing of his name at the Union Club about a month ago, are now congratulating him on his election, which occurred at the meeting of the Governors of the Union last Tuesday evening. Mr. Samuel Barger, who was Mr. Work's first proposer, again brought forward his name. Mr. Work and his friends very wisely appear to have followed the plan of fighting him into the club. The plan, where opposition to a candidate exists only in some petty personal antagonism, it might be wished were more often followed. It would have much effect in modifying, if it did not stop, what is known as "spite work," and which keeps far too many good men out of the New York clubs. It is said the opposition to Mr. Work's election to the Union proceeded from one member of the club alone, and that this opposer was actuated by a petty personal dislike. Mr. Work's proposer and seconders having discovered this opposition only a short time before the meeting of the Governors at which his name would have first come up, decided to withdraw it temporarily, and not to risk the slight chance of his receiving the one black ball in ten, which, by the rules of the club, can keep a man out. Meanwhile, they went to work to overcome the opposition to their candidate, and as soon they were assured that it would not be considered by the Governors they proposed his name again with the result that his election followed.

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In addition to the eight retiring Governors' places, which must be filled at the annual meeting of the Union on the night of Wednesday week, there is a vacancy on the boards whose terms of office expire respectively in June, 1898 and 1899. The vacancy on the 1898 board was caused, it will be remembered, by the curious after results of the last annual election. The tellers' first report of that election announced that Mr. John Lawrence had been chosen over his opponent, Mr. Archibald Murray, but it was afterward learned that a mistake had been made in the count. There was some talk of a new election, and in fact one was ordered, but both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Murray refused to run again, and Mr. Lawrence died soon afterward. The place has, therefore, remained vacant, but will be filled at the coming election, as will also the vacancy in the 1899 board.

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There has been some discussion in the Governing boards of several of the leading clubs of the city of late of the advisability of reducing the limit of credit allowed to members, and, in fact, the Governors of one club have taken action in the matter, and reduced this limit of credit from $150 to $100. This discussion, and the action in this one case, is a direct result of the continued period of business depression, and it is likely that other clubs will soon move in the same direction. It is argued by those who favor the reduction of the credit limit, that such reduction is in no way a reflection upon the members of a club, but is only a simple and wise business precaution in these days of financial stress and strain. Club stewards and clerks have been ordered to be careful as to the cashing of checks, and it is now a difficult matter for any impecunious clubman to obtain even a temporary accommodation from his club in the matter of having his checks cashed when dated ahead, or held for him. The Union Club, which gives its members a credit limit of $300, has had for some time very strict rules regarding the cashing of checks for its members. The club will not cash a check for more than $100 for any member on any one day, and then only when said check is drawn upon some recognized bank, bankers, or trust company, is duly indorsed by such member, and dated on or prior to the day of presentation. The club Treasurer is also empowered, subject to a review by the Governors, to suspend even these privileges as far as one or more members are concerned, if he has reason to believe the privilege is being abused. It is unnecessary to say that the rule which allowed a member to have credit for a dollar's worth of stamps in any one day has been abrogated in consequence of the fact that an impecunious member, it was learned, had been in the habit of getting his dollar's worth of stamps at the club every day for some weeks, selling the same outside, and existing on the proceeds.

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The Union League Club at its annual meeting on Thursday night refused to accept the resignation of Gen. Horace Porter, who has sailed to assume his new post of Ambassador to France, and Gen. Porter will, therefore, remain for another year, at least, as President of the club. This certainly was a deserved and high compliment to Gen. Porter. He has served the club efficiently, and the club honored itself by refusing to accept the resignation of so valued and esteemed an officer. The meeting of Thursday was a very quiet one, and only routine business was transacted. Some twelve candidates were elected to membership.

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The formal opening of the house and grounds of the Marine and Field Club at Bath Beach, took place last week with the usual ceremonies of the firing of the gun and the hoisting aloft of the club flag. The rooms in the clubhouse for the coming season will be disposed of to members on Saturday afternoon next at 5 o'clock, and will be allotted by numbers in consecutive order. Members who occupied a room last season will have the privilege of reserving for this season, without premium, the same rooms they then occupied, providing the House Committee is notified of their intention to so reserve these rooms before 5 o'clock on May 22. The first subscription dinner of the season will be served in the main clubhouse after the sale of rooms.

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Messrs. Thomas Eagleson, C. H. A. Bond, T. R. Johnson, J. R. Korff, Boyd Van Benthuysen, George M. Bartlett, and Robert D. Graham are Directors of the recently incorporated Acropolis Club, whose offices are in New York City, and whose purpose is stated to be the study of architecture and the allied arts.

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The regular May meeting of the New York Yacht Club will take place on Thursday evening next. There will be a large attendance at this meeting, as the arrangements for the club's annual cruise are to be discussed and decided upon. It is probable that Commodore Morgan's suggestion of a squadron run to Bar Harbor will be adopted. The probable absence of Commodore George Gould of the Atlantic Yacht Club in Europe this coming Summer, will be much regretted by the members. In his absence Vice Commodore Adams will act in his place. The club will retain its quarters near Bay Ridge for this season, and will hold its annual opening sail on Monday, May 31.

CLUBMAN.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY BALL.

Great Preparations Being Made in Annapolis for June 4—The Arrival of the Friends of the Graduates.

ANNAPOLIS, May 15.—For ten days preceding the closing scene of the annual examinations at the Naval Academy the city and academy are in a state of feverish excitement, in anticipation of the grand ball that sends the new class away with sentiments of appreciation from their friends and the country.

Already the "ancient city" begins to feel the touch of approaching graduation, in the arrival of friends of the graduates, and the town will soon lose its venerable head in the sweep of beautiful women along the streets, and the buoyant step and handsome uniforms of the graduates who for the first time are allowed the privilege of wearing a coat.

A busy set of cadets has been at work for months to make the ball a superior success to all preceding ones. The first class, in its graduating year, is relieved of all duties in this respect, and the affair is given them, from a time-honored custom, by the second class as a farewell courtesy to the seniors. The funds are raised by regular subscription among the cadets, and elaborate are the designs and hard the work to make the armory resplendent with bunting, flowers, lights, and unique insignia of war wrought in taking devices on the walls and floor.

The committee in charge this year is: Edward Woods of Massachusetts, Chairman; George C. Sweet of New York, John P. Babcock of New York, George T. Pettingill of Idaho, Frank L. Pinney of Connecticut, George L. Smith of New Hampshire, William T. Terrant of Texas, W. G. Biggs of New York, Lyman A. Cotton of North Carolina, William P. Cronan of Connecticut, and Henry Williams of Maryland. The ball begins at 8 and it is midnight before the last participant has arrived. As the last arrivals reach the armory the early birds begin to leave the ballroom, and as the small hours of morning come the armory is soon deserted and the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," pull down the curtain on a fascinating, but weary, week of ever-recurring pleasure.

This year the ball will take place on Friday, June 4, and the following order, signed by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in relation to the issuing of tickets after the custom of previous occasions has been posted in the upper quarters of the naval cadets:

"1. In order that there may be no unnecessary duplication, all June ball invitations to residents of Annapolis and vicinity, not, however, including Baltimore and Washington, will be issued by the committee.

"2. It will be the duty of the committee to prepare a list of such invitations to be posted on the lower floor of the upper quarters. Cadets desiring invitations sent to other persons in the vicinity of Annapolis will make the request in writing to the committee. Invitations will be sent as requested, unless there should be some apparent reason to the contrary, in which case the question will be referred by the committee to the Commandant of Cadets without delay. All additional invitations will be added to the posted list as soon as sent.

"3. A careful record of all invitations sent by the committee, whether to Annapolis and vicinity or elsewhere, will be kept in a suitable book, and will be turned in to the Commandant of Cadets by 8. A. M. June 4."

A cordon of watchmen on the evening of the ball will surround the armory and stand at the gates of the academy, to see that none who have not invitations enter the ballroom.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT THE DANCE

Senior Assembly in the Princeton Casino Largely Attended.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—The Senior Assembly dance held last night in Princeton Casino was a complete success. Prominent Princeton alumni from Philadelphia, New York, and Southern cities attended the ball, and belles were very much in evidence. The Casino was prettily decorated in pink, nile green, and silver. The walls were trimmed with smilax, ferns, and palms.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who wore a gown of Nile green silk trimmed with chiffon, was one of the patronesses. Other patronesses were Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. J. S. Hibben, Mrs. L. N. Reid, Mrs. J. Bayard Henry, Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. J. V. Brokaw, Mrs. A. Meredith Dickinson, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Henry Green, Mrs. William Ebbits Lowe, Mrs. F. F. Hagemeyer, Mrs. Edwin A. Lewis, Mrs. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader, Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, and Mrs. J. M. Rhodes.

The following members of the senior class composed the Dance Committee: B. H. Thompson, Chairman; H. C. Brokaw, N. M. Dickinson, R. Garrett, A. H. Hagemeyer, James Morley Hitzrot, H. W. Lowe, and F. B. McNish.

HONEYMOON BROKEN OFF.

Husband Starts Home to Honor Memory of His First Wife.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Society was astounded by the information that George Mair, a well known and wealthy man, whose stormy and second engagement finally resulted in his wedding last month to Florence McLaughlin, daughter of the millionaire coffee man, had cut short his honeymoon and was on the way home.

It was still more surprised when it learned that this sudden action was caused by Mr. Mair's desire to be present at the dedication of a convent erected to the memory of his first wife.

His engagement to Miss McLaughlin was "off" and "on" alternately for several months, and caused much gossip in social circles.

The Misses Phillips to Go Abroad.

Miss Harriet and Miss Rose Phillips, daughters of Morris Phillips, editor of The Home Journal, will sail for Antwerp by the steamship Friesland of the Red Star Line next Wednesday. They will visit friends in London for the diamond jubilee celebration, and will then go to Paris for a few weeks, spending part of the Summer, however, at one of the French seaside resorts. Mr. Phillips expects to go over in August to bring his daughters home. Announcement is made of the engagement of both the Misses Phillips—Miss Harriet to Frank H. Benn, an Englishman, who has large business interests in South America, where he now is, and Miss Rose to M. E. Harby, a lawyer, and a member of the firm of Logan, Demond & Harby.

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THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, MAY 17.—Fourteenth Street Theatre, "The Widow Goldstein," new local drama.
Harlem Opera House—"Much Ado About Nothing," with Ada Rehan as Beatrice.
Grand Opera House—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." (old version.)
THURSDAY, MAY 20.—Herald Square Theatre. Entertainment for the benefit of James W. Collier.

"Widow Goldstein," the new and presumably comic play, to be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night, is in three acts. The scene is laid in this city, in the Wall Street neighborhood. A man and a woman well-known in the daily life of that neighborhood are said to be the living originals of two of the personages. The picture in one of the acts represents a well-known restaurant. In this act much dependence will be placed, it seems, upon the antics of a comic waiter, gifted in legerdemain.

The story seems to be slight and conventional. A Yankee farmer, of means, who is also a speculator and a politician, is the central figure. Some good comic actors will be in the cast, including W. J. Ferguson, R. F. Cotton, George Wessells, Jennie Reiffarth, and Laura Burt.

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In her week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House, Ada Rehan will be supported by all the prominent members of the dramatic company of Daly's Theatre, including Charles Richman, George Clarke, Sydney Herbert, Edwin Varrey, George Lesoir, William Griffiths, William Hazeltine, Deane Pratt, John Craig, Mrs. Gilbert, Percy Haswell, and Pauline French. Miss Rehan will appear to-morrow night as Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing"; Tuesday, as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance"; Wednesday and Thursday, as Miranda in "The Tempest"; Friday night and Saturday afternoon, as Donna Violante in "The Wonder," and Saturday night, as Agatha Posket in "The Magistrate." The scenery and dresses of Daly's Theatre will be used.

***

It is the recent, "modern," improved "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Manager Pitou offers to west-siders this week, with jubilee singers and "bad coons" and buck dancers and cake walks and other things unheard of befo' de wah. Bloodhounds will bay, too. After the death of Little Eva (which Mr. Pitou's gifted press agent cruelly describes as "the most popular feature of the play") there will be a "dazzling transformation scene." The company comprises twenty white, or presumably white, persons, and sixty colored folks.

***

Much is expected of the entertainment at the Herald Square Theatre next Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the veteran actor and manager, James W. Collier. Edward E. Rice has been working very hard to arrange a noteworthy programme. Among the volunteers are Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Jefferson De Angelis, Jessie Bartlett Davis, H. C. Barnabee, W. H. Macdonald, Eugene Cowles, John Kellerd, Frank Carlyle, George Nash, Mary Shaw, J. H. Stoddart, Maud Harrison, E. M. Bell, Reuben Fax, McKee Rankin, Nance O'Neill, "The Man from Mexico" company, John Ince, Emma Brennan, the De Forrests, Kate Claxton, C. A. Stevenson, and Harry Rogers. E. E. Rice, Gustave Kerker, and Herman Perlet will conduct the orchestra.

The programme will include the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" and the one-act comedy "One Touch of Nature," as well as many musical selections, concerted pieces, detached scenes and recitations, and the second act of "The Girl from Paris."

An entertainment will be given at Koster & Bial's to-night for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America. W. A. McConnell and Matthews and Bulger will announce the "turns." Prominent among the performers will be Adele Ritchie, Victor Herbert, Ross and Fenton, John W. Ransone, Leola Mitchell, Marie Mather, Edward S. Abeles, Mark Sullivan, Holcomb and Cushman, Marion Giroux, Maude Raymond, Josie De Witt, Jacques Kruger, Signor Talarando, Sullivan and Sullivan, Dore brothers, Angela sisters, Jennie Whitbeck, Stanley Whiting, Eleanor Falk, Nicholas sisters, and Mathews and Bulger. Actors and managers will serve as ushers.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill at the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

"Under the Red Robe" will be continued this week at the Empire Theatre, and the season will then be closed.

The 200th performance of "The Girl from Paris" will be given at the Herald Square Theatre May 24. Souvenirs, of course.

"The Serenade" will give place at the Knickerbocker Theatre, after this week, to "A Round of Pleasure," the new Summer extravaganza.

Black Patti's Troubadours, a company of seventy-five colored singers and dancers, will appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week in operetta, burlesque, and variety.

"The Circus Girl" is very successful at Daly's. The performance has been quickened and "worked up," and the dull spots have all vanished. It is all very bright and cheering.

All the wax figures at the Eden Musée have rushed the season and put on their Summer clothes. The Cinematograph views are wonderful. The Hungarian Band music is charming.

"Never Again" prospers exceedingly at the Garrick Theatre, and Fritz Williams now carries Isabel Irving over the mile and a half tortuous course instead of Agnes Miller. There's no time allowance on that account.

William Collier's pathetic and almost tragic portrayal of the convict in the second act of "The Man from Mexico" is so absorbingly interesting—especially when he hears about the porterhouse steak and small bottle—that du Souchet's play may run all Summer.

It now seems likely that "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" will last at the Lyceum Theatre till the Fourth of July, if not longer. This successful farce has served to set Annie Russell before this public in the right light. Woe is not her trademark. She is at her best in comedy.

This will be the last week of "The Wedding Day" at the Casino. Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jeff de Angelis will appear every night. Souvenirs, pretty jewel cases, will be distributed Wednesday night. The new revue, "The Whirl of the Town," will be produced Tuesday, May 25.

Baroness Blanc will remain at Olympia Roof Garden, and so will Galetti's monkey comedians, whose admirably natural acting makes the solemn monkey of the grotto very jealous. Sweet, the tramp musician; Kittie Van Auken, Alice Rose, Josephine Sabel, and José De Witt, the violinist, will also be in the bill.

Gilmore and Leonard, Thompson and Bunnell, George Leslie and Frank Manning, Minnie Bland and Lillian Shirley, Maisy Rowe and Stella King, the Le Page sisters, Foy and Vedder, M. J. Fenton, the Kleins, and Magne and Neilson will take part in the "continuous" show at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week.

This will be the last week of "Gayest Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's. Matthews and Bulger and Merri Osborn are still prominent in the performance. The three Hawthorne sisters, Leola Mitchell, the "living doll," and the Sisters Nichols, whose pickaninny fun is irresistible, are in this week's bill, as well as the de Filippes in character dances, and the Swiss Tyroleans.

An afternoon performance of "The Merchant of Venice" will be given at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Tuesday, to introduce Ellen Rowland in the character of Portia.

The heroic Leonidas will take himself and his amusing cats and dogs this week to Keith's Union Square Theatre, including that telltale cat and the mastiff policeman. Caron and Herbert will also appear there in their clowning act. Laura Biggar and Burt Haverley will appear in a sketch. The Biograph is still on view. The "continuous" show is as good as "continuous" as ever.

Charles E. Evans, proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre, stated yesterday that he was surprised to see a cable from London to the effect that Henry J. Leslie contemplated producing the musical comedy "A Parlor Match" at the Duke of York's Theatre, under the title of "A Modern Match." Mr. Evans owns all the foreign and American rights of the comedy, and has them fully protected by all the copyright laws, and is in a position to protect himself. He has made no disposition of the London rights to produce his play, and in fact has not even been approached in the matter.

The St. Nicholas Music Hall, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, has had a very successful opening week. The prices are low, the temperature comfortable, and the freedom of the place seems to please the west siders. Food and drink are served while the performance is going on, and smoking is permitted. The performance this week will be given by May Howard, Oceana, Phyllis Rankin, Moe and Goodrich, Barber, the cyclist; Anna Myers and Charles Bassett, Dorothy Drew, the Lane sisters, and Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

So many changes have been made in the extravaganza at Weber & Fields's Music Hall that the performance now differs greatly from that of the first week. New specialties, dialogue, and music are introduced every week, and the result is an entertainment full of spirit and genuine fun. Messrs. Weber, Fields, and Bernard are frequently in evidence, and John T. Kelly, Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, the Beaumont sisters, Josephine Allen, Yolande Wallace, Sylvia Thorne, and Frankie Bailey are amusing. In this week's olio Conroy and McDonald, Shayne and Worden, and James F. Cook and Clara Sonora will appear.

Will S. Rising announces a "Musical and Dramatic Evening" at the Berkeley Lyceum next Thursday. Besides "Why?" by Burr McIntosh, and "At Piney Knob," by Daniels and Rising, two other comediettas will be presented. "The Knickerbockers," a quartet of male voices, will sing "The Rival Serenaders," and John E. Ince and Miss Emma Brennan will burlesque "The Modern School of Acting." Others on the programme are Lillian Kemble, Eleanor Elton, Emma Salisbury, Alexander Clark, Harry Bagge, L. B. Jackson, W. Le Bourgeois, John Donahue, H. W. Tre Denick, Tom Ballantyne, the Murray brothers, Frederick Gagel, John Leavy, and Carlo Torriani.

It is proposed to give during the season of 1897-8 a series of 12 concert soirées under the direction of Mr. Anton Seidl in the ballroom of the Hotel Astoria, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The soirées will be arranged upon a plan somewhat novel in this country, but successfully in vogue in the Continental capitals of Europe. Tickets will be sold only by subscription for the season, and will be strictly limited to a number far below the seating capacity of the hall. The forty-three numbered boxes in two tiers will contain six fauteuils each, and the floor will have a limited number of fauteuils in a space that would accommodate twice that number. A large orchestra, composed of the very best musical talent, and specially selected by Mr. Seidl, has been secured, and prominent soloists will be heard at the concerts.

SUMMER OPERETTA.

Terrace Garden will open its doors for the warm weather season on Wednesday evening next. The opening attraction will be in the nature of a novelty to New Yorkers. "The Wizard of the Nile," Victor Herbert's tuneful opera, which recently closed a successful season at the Broadway Theatre, will be given in the German. This version of Harry B. Smith's libretto is from the pen of Al. Neuman, and is entitled "Der Zauberer vom Nil." It is the first American-made comic opera which has been done in German for nearly half a century. In that period of time the Fatherland has supplied this country with most of its light operatic material.

The company will include Miss Angelo Verack, from the Carl Theater, Vienna, and one of the cleverest soubrettes of the Continent. Gustav Charle will be the tenor of the company. Mrs. Francesca Raberg, another of the prima donnas, still preserves her alto voice. Miss Camille D'Estree will make her American début. She is a soubrette of pleasing appearance. Miss Mary Reichardt will essay prima donna rôles in many of the best works of the popular composers. Bernhard Rank, the German comedian, will play the part of King Ptolomaus in Herbert & Smith's comic opera. Adolph Philipp, the versatile author, actor, and manager of the Germania, will fill the rôle of Kibatschki; Mrs. Raberg will appear as Bisgurnia, Miss Verack as Cleopatra, Miss Reichardt as Rhamneri, Mr. Charle as Parmesan, Miss D'Estree as Obelisia, and Herman Gerold as Cheops. Out in the pretty open-air garden, hedged in among flowers and fragrant shrubbery, a promenade concert may be enjoyed between the acts and after each performance.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

The Opera Season—Big Jubilee Year Prices for Artists.

LONDON, May 15.—The first week of the opera season has been marked by light attendance. Maurice Grau is silent on the subject of the reincorporation of his American firm, but he says positively he has no intention of doing anything in America the present year, and as yet has no plans for 1898. For the present he intends to devote his attention to this side of the water.

Adelina Patti, while on her way to this city Tuesday, to sing at the Royal Albert Hall, got a cinder in her eye, and had to relinquish a fee of $3,500. Mme. Albani took her place.

Yvette Guilbert, the musical hall singer, has not yet been married to Dr. Max Schiller, her manager, but the banns are published, and the ceremony must be performed within a fortnight.

Augustin Daly will take his company to the Grand Theatre, Islington, for the brief season he will give in London. The Grand is the house from which most of the London managers start upon their provincial tours, and is the theatre where Emily Soldene became famous in "Genevieve de Brabant." After playing there the Daly company will begin a tour of eight weeks, visiting Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

The largest sum ever paid a pianist in London will be given Paderewski for one performance in Queen's Hall the present season. He will receive $5,250. A similar fee has been offered to Mme. Patti to sing three songs at a Summer concert.

Janette Steer, who recently accompanied Beerbohm Tree to America, will produce at a matinée performance at the Globe Theatre, on June 3, a new comedy drama, by Estelle Burney, entitled "Settled Out of Court."

Marie Tempest heads a notable list of artists who will give two performances next Monday and Tuesday in the West Theatre, Albert Hall, in aid of St. Saviour's Hospital. Two new plays, "His Treasures," by Ellis Kingsley, and "The Daughter of the Tumbreles," by Walter Grogan, will be produced.

George Edwardes has arranged for the Deutsches Volks Theatre Company of Vienna to appear in a series of matinées at Daly's Theatre, commencing June 28. The stars are Mme. Ochilion and MM. Christians and Gampietro. They will appear in a large repertory of plays by Schöntau and other German dramatists. Subsequently, Mr. Edwardes announces an Italian company whose leading man is the tragedian, Ermete Zaccone, who will appear in plays by Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, Racine, Sardou, and Ibsen.

Beerbohm Tree will not produce "Julius Cæsar" at the new Her Majesty's Theatre until the early Autumn.

It is probable that the new sporting drama, by Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks, which was intended for the Autumn season at Drury Lane Theatre, will instead be presented at the Princess's Theatre. The present title of the play is "The Trainer's Daughter."

The date for the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's ballet, at the Alhambra, has been fixed for Tuesday, May 25. The title of the production is "Victoria and Merrie England." The stage setting is most elaborate.

Osmond Tearle has been appearing in a round of Shakespearean characters at the Shakespeare Theatre, Clapham. Since the death of his wife, Minnie Conway, he has had as leading lady Laura Hanlan. His répertoire consists of "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice," "Richard III.," and Sheridan Knowles's "Virginius."

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CHAPMAN READY FOR JAIL.

Starts To-day for Washington to Serve His Sentence—Friends Call to Say Good-Bye.

Broker Elverton R. Chapman spent all day yesterday arranging his business affairs preparatory to starting at 8:20 this afternoon for Washington. At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon he will deliver himself into the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and, so far as known now, begin his term of thirty days' imprisonment in the "common jail" for refusing to answer certain questions put to him by the Senatorial committee which was investigating the Sugar scandal two years ago.

Mr. Chapman says he has stopped worrying over the matter. To all appearances he accepts the situation philosophically, and even smiles when questioned. A gentleman who knows him said yesterday: "Chapman will go to Washington believing that his course in refusing to disclose the names of the men for whom he was an agent is justified by the laws of business for centuries. He stood by that principle until legal tribunals declared him wrong and cheerfully accepts the penalty."

Many personal friends called at the office of Moore & Schley yesterday and bade Mr. Chapman good-bye. Very little was said on either side, but the broker seemed to have the hearty and sincere approval of his friends. Mr. Chapman, it was learned, had received many letters, one of which was from a gentleman who wrote:

"Buy 'Sugar' for me as soon as you return from your month's vacation."

RABBI ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

He Proved, However, that He Owned What He Was Charged with Stealing and Was Discharged.

Rabbi Epstein, who lives at 109 Rivington Street, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Wentworth, in Essex Market Police Court, where Jacob Robin of 142 Ludlow Street charged him with burglary. The examination showed that Rabbi Epstein was his brother-in-law and business partner, but Robin did not mention either fact when he caused his arrest on Friday night.

Robin swore that he owned a bicycle store at 142 Ludlow Street, and that Epstein broke into it and stole six of the bicycles. The Magistrate looked with some surprise at the prisoner, who was a refined and mild-appearing man, and asked him what he had to say to the charge.

The prisoner said that he was a rabbi, and formerly had charge of a congregation in Washington. Last February, he continued, Robin, who was married to his sister, proposed that he should come over to New York, and that the two men should go into the bicycle business, which he represented as being very profitable.

"I was making a comfortable living in Washington," continued Rabbi Epstein, "but I wanted to help my sister, and so I resigned my charge and came on. I invested $150 in the business, and Robin promised to invest $75, but he never put up more than $15.

"We bought about ten bicycles on part payment, and opened a shop at 142 Ludlow Street, where we advertised bicycles for sale, and to let and repair. Robin said that he understood all about mending bicycles, but he knew nothing about the business, and when damaged bicycles were brought to us we had to scurry all over town to get them fixed, and sometimes it cost us more to have them mended than we had contracted to do them for.

"My brother-in-law's treatment of customers was such as to discourage them from repeating their visits, and I came to the conclusion that we would have to dissolve partnership or be ruined. He sold a $40 bicycle for $33, and then bought one for $8 that was of no use. He became overbearing, and on Wednesday he took the locks from the shop and substituted patent ones. I came to the conclusion that he meant mischief, and so I took the six bicycles to save my interest in the concern, as nearly all the capital was mine."

Magistrate Wentworth thereupon threw the case out of court and told Robin he would have to sue Rabbi Epstein in a civil court.

The Actors' Fund of America.

A special meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday, at 12 West Twenty-eighth Street, to nominate a ticket for the annual election of officers, to be held June 8, and also to fill vacancies of eight Trusteeships. Nominations were made as follows: President—Louis Aldrich; First Vice President—Frank W. Sanger; Second Vice President—Edwin Knowles; Treasurer—Charles H. Hoyt; Secretary—Daniel Frohman; Trustees—A. M. Palmer, Antonio Pastor, Joseph W. Shannon, Charles Frohman, T. Henry French, Augustus Pitou, Andrew A. McCormick, and William E. Sinn.

Funeral of James Brand.

The funeral of James Brand, the commission merchant, was held yesterday forenoon from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, conducted the services. The interment was at Woodlawn. The pall bearers were Frederic R. Coudert, Consul General of Great Britain Percy Sanderson, R. H. Ewart, Edward Steinbrugge, J. Kennedy Tod, John W. Gordon, George E. Sterry, and George R. MacDougall. Representatives of the St. Andrew's Society were present.

Robinson Jury Disagreed.

The jury in the case of Joseph Robinson, accused of buying diamonds from Julius Stein, who confessed to having stolen them from Julius M. Lyon, was discharged at 11:25 o'clock yesterday morning by Recorder Goff, having failed to agree on a verdict after a deliberation of twenty-four hours on the evidence. Robinson was released on $5,000 bail pending a new trial. It is said the jury stood ten to two for conviction.

ROMPING IN CENTRAL PARK

Twenty Thousand Children at Play on the Lawns and About the Lakes.

MAY PARTIES OUT IN FORCE

One Large One in the East Meadow Comprising 500 Members—Lively Times at the Menagerie—Cyrus, the Hippopotamus, Enraged.

Twenty thousand children, it is estimated, were romping on the public playgrounds in Central Park yesterday. It was the weekly holiday, and the greens were like velvet. The little folks, and not a few that were larger, rejoiced in the chance to play in the splendid sunshine. They came in groups of three or four and larger, and spent hours playing ball, sailing tiny yachts across the pond, chasing one another in a game of "tag," or simply rolling on the lush grass, and their merry laughter showed they were happy.

Scores of gayly dressed troops also flocked to all parts of the Park and set up May poles, and elected youthful kings and queens. Later in the day the king exercised his royal prerogatives by levying tribute on the ice-cream can, while his diminutive partner reveled in the joy of "All around the mulberry bush."

The ball ground swarmed with boys and girls during the afternoon, but there seemed to be room for everybody. A prodigious number of balls were knocked about continually over the heads of the crowd. One May party of tiny children marched in undisturbed procession through the ball ground to the accompaniment of a small drum carried by one youngster in the rear and beaten by a comrade who walked beside him. On the eastern slope of the green two photographers had colected a group of eight little holiday-makers, including a gorgeously tinseled King and Queen, who sat in two rows, blinking at the setting sun, before a black-robed matron, who loomed severely in the background with her arms full of babies. The King looked ready to cry, and the chief photographer was swearing till he was purple in the face because spectators kept intruding between his camera and the party.

The East Meadow, where shade trees are large and numerous, was the playground for the largest and most hilarious crowd. Perhaps the largest May party out was the True Blues, who met on the North Meadow opposite One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. They were early in the field, mustered about 500 children, all marching in line, and headed by a drum and fife corps Capt. August F. Claussen, one of the founders of the True Blue Club, had the company in charge.

The swings, the carrousel, and the menagerie presented animated scenes. The latter institution especially was so about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the hippopotamus family was transferred to Summer quarters. Caliph, the head of the household, walked to his new abode when the way was revealed to him "like a major," as Dr. Smith declares.

He got a tank all to himself, and Miss Murphy and Iris were eventually coaxed with fresh green grass to move into another one.

Cyrus, the son of the absent and lamented Fatima, raised such strenuous objection to the proposed removal that he had to be lassoed by the keepers before he would move, and they were unable to drag him, even then, but got him through the runway by taking in slack whenever he made a charge. His new quarters are with Miss Murphy and Iris.

An addition to the Park's usual attractions is the Schultz Band, which began its morning concerts at the Mineral Springs stand yesterday morning. They are to play from 6 to 8 A. M. in each day throughout the season, for the enjoyment of the early morning visitors to the springs.

LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATE ROW.

Deputy Sheriff Beaten While Trying to Replevin the Document.

Hugh Whoriskey, a Deputy Sheriff, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday with his face and head badly bruised and his clothing bespattered with blood. He complained that he had been beaten by four men while he was serving a writ of replevin in a saloon at 1,469 First Avenue. There were two prisoners, George and Joseph Goldsmith, brothers, the sons of Gottlieb Goldsmith, who formerly owned the saloon.

Whoriskey said that he went to the saloon Friday evening to serve papers on a replevin for a liquor tax certificate for Beadleston & Woerz, the brewers. They had gone on the bond of Gottlieb Goldsmith when he got his liquor tax certificate, and they claim that since that time he has transferred his saloon to his son, Henry.

The Deputy got into the place and attempted to serve the writ. Immediately he was attacked, he says, by four men, who beat him into a state of insensibility and then threw him out of the saloon into the street.

Whoriskey shouted for the police and sent a friend for a policeman, who arrested Joseph and George Goldsmith, the only men to be found whom the Deputy was able to identify as having beaten him.

Assemblyman Joseph I. Green, counsel for the Goldsmiths, argued that the deputy was entirely at fault in that he had entered the saloon without showing his shield or papers, and had taken the liquor tax certificate from its place with no explanation. Whoriskey denied this, and said that he had shown his authority before he took the certificate and was attacked without warning. Mr. Green obtained an adjournment of the case until to-morrow afternoon. His clients pleaded not guilty to the assault.

The deputy said that the brewers valued the certificate at $733.33.

A PILGRIMAGE TO IRELAND.

The Irish Alliance's Plan to Commemorate the Rising of 1798.

The movement to send a pilgrimage from this country to Ireland next year to celebrate the centennial of the rising in Ireland in 1798, is reported as making good progress. Secretary C. O'Connor McLaughlin of the Irish National Alliance said that a circular letter sent to prominent Irishmen throughout the country, inviting them to form a general committee of five hundred to have charge of the pilgrimage, had brought answers from large numbers accepting the invitation.

A few of those who have promised to serve on the General Committee are John F. Finerty of San Francisco, M. Cooney, Martin Kelly, and William Fitzgerald of Memphis, Tenn.; William McAdoo, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; P. T. Moran of West Washington, District of Columbia; James Reynolds of New Haven, Conn.; Thomas A. E. Weadock of Detroit, Patrick O'Neill of Philadelphia, and John Morgan of Toronto, Canada.

The alliance, Mr. McLaughlin went on to say, had already begun to arrange for chartering a steamship and had mapped out a programme. They expect to celebrate the birth of Theobald Wolfe Tone, the founder of the Society of United Irishmen, at Vinegar Hill, on the anniversary of the battle of Vinegar Hill. A popular five-cent subscription is being raised to erect a monument to Tone in Dublin.

New Harlem River Park Fair.

The members of the various German societies who have been interested in making the German fair a success at the New Harlem River Park and Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, in the face of weather disastrous to a show more than half of which is out of doors, were elated last night over the crowds that came Friday night and that doubled yesterday and last night, when over 5,000 persons visited the fair. A group of performing elephants trained by Albert Staddler, has been added to the attractions of Braaf's menagerie in the park.

Did Not Report a Case of Smallpox.

Dr. John McN. Brown of 220 East Sixty-ninth Street was a prisoner yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with failing to report a case of smallpox to the Health Board. Frederick Taylor, the doctor's brother-in-law, of 32 West Twenty-fourth Street contracted the disease, and, it is alleged, owing to Dr. Brown's action, Mr. Taylor's child became ill from the same complaint. The doctor was held in $300 bail for Special Sessions.

POSTUM CEREAL FOOD COFFEE

IT MAKES RED BLOOD

LOOK STEADILY

at the trade-mark twenty seconds, then close the eyes and press a finger lightly on each; you will find the figure has been photographed upon the pupils of the eyes, and by that method is transferred to and engraved upon the mind so deeply that it will never be obliterated or forgotten. Years after you can close the eyes and see the figure clearly with the words of truth.

We are trying to tell humanity over and over again, until they come to know the profound facts, that an easy and natural way to be happy is in the possession of bounding health obtained by the use of properly selected food and drink. *No fun on earth is equal to the fun of being perfectly well.*

A SMOOTH VILLAIN.

The most polished and artful villain among the drug habits is coffee, a smooth-spoken knave that has bewildered many a noble temperance worker who was preaching against poisonous liquors, and in poor health because of the daily use of the drug—coffee. Honest and sincere enough, but had not yet learned that the same alkaloids are shown by chemical analysis in coffee as in strychnine, whisky, morphine, and tobacco.

Try leaving off coffee ten days and prove the truthfulness of the statement. In nine cases out of ten the body will feel the unmistakable sensation of "getting well"—a heaven to many a poor soul. Then the body should have food that will furnish the albumen, gluten, and phosphates which Nature requires to rebuild the gray matter in the nerve cells in the brain and all over the body. This is furnished in Postum Cereal Food Coffee, which is made from those parts of the cereals that furnish these elements in their purity and strength.

PEOPLE POSTUM PLEASES.

The following are from a large number of unsolicited testimonials from doctors, lawyers, ministers, lecturers, professors, and brain workers all over the country:

A RALSTONITE.

Kansas City, Mo., March 12, 1897.
Postum Cereal Co., Lim.:
Gentlemen: I have been using Postum Cereal as a substitute for coffee for several months, and am highly pleased with it. It is certainly a success. Persons desirous of freeing themselves from the use of coffee and its baneful effects on the nervous system should by all means use Postum.
Respectfully yours, JNO. C. SMITH, Sec.,
Ralston Health Club of Kansas City, Mo.

BENEFITS HIM.

Kansas City, Mo., March 12, '97.
I have tried the "Postum Cereal Coffee," and find it a delicious and wholesome substitute. I have never known of any injurious effects from its use, while the beneficial effects are decidedly marked. Dr. DAVID H. REEDER.

FROM MERCY HOSPITAL.

Your sample package was received. I gave it a good test, and was surprised to find it tasted so much like coffee. We found it in stock here, and are using it in the Hospital. I also recommended it to several cases in private practice with stomach trouble. I find it to exceed my expectations.
Dr. WARREN J. O'HARA, Physician to Mercy Hospital, Big Rapids, Mich., Jan. 29, '97.

TASTES LIKE COFFEE.

I received a sample package of your Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and will say that the taste is more like coffee than any other preparation I ever tasted.
I recommended it to a patient to whom I had forbidden coffee, and now the whole family drink it. Very truly yours, Mrs. S. A. HARRIS, M. D.
2145 7th Ave., New York.

NEW YORK PHYSICIAN.

Being myself thoroughly convinced of the deleterious effects of tea and coffee, and at the same time a lover of a cup of good Java coffee, I feel personally indebted to the Postum Co. for producing so excellent and so harmless a substitute for the wicked original, and, therefore, take great pleasure in widening the circle of the drinkers of Postum Coffee. Very truly,
AMELIA WRIGHT, M. D.,
5 W. 82d St., New York.

EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR.

Ask some good doctor if "Postum" would not be a success as a digestible food for infants and invalids.
If there is not a "cause and effect" relation between starch food for babies and the many certificates attributing so much infant mortality to "hydrocephalus," I think you change indigestible starch to soluble dextrine or British gum. If so, it is a valuable sanitary change. I have no axe to grind. Respectfully yours,
N. B. WEBSTER, Vineland, N. J.

BROOKLYN DOCTOR.

The orphanage of the Church Charity Foundation, accommodating 100 children, have recently been trying "Postum Cereal." It seems to be well adapted, not only as a beverage, but as furnishing healthful nutrition, enabling the withdrawal of tea or coffee, as it is a well accepted substitute.
It has been purchased a few packages at a time. Please inform me as to your mode of packing, and the price per case. It is necessary to buy at most reasonable rates all supplies. Very truly yours, Dr. J. WILLIAMS HENRY,
Attending Physician,
No. 232 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DELAWARE PROFESSOR.

After having used your "Postum" for some weeks, I feel safe in saying that I believe your drink is excellent. I have not drunk tea or coffee for three years and more, for after noting the effects of these stimulants upon my system, I decided that they were injurious. After using "Postum Cereal" two weeks I found that I had gained four pounds in weight, and that my appetite had increased. Some of my friends are using your drink, and think it excellent.
Prof. ARTHUR R. SPADE, Principal I. Dupont School, Wilmington, Del., Jan. 23, 1897.

IT'S BEEN ANALYZED.

We met one of the gentlemen on the Board of Health to-day at the exhibit at Cobb, Bates & Yerxa's, and he said they had analyzed all of the cereal coffees, and found a foreign substance in most all of them, but they found Postum Cereal just as represented; they were very much pleased with it, and would recommend it.
Mr. Collins said five new stores to-day; he says he had met ladies who have had Postum prescribed to them by their physicians, and they like it very much. Yours truly,
A. H. SAWYER & Co.,
6 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

I desire to inform you that the package of "Postum Cereal" ordered by me some weeks since, reached me in due time.
Naturally I gave the sample a most thorough examination—microscopically, chemically, and a practical test in my home of one month's duration.
The sample contains nothing that is unwholesome or detrimental to the animal economy; on the contrary, I find it a most excellent substitute for coffee, pleasant to the taste, healthful, and possessing an agreeable aroma. The Postum has entirely displaced the coffee on my table, and instead of frequent sick headaches, a blurred vision, and dullness of mind, I now enjoy perfect health in these particulars.
Your business is a worthy one in the interest of purer blood and clearer conception, and should prosper. Very truly yours,
CHARLES W. McCURDY, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry of the Experiment Station, University of Idaho, Moscow.

USED IT A YEAR.

I have used your Postum Cereal for over a year, and know of its good qualities.
S. B. LUCAS, Jr., traveler for Smith, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Rochester, N. Y.

A TRAVELING MAN.

I believe your goods have come to stay; use the same in my own family with a great deal of satisfaction.
W. D. COOK, traveler for the McCord, Brag-don Grocery Co., Pueblo, Col.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Have used your Postum Cereal in my family ever since it was introduced here, and think we could not do without it.
A. E. WILCOX, traveler for Richards Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Ashtabula, Ohio.

A LONG-FELT WANT.

The goods are giving us satisfaction, and seem to fill a long-felt want with a great many people.
H. M. BARNES, traveler for H. L. Melchor & Co., Portland, Me.

ONLY POSTUM.

My family use nothing but Postum for coffee.
W. E. YOUNG, Moneypenny-Hammond Co., Wholesale Grocers, Columbus, Ohio.

DOCTORS USE IT.

Have received and used the sample you sent. My family are all much pleased with it, and in my next issue of pamphlet inclosed, shall advise my thousands of patrons to use it instead of coffee.
Wishing you much success in the cause of health, I am, respectfully,
G. B. SWAN, M. D., Manufacturer of Proprietary Medicines, Beaver Dam, Wis., Feb. 1, 1897.

AN IOWA HOSPITAL.

We received the sample of your Cereal, and like it very much. We will have a grocer keep it in stock for the use of our patients.
MIDDLEDITCH & DAWSON-PARSONS, Waterloo Electric Cure, Waterloo, Ia., Feb. 1, 1897.

IT'S RICH.

We are selling Postum right along. I drink it myself; also my family. We like it; used with condensed milk it is rich.
A. WHEELER & CO., Malden, Mass., Jan. 16, '97.

A PORTLAND PHYSICIAN.

Allow me to thank you for the sample of Postum Cereal, which I have not only tried in my family, but distributed among my friends and patients, all of whom have nothing but praises for it. I do not doubt but it will find a ready sale here. Anything I can do to push this desirable substitute for tea or coffee I shall not fail to do.
Dr. E. A. MEYER, Portland, Ore., Jan. 12, '97.

A DAY OF RECKONING.

If coffee is a poison to you the system will give hints of it by various aches and ills. If persisted in against the protests of nature a settlement day will surely come, when Paralysis, Paresis, Heart Failure or some other form of fixed disease will be the payment demanded.

Try leaving off coffee 10 days—it may solve your problem when medicines fail. Many stubborn diseases yield when the daily dose of coffee is abandoned. Sense, plain common sense. Postum Cereal Food Coffee is made of the albumen, gluten, and phosphates of wheat. It furnishes the elements absolutely demanded by nature to rebuild the gray matter in the nerve cells.

Since Postum became famous hundreds of "Cereal Coffees" have sprung up all over the country, with the express purpose of furnishing grocers something "just as good as Postum," with which to deceive the public. If you have been a victim, demand a package with the red seals and U. S. trade-mark. There is only one palatable and original Postum Cereal.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., SALES AGENTS, 78 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE SALE OF A CHURCH.—David Steiner, after contracting with the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth Street, to pay $100,000 on March 1, 1894, for its church property in that street, found that the premises were incumbered by restrictive covenants. After some delay the matter was submitted to the Supreme Court, on an agreed state of facts. Meantime the church, having begun to build a new edifice, placed a mortgage on the property to raise required funds, and Steiner advanced $35,000 on the purchase price. About three months afterward the Supreme Court decided that Steiner should not be compelled to perform. In October, when it was finally arranged to pass title, a dispute arose as to who should bear the costs for the watchman's services, insurance, interest, &c., for the intervening six months, amounting in the aggregate to $3,600. Steiner claimed that as he was not in possession of the property and was not responsible for the delay, such expenses should be borne by the church. He paid the amount, however subject, as he claimed, to the understanding that the right of the church to retain it was to be left to the court. The jury, on the trial, found in his favor, and the Appellate Division has now affirmed the judgment holding that the default and the delay were both to be attributed to the church. Justice O'Brien gives the opinion of the court, which is concurred in by Justices Rumsey and Patterson. Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Parker, holding that, as plaintiff wished to insist upon completion of the contract, he could only be entitled to a conveyance upon putting the church in the same condition that it would have been in had he complied with the contract on the 1st of March. The church was under no obligation to carry the property for him from the 1st of March, when he agreed to complete the purchase, until the time that he was ready to accept the title tendered.

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INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS FROM INSOLVENCY.—A judgment recovered by Leopold Goodman and others, for about $15,000, the full amount claimed, in a suit against the Mercantile Credit and Guaranty Company of New York, upon a policy of credit insurance, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city. The policy insured for one year, from September, 1892, against loss sustained by reason of the insolvency of debtors. Among the alleged losses was a claim against a person named Legg. In April, 1893, Legg owed the plaintiffs over $18,000 on notes for the purchase price of goods, covered by the terms of the policy. They advanced to him in addition $15,055, in order to take up certain diamonds and jewelry, worth $25,000, which he had pledged, and surrendered to him $6,459 of the merchandise notes. In return, he delivered to them the diamonds and jewelry. Although Legg had not paid the amount to the plaintiffs, when they came to present their proofs of loss, they treated the $6,459 as paid, subtracted it from the whole merchandise debt, and presented a claim for the remainder, amounting to over $12,000, as an unsecured debt. The defendant contended that the $6,459 debt was still in existence when the proof of loss was rendered, and that consequently a debt of over $18,000 should have been stated, with security on about one-third of it. The court held, by Justice Barrett, that as there was a limitation of $10,000 in the policy upon losses through any one debtor, it was immaterial to the defendant whether the whole merchandise debt amounted to $18,000, or only $12,000; that the debt of $6,459 was not legally extinguished by the dealings with Legg, as though the notes were surrendered the debt was still kept alive, being added to the $13,000 of money loaned. The court holds, further, that under the provisions of the fourth clause of the policy, "When only a part of a loss is covered by this contract, the proportionate part of everything realized or secured by the indemnified shall be credited to so much of the loss as is covered by this contract," the defendant was entitled to be credited upon the $10,000 of the Legg loss covered by the policy, with the value of the securities held upon the $6,459 part of it, not exceeding that sum, since any excess of security would not be applicable to the balance of the merchandise debt. As it was not possible from the record to determine the amount of the reduction, a reversal was necessary.

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A NOTARY'S CONDUCT CRITICISED.—In a suit by Clara E. Bidwell, against Maurice J. Sullivan and others, to foreclose a mortgage covering premises on which Sullivan had a subsequent mortgage, the plaintiff, on the trial, made out a prima facie case as to the due execution, acknowledgment, and recording of the mortgage, but defendant sought to show that Clark, the mortgagee, did not know the notary who took the acknowledgment. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment for the plaintiff, holding, in an opinion by Justice Parker, that the question was whether the notary knew Clark, and the notary's testimony conclusively established that he did know him. The court, on the ground that the action was unreasonably defended by Sullivan, granted plaintiff an extra allowance of $500 against him. The Appellate tribunal holds that under Section 3,253 of the code an allowance of $250 could not be exceeded before $200, and therefore $300 is deducted from the judgment. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, while concurring in the result, criticises the action of the notary, remarking that it seemed clear to him that the notary had not that personal acquaintance with the mortgagor which was required by the statute, in order that he might take an acknowledgment based upon such personal acquaintance. "Personal acquaintance does not mean an acquaintance acquired upon the instant," the Presiding Justice said. "It means an acquaintance of such character and existing for such a length of time as enables the notary to identify the person as the individual described in the instrument to be executed."

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MUST NOT BRING CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in granting a number of applications made recently by the Manhattan Railway Company, for a stay pending appeal from judgments, in suits by abutting owners for damages, has imposed the condition in each case that the company file an undertaking with sufficient sureties, that if the judgment be affirmed, or the appeal be dismissed by the Court of Appeals, it will pay past damages and costs, and the further condition that the company execute a bond for the payment of the judgment in case it be affirmed, upon tender to them of the deed, and also file a stipulation that during the pendency of the action the company will not institute or prosecute condemnation proceedings affecting the plaintiffs in the respective actions.

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BROKER CANNOT ACT FOR BOTH SELLER AND PURCHASER.—John Abel secured judgment in the Westchester County Court in his suit against Livingston Disbrow for commissions for services as a real estate broker in effecting an exchange of defendant's farm. The plaintiff concededly acted as a broker for a Mr. Wilkins, with whom defendant exchanged properties, and defendant appealed, insisting that this fact precluded any recovery against him by the plaintiff. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, holding that although it was unquestionably the law that a broker employed to effect the sale or exchange of property cannot act in that capacity for the purchaser unless with the consent and full knowledge of his employer, yet where the objection of double employment was not pleaded nor raised on the trial, it could not be raised for the first time upon appeal, and that it was not raised by a motion made at the close of the plaintiff's case to dismiss the complaint upon the ground that no cause of action had been made out.

FRANK MOSS SUED FOR $50,000.

Mr. Hammerstein Says the Police Board President Maligned Him.

Papers were served on Frank Moss, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday morning, at Police Headquarters, in which he is made the defendant in a suit for $50,000 damages for slander, brought against him by Oscar Hammerstein, proprietor of the Olympia. Mr. Hammerstein alleges that at a meeting of the Police Board, on May 5, the defendant made a public statement accusing him of being the proprietor of an immoral resort.

Mr. Moss, when seen relative to the suit, said he did not recall what words he used at the board meeting mentioned. He remarked that he regretted becoming a party to anything that looked like an advertising dodge for the Olympia.

Gold Shipped to France.

The French Liner La Bourgogne, which sailed yesterday, carried out $1,000,000 in gold bars and $1,250,000 in gold coin for France. The shippers were Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Lazard Frères, respectively.

Classified Business Directory.

LIST OF TRADES.

Represented in the Classified Business Directory.

NEW YORK.

ADVICE.
ALUMINUM MEDALS.
ALUMINOID PENS.
AMATEUR PHOTO OUTFITS.
AQUATIC ARTICLES.
ART GALLERY.
ARTISTIC REPAIRING.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
AUCTIONEERS.
AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.
AUTOHARPS.
AWNINGS.
BATTENBURG PATTERNS.
BEDS AND BEDDING.
BICYCLES.
BICYCLE HEADLIGHT.
BICYCLE INSTRUCTION.
BOOKS.
BOOKBINDING.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
BUSINESS PROMOTORS.
CARPET CLEANING.
CAST-OFF CLOTHING.
CHIROPODISTS AND MANICURES.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
CLOTHING.
COLLECTIONS.
CUTLERY.
DISINFECTANTS.
DISINFECTING MACHINES.
DERMATOLOGY.
DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
DIE STAMPERS.
DOROTHY PATTERNS.
DRESSMAKING.
DRESSMAKER'S SUPPLIES.
DYSPEPSIA CURE.
ECZEMA CURE.
EAR SPECTACLES.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
FACIAL BLEMISHES.
FACIAL ELECTRICIANS.
FACIAL MASSAGE.
FILTERS.
FINE TAILORING.
FRESCO CLEANING.
FRUIT FARMS.
GENERAL TRUCKING.
HAIRDRESSING.
HATS.
HORSESHOES.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
HOTELS.
HOUSECLEANING.
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
IMPORTERS OF WINES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
JEWELRY.
KODAKS—ACCESSORIES.
LADIES' TAILORS.
LAUNDRIES.
MASSAGE.
MEDICAL.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHS.
MIDWIVES.
MINERAL WATERS.
MUSICAL.
NEWSPAPERS.
OFFICE FURNITURE.
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.
PATENT SOLICITORS.
PATTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATCHES.
PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS.
PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY.
PIANOS.
PICTURE FRAMES.
POSTAGE STAMPS.
POULTRY SUPPLIES.
PRINTING.
PRINTING PRESSES.
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.
PROPRIETARY REMEDIES.
PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.
REAL ESTATE.
RESTAURANTS.
RUBBER AND STEEL STAMPS.
RUPTURE CURED.
SEWING MACHINES.
SEA SICKNESS.
SHIRTS.
SOCIETY STATIONERY.
STAMMERING.
STENOGRAPHY.
STEREOPTICONS.
STORAGE.
STORAGE FOR FURS.
SWORD MANUFACTURERS.
TAXIDERMISTS.
TEAS AND COFFEES.
TOILET ARTICLES.
TONICS.
TRANSLATIONS.
TRUSSES.
TURKISH BATHS.
UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
UPHOLSTERERS.
VENDING MACHINES.
WALL PAPER.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
WATCH REPAIRING.
WINDOW SCREENS.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
WRENCHES.

BROOKLYN.

ARCHITECTS AND DECORATORS.
BICYCLES.
CARPET CLEANING.
CHIROPODISTS AND MANICURES.
CIGARS.
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
FURNITURE VANS.
HOTELS.
LOANS.
MASSAGE.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
PIANOS.
REAL ESTATE.
ROOF PAINTS.
TAILORING.

ADVICE.

WILLIAM A. HARNEY, 96 Broadway, N. Y.—Best advice given estate matters, business or other complications; 30 years' experience; references.

ALUMINUM MEDALS.

WM. J. A. LIEDER, 92 Park Row.—Struck expressly for Grant Monument Dedication; mailed, post paid, for ten two-cent stamps.

ALUMINOID PENS.

A. L. SALOMON, 177 Broadway, N. Y.—All good writers use Aluminoid Pens, because they are smooth, soft, and durable. All stationers.

AMATEUR PHOTO OUTFITS.

CHAS. H. LOEBER, 12 East 17th St.—KODAKS, FILMS, PLATES, &c., AT BOTTOM PRICES. Developing and Printing.

AQUATIC ARTICLES.

PNEUMATIC ROW BOAT CO., 8 West 14th St., N. Y.—Pneumatic Boats & Yacht Tenders, Row Boats, Sail Boats, Boat Cushions, mattresses, pillows, etc.; send stamp for catalogue.

ART GALLERY.

MAISON AD. BRAUN & CO., 257 Fifth Av., Carlsen reproductions of principal European Art Galleries and paintings by modern artists.

ARTISTIC REPAIRING.

P. MULLER, artistic repairer of objects of art, porcelain, china, marble, Japanese goods, &c. 463 6th Av.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

ADVICE FREE.—A remedy for every wrong. Wages, notes, accounts, &c., collected everywhere. No charge unless successful. People's Law Collection Bureau, 806 Broadway.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAREful attorney will attend all legal matters; claims promptly investigated and prosecuted; bank references. 261 Broadway Room 29.

LAWYER ROBERT P. NOAH, 320 BROADway.—Twenty years' practice in all the courts, civil and criminal; legal fees only; no client's interests ever neglected; actions for damages arising out of injury to person or property and private cases a specialty; employs the greatest detective firm in America; telephone 1836 Franklin.

PRIVATE ADVICE FREE; all legal matters arranged quickly. JOHN F. PYNE, 30 East 14th St., Room 17.

RELIABLE LAWYER, long practice, gives advice in all legal matters; estates, accident suits; strictly confidential; money loaned on first mortgage and bond. L. D. MAYES, 150 Nassau St.

AUCTIONEERS.

W. J. NORTHROP, Auctioneer, 507 West 21st St.—Lumber exchange; specialties, lumber, hay, and coarse merchandise

AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT.

DR. L. P. BRITT, 29 Murray St.—Britt's Automatic Safety Bit; hard-mouthed and runaway horses controlled with ease. Send for pamphlet.

AUTOHARPS.

AMERICAN [illegible] CO., 28 E. 23d St., employs only successful agents on new artistic subscription books. Cash or installments.

AWNINGS.

AMERICAN AWNING AND FLAG FACTORY, —Canopies, Chairs, Tables, Tents to let. F. SKELTON, 618 6th Av. Telephone 890—38.

JOHN FENNELL, 1,284 3d Av.—Manufacturer of awnings, tents, & flags. Canopies, camp chairs, dancing crash, and tables to let. Tel. 804—70th.

PEERLESS AWNING CO., 177 Broadway.—Peerless Adjustable Ventilating Awning for home, office, and hotel windows; superior to old style.

L. LIONHEART, 1,099 3d AV.—Manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners, Flags, Waterproof Covers. First-class work guaranteed.

BATTENBURG PATTERNS.

CHRISTIE & CO., 42 WEST 22D ST., HAVE more new patterns for Honiton Battenburg and Lace Braids; 2c. stamp for pattern sheet.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897.

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GOV. BLACK.

In signing the Lexow Civil Service bill Gov. BLACK speaks the true sentiments of his heart with a frank indecency characteristic of himself and perfectly appropriate to the occasion. We remarked of his inaugural address that no previous Governor of New York had ever so far forgotten the dignity of his great office as to employ in a State paper the language of ribaldry and slang to express his political ideas. Some Governors of New York, not many, have held views of public duty almost as low as his own. But none of them has ever been so foolish and so shameless as to expose the naked deformities of his soul to the public gaze by writing just as he felt.

The bill he has now made a law is an attempt on his part and on the part of the Legislature to nullify Article 5, Section 9, of the Constitution of the State, providing that appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness determined so far as practicable by competitive examinations. The Lexow law practically puts the power of appointment into the hands of the heads of departments under conditions which promise a restoration of the spoils system. That is the intent of the bill, though the Governor is hypocritical enough to profess a belief in its virtue as a reform measure on the ground that Civil Service Examiners are more likely to yield to corrupt influences than responsible heads of departments! But the evil character of the measure will be for a time lost sight of in the public amazement at the scurrility of Gov. BLACK'S defense of it. We quote from his memorandum:

"The bill has also been savagely attacked by those who are neither wise nor fair-minded. These attacks proceed from sources in which the public long since ceased to confide. For this latter class I have no respect. It is composed mainly of the disappointed and unsuccessful, aided now and then by some decrepit figure who, having once enjoyed the rewards and betrayed the confidence of his party, is now anxious to explain and justify that betrayal. This justification, when reduced to a sediment, consists of a statement that all public officers are dishonest and should not be trusted. This conclusion is probably natural, if based upon the character and conduct of those who reach it. The American public is long suffering and kind, but it despises those who hope by slandering others to postpone for a day their own departure into complete obscurity."

The passage is easy of interpretation. It is Gov. BLACK'S reply to Mr. CARL SCHURZ'S eloquent appeal to him not to sign this bill. He could not meet Mr. SCHURZ'S arguments, he could not endure his merciless castigation of a measure for which he is himself responsible. He takes the occasion of his memorandum to make this personal attack.

Hopeless and permanent immaturity of mind may explain if it does not palliate this offense. Even our politicians of lowest origin and most uncivilized aims commonly behave with a worthy decorum and dignity when they are in the public eye. But Gov. BLACK evidently has that perfectly unaffected absence of shame that characterizes the infant and the brute state. Certainly no man who knew what the canons of good taste command would have the hardihood to address to the people of the State these official observations about one of their number.

REPUBLICAN OPINION OF MR. ALDRICH.

Another Republican growl over the Aldrich tariff comes from The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, a strong advocate of the re-election of Mr. HANNA. It is directed to the clause which exempts from duty foreign machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar, if erected and in use before July 1, 1899. The Register points out that no such favor is shown to the makers of cane sugar. It cites a half dozen considerable beet-sugar factories already equipped wholly or mainly with American-made machinery in Utah, California, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. It declares that the discrimination against American industries is a gross violation of the pledges of the Republican Party. Finally, it thrusts the following sharp thorn into Mr. ALDRICH'S side:

"Was this provision put in the bill to please young SPRECKELS, who is said to have already purchased abroad more than a million dollars' worth of sugar machinery, holding it back in hope of securing such a provision in the tariff law? Why should he or any other manufacturer be benefited in this way by free trade at the expense of American manufacturers and American working men, and not apply the same free trade rule to every other branch of industry?"

Mr. ALDRICH has shown some sensitiveness to the criticism of his possible motives by THE NEW YORK TIMES, but has tried to belittle it as something "expected" from an independent paper. Here is an aspersion upon his conduct and the reasons for it from a strong partisan, high-tariff Republican journal. If it was not "expected," it is very pertinent. Can Mr. ALDRICH "demonstrate," if he will only take the trouble, that it is not deserved?

THE "LUKEWARMNESS" OF HILL.

The molecules of the Democratic Party are slowly settling into place after the disturbances and disruptions of the Bryan campaign. Not all of them have much cohesive affinity for their neighbors, but arrogant and reckless misuse of power by the Republicans rekindles the old party spirit and impels them to come together.

Occasionally a strayed molecule is sorely perplexed to find its adjustment. The silver cyclone effaced landmarks, and here and there the sea and land changed places. The waters are particularly deep in the vicinity of Wolfert's Roost, and on the face of them the tenant of that submerged mansion is paddling about prayerfully consulting the stars and heaving the frequent lead.

Mr. HILL is profoundly convinced that "reunion is needed." "Take everybody back" is his advice. The 42,000 Democrats who voted for PALMER and the 60,000 more who voted for MCKINLEY or staid at home in disgust are now "outside the party." But the party "cannot stand the loss of 100,000 voters." Some "common ground" must be found and these voters must be "taken back."

But in this ceremony is DAVID B. HILL to be considered one of the takers or one of the taken? He is plainly in doubt about that, and he is visibly nervous, but he shows how his hopes lie. "I may have been lukewarm—and I confess I had no heart in a contest foredoomed to defeat," he says, "but I did not vote for MCKINLEY! I did not put a feather in the way of the success of the Chicago ticket." Neither did the old woman put a feather in the way of the success of her husband in his desperate encounter with the bear. "Go it bear, go it husband!" she cried. "I'll hold the dog and see fair play."

The Bryanites will pay no attention to the plea of lukewarmness from a Democratic leader who was not in the fight at all. Yet it is plain that Mr. HILL hopes they will. He holds out an olive branch as thick as his arm. "I regret to see uncalled-for remarks made by gold Democrats reflecting on Mr. BRYAN," he says. "If Mr. BRYAN should modify some of his views and again be the nominee of a National Democratic Convention these untimely utterances would rise to provoke and embarrass the men who utter them"; and he condemns Mr. CLEVELAND because "he is still for war and party disunion."

This is certainly funny and probably futile. A "common ground" for a reunion of gold Democrats and silver Democrats might conceivably be found in the issues presented by the new robber tariff. But neither side attaches the slightest value to the advice or the allegiance of a Democrat who, when the great fight came on, ran up stairs and hid under the bed.

THE PEACE AND THE POWERS.

The war in the Levant has evidently wrought great changes. Before it broke out, Turkey was in the hands of the powers, and Greece was acting upon her own account. Now that Greece has been beaten, she has been induced to put herself into the hands of the powers unreservedly. But now it is Turkey which takes airs of independence, and discloses an intention of using her victory to suit herself.

The dispatches are contradictory to the point of confusion. It is alleged on the same day, and with equal pretense of authority, from one capital that it is Germany which is stiffening up the Sultan to assert himself, and from another that it is Germany which insists that Greece shall be treated with leniency. What is perfectly certain is that the Sultan would not dream of defying the European concert if he were convinced that it was a concert. What all Europe really demands of him all Europe will get, were it to the half of his kingdom. But if he have private information that the concert is not a concert, he can revert to the game which he has been playing with marked ability and success throughout his whole reign. That is the game of playing off one power, or one group of powers, against another, and appealing to their mutual jealousies and their irreconcilable ambitions to prevent a real union, in the face of which, if it could be accomplished, he would be utterly helpless.

His present jauntiness of demeanor indicates that he has once more been successful, and that he is assured of a powerful backing in asserting himself. There can be no doubt from what quarter this assurance proceeds. The politically backward countries of which the politics are still dynastic and mediaeval have all along been with him, while the politically advanced countries of Western Europe are opposed to him, although their Governments have allowed themselves to be dragged along in the wake of the three Kaisers, for fear of a breach of the peace of Europe. It was Russia dragging France and Germany behind her, which intervened, for the exclusive profit of Russia, to deprive Japan of the fruits of her victory over China. There is every reason to believe that it is Russia, again dragging Germany, but this time Austria instead of France. What the object of Russia was in the former case we all know, for she has now sent in her bill to China and collected it. What her compensation is to be for her support of Turkey we shall know in due time. Her intervention in the former case was an injury to mankind, for it was to the benefit of mankind and not to her own exclusive benefit that Japan's terms of peace inured. Her intervention in the present case is likely to be of no better result. In any case, the alliance of three Emperors and a Sultan is a distinct menace to civilization.

THE OFFICES INVOLVED.

Do the people of the Greater New York yet realize the stupendous change to be wrought by the election of the present year? In the mere matter of offices to be filled by election and by appointment as the result of the election of a Mayor, it is without parallel in the history of popular government. Every important term of office will expire with the year. Many existing offices will disappear and new ones will take their place, and the machinery of government of the enlarged city will be substantially a new creation.

There are only three elective officers for the whole municipality, each with a four-year term—Mayor, salary, $15,000; Controller, $10,000; President of the Council, $5,000. But there is to be a Borough President elected in each of the five boroughs, those of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn having each a salary of $5,000, and those of Queens and Richmond, $3,000 each. Then there are the county officers in each county, as before, namely, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney; three members of the Council in each of five districts in the present New York, and three in Brooklyn, and two in each of the other districts consisting of the Queens and Richmond boroughs, and an Alderman in each Assembly district.

But the appointing power of the first Mayor will be something prodigious, because he will find a "clean sweep" of the heads of departments made for him by the charter. Though he does not appoint the head of the Finance Department, he does appoint the Chamberlain, whose term is to be four years, and his salary $12,000. The head of the Law Department, the Corporation Counsel, will have a term of four years, and a salary of $15,000, and will be appointed by the Mayor.

The Board of Public Improvements will include the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel, a President appointed by the Mayor for six years, with an annual salary of $8,000, and six heads of departments, appointed by the Mayor, each with a term of six years and a salary of $7,500. These latter are to be Commissioners, respectively, of Water Supply; Highways; Street Cleaning; Sewers; Public Buildings; Light and Supplies; and Bridges. These correspond to bureaus in the present Department of Public Works, with the exception of the Department of Street Cleaning and that of Bridges, the latter being a new creation.

The Mayor will appoint four Commissioners of Police for terms of four years, so arranged that one will expire each year, with salaries of $5,000; three Park Commissioners, for terms of six years, one expiring every two years, salaries, $5,000 each; three Building Commissioners, one for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with a salary of $7,500; one for Brooklyn, with a salary of $7,500, and one for Queens and Richmond, at $3,500. These are also for six-year terms, one expiring every two years. The three Charities Commissioners are to have six-year terms, and one will serve in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and one in those of Brooklyn and Queens, at $7,500 a year each, and the other will be appointed for Richmond, at $2,500. There is to be a single Commissioner at the head of the Department of Correction and a single Fire Commissioner, and their terms will be six years and their salaries $7,500. There are to be three Commissioners of Docks and Ferries appointed by the Mayor for terms of six years, arranged to expire one every two years. The salary of the President of the board will be $6,000, and that of each of the other Commissioners $5,000. There is to be a President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, with a salary of $8,000, and four Commissioners, with salaries of $7,000. The term of the President will be six years, and those of the Commissioners four years, arranged to expire in successive years. The Board of Health will have three appointed Commissioners, one of whom will be President, with a salary of $7,500, and the other two physicians, at $6,000 a year each. Members of the four School Boards will be appointed by the Mayor, but will receive no salaries.

Here, then, for the first Mayor of the Greater New York, to be elected by the people this year, will be the power of appointing the heads of fifteen administrative departments, not including that of Education, those heads consisting of twenty-eight persons, without counting the Chamberlain and President of the Board of Public Improvements. The aggregate of the salaries per year for these appointees of the Mayor will be no less than $237,500. This takes no account of deputies and other appointments to be made or largely controlled by the men whom the Mayor shall select for the top places.

Is not the bare statement of the facts an explanation of the desire of the politicians to name the first Mayor of the Greater New York, and an argument in favor of the election of a candidate nominated by a committee of citizens, authorized to act for the people independent of party?

"THEMES" IN MASSACHUSETTS.

That is a pretty and interesting quarrel which has been stirred up in Chatham, Mass., by a student of the Harvard Law School. It does not appear from the dispatches whether he is a graduate of the university. But it does appear that he is deeply impressed with the advantages of the methods employed in the university for the study of English composition. Having been inadvertently elected to the School Board of Chatham, to which he reverts in the intervals of his legal studies, he has taken advantage of his brief authority to insist that the female pupils of the senior class in the High School shall, in addition to their other exercises, write compositions every day. At this they have unanimously revolted, and the High School is without any female pupils in the senior class.

The girls seem to have some reason for their resistance. It may be maintained that no human being in active life has to write compositions every day, except, indeed, an editorial writer, who gets paid for it more or less. Facility in expression is undoubtedly gained by the practice. But no human being, excepting this Harvard law student, has ever been known to complain of a lack of facility of expression as being conspicuous among the shortcomings of the female native-born population of Massachusetts. The more common complaint is rather in the opposite direction. That these young women entertain the opinion that they are already quite fluent enough for any purpose that may be required of them is not only creditable to their modesty but reinforces the consensus of mankind.

We know whether the circumstances of the demand made upon them by the law student constitute an aggravation of his essential offense. If it be an outrage to require daily compositions of the young women, their resentment may be raised to the point of infuriation by having the compositions called "themes." This is, in fact, a modern and somewhat solecistical use of a word which bears simply the significance of "subjects" in the English tongue to which the reading of the young women of Chatham is presumably confined. It is certainly an aggravation of the requirement of a "theme" to require also that it shall be devoted to the day's experience of the writer. The essayist—or is it "themist"?—would naturally tire after a few weeks of describing the walk to school and the aspect of the school room. As for her more interesting experiences, she would doubtless maintain that they are none of the Harvard law student's business. If, in fact, she were to record it for his inspection, it might be too much of the same kind as that which the robber's daughter in the ballad murmured under the seal of confession:

A pleasant-looking gentleman, with pretty purple eyes,
I've noticed at my window, as I sat a-catching flies;
He passes by it every day, as reg'lar as can be,
I blush to say I've winked at him, and he has winked at me.

This sort of theme might be sport to the law student, but it would be death to the members of the senior class. As they have all left school rather than comply with his demands, and as their parents are reported to sustain them, it seems that the law student must retreat. However painful to him may be the thought of a senior class without daily themes, it must be less repulsive than the consideration of a High School without any senior class at all.

The return of Mr. BAYARD will be welcomed by all his old admirers and by the new ones he has made by his representation of his country abroad. It has been a representation in the line of the best traditions of the office he has held and in the incumbency of which very few mistakes have been made. But the ex-Ambassador is quite as urgently needed at home as he could have been needed abroad. It is a pity that he cannot immediately return to the political party the best traditions of which are in great need of being maintained or rather revived. And indeed he will find himself politically a stranger in his own country. The machinery of his old party has been captured by an association of Socialists and "paternalists" with whom the ex-Senator from Delaware cannot have the least political sympathy. But it is not too late for him to be of service in reviving a sentiment which shall again find expression in a National party

Is it the Democratic idea of tariff taxation or the Gorman idea that the Senator from Maryland wishes to present in a substitute bill? Both were in the Wilson act, but the Gorman idea preponderated in the sugar schedule to such an extent that an incensed electorate fell upon the Democratic Party and cast it into outer darkness, so that it suffered calamities for the sins of a single member and one or two accomplices. Better adopt BAILEY'S policy of childlike acquiescence in everything the Republicans propose than put any more Gorman schedules before the country, even as a minority substitute.

The various persons of leisure who have been employing their leisure in looking for the places in which Mr. KIPLING may have found the phrase "Our Lady of the Snows" have curiously overlooked the place where almost without doubt he did find it. Their overlooking it shows that ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is more extensively praised than read, at least outside of his novels. For in that delightful book, "Travels with a Donkey," STEVENSON relates his visit to the convent which he calls "Our Lady of the Snows" simply because that seems to have been its name, and "Our Lady of the Snows" is the title he gives to one of the subdivisions of the volume. The fact ought to soothe the Canadians, for the most patriotic of them would scarcely affirm that the Winter climate of the Dominion is milder than that of the Cevennes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So shameful and so nearly indecent was the condition of affairs revealed by the road reports which we published yesterday for the benefit of bicyclers that really their admission to our columns put a dangerous strain on the rule of giving only news that's fit to print. From town after town close to New World's proud metropolis came admission that ordinary Spring rains had reduced the highways to a state that would be pardonable only in Central Africa. Every such road convicts the men in charge of it either of theft or of ignorance even more criminal than theft.

—A very solemn festival is the "greater Bairam," for whose conclusion to-day the powers of Europe have been waiting with an impatience that would have been greater if they had known just what will happen when the Turks are at leisure for anything less important than the slaughter of Greeks. As might be inferred from the name, there are two Bairams. The comparatively unimportant one marks the end of Ramadan, that ninth month of the Mohammedan year during which no true son or daughter of the Prophet can eat, drink, or smoke between sunrise and sunset. Such prolonged fasting imposes real suffering, and its conclusion is naturally made an excuse for much festivity, which takes the form of an exchange of visits and presents among friends and acquaintances. This season of rejoicing is the "lesser Bairam," and it is only indirectly a religious observance. The other Bairam is different, it being the concluding ceremony of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. The chief feature of it is the sacrifice, on the tenth day of the twelfth Mohammedan month, of a sheep by every householder with means enough to warrant the expense. Each head of a family kills the animal with his own hands. The meat is given to the poor, and the festival lasts while the consumption of this food goes on. Possibly the Sultan, who is a man too learned in foreign ways to be a really good Turk, does not regard the killing and eating of sheep as rites very important in themselves, but they give him an excuse for delay, and therefore he professes now as at other times an official orthodoxy of the strictest kind.

—Peru has imitated Japan and gently lowered silver to its proper place among the other metallic commodities. If this series of "crimes" continues, advocates of the gold standard will in time be deprived of all their horrible examples, but this is a calamity which they will probably endure with fortitude.

—No doubts seem to be entertained by the members of the Massachusetts Historical Society as to the final selection of their organization as the guardian of Gov. BRADFORD'S manuscript, "History of Plymouth Plantation." At the last meeting of the society, a letter from the Bishop of London was read, announcing the delivery of the document to Mr. BAYARD, and another from that gentleman said that he would bring the precious relic to Boston as soon as possible after his return to this country. Meanwhile the ambition to secure other Colonial manuscripts has been quickened, and the society is taking steps to find out what became of the account of the voyage of the Mayflower which Gov. BRADFORD sent home by the Fortune, the first vessel that left Plymouth after the Mayflower's departure. That is the real "log" of the Pilgrim ship, and Boston will not be happy till she gets it. The impression is that the document, if still in existence, now reposes in the archives of France. The attention of the Secretary of State and of the newly appointed American Minister to Paris has been called to the matter, with a view to having the proper search made for it. Should it be discovered, there is little or no doubt that French courtesy and friendliness will prompt its immediate presentation either to the United States or to Massachusetts. The acquisition of the Bradford papers has had the effect of arousing new interest in the Historical Society and its work, and there is a constant demand for the many valuable papers that are read at its meetings.

PERSONAL.

—Speaking at a recent dinner, the Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. GEORGE FAUDEL PHILLIPS, said that "if the Mansion House were as large as Salisbury Plain, with 3,000 acres added," he would still be unable to grant a tenth of the requests for seats in it from which to view the jubilee procession. As illustrating the queer nature of some of the applications he had received, the Lord Mayor read a letter which ran as follows: "I desire to win the affections of a young lady of good birth and admirable education, and if I could find two seats, for her and her sister, I think I could bring my desires to a successful issue. I am not in a position to pay for the seats, so perhaps you will give me three. If you desire an interview, I could convince you that I am an ambitious young man with a laudable object in view." It was rather cruel to expose to the ridicule of heartless cynics a communication so delightfully ingenuous, and about whose sincerity it is not necessary to feel much doubt. The Lord Mayor had the grace to admit that inability to send the tickets had been a source of sorrow to him, but he betrayed an underlying lack of sympathy with the anxious lover by hinting that possibly the refusal was an indirect favor to the young lady, in that it might be the means of saving her from marriage with a young man confessedly without money enough to support her. There spoke the great city magnate, and it is not unnatural that he failed to appreciate the pathos of the situation which his correspondent revealed as well as he did its humorous features.

—If Capt. ROMEYN is dismissed from the army it will illustrate anew that military discipline, in instances that seem strangely frequent to the civilian mind, takes cognizance of that part of a case which the same civilian mind regards as trivial, and overlooks entirely the part of real consequence. Inspector General MCLEWEE not long ago made grave charges in an irregular way. He was summarily punished for the irregularity, and nothing has ever been heard since about the charges. So Capt. ROMEYN is tried for boxing a brother officer's ear, but the state of affairs that provoked this dreadful crime receives no attention. Soldiering is queer business.

—"Oom Paul" has frequent flashes of wit, which, like the beams of light reflected from uncut diamonds, seem the brighter on account of coming from what on the surface is so rough and dull. A good specimen of this Boer President's power to compress wisdom into epigram was the remark with which he endeavored to calm the apprehensions of President STEYN of the Orange Free State at the thought of a conflict with England. "It's not like trouble with Germany," said KRUGER. "If people fall out with the Kaiser he may send an army to crush them, and there's an end; but if you fall out with England you need only wait a bit, wait a bit, and the more one party is against you the more the other party will come on your side." That reveals the old man's keenness of insight, as well as the origin of his apparent courage in provoking the rulers of a nation big enough to crush his own between a thumb and one finger. Another recent saying of KRUGER'S indicates his ability to see that there are limits to the antagonism of English factions, and that when they do unite, little despots like the Kaiser are instantly reduced to their true proportions. A German officer was talking loudly about the support Germany would give the Transvaal in certain contingencies. KRUGER listened for a while in patience, and then he said to the interpreter abruptly: "Ask him what good Germany was in January, 1896. The old woman just sneezed, and Germany was nowhere to be seen." The reference to Queen VICTORIA lacked the elegance with which rulers usually speak about each other, but probably no disrespect was intended.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Examiner, a Baptist newspaper, says that the white churches of its denomination in Texas lead the Union in membership, and yield the palm to none in enthusiasm.

* * *

The story comes from Maine that a juror who had long held out against a conviction, believing in the accused man's innocence, was finally persuaded to come round to accommodate another member of the jury, who was anxious to return home on account of his wife's death.

* * *

Kansas farmers are much exasperated at Gov. Leedy's statement that it costs 26 cents per bushel to raise corn in the Sunflower State, and they are extremely desirous that nobody in the East shall hear of it—especially men having money to invest or lend.

* * *

A Hartford woman, being accused of keeping her son from school in spite of the good State law prohibiting such offense, took the family Bible to the courtroom and proved from it that her son was upward of sixteen years of age, and consequently not amenable to this particular law. The Bible record was accepted as good evidence, and the case against her was nolled.

* * *

It is reported from Washington that the President will appoint John Russell Young Librarian of Congress if he consents to accept. The salary is $6,000 a year, and the appointment is practically for life. Should the change be made, Ainsworth R. Spofford, who has been Librarian for thirty-four years, would be made Assistant Librarian at a salary of $4,000 per year. Such an arrangement, it is said, would be satisfactory to him.

* * *

There were over 200 applicants for permission to enter the competition to submit plans for the proposed new Capitol of Pennsylvania, the number of the architects being limited by the law to six. Those successful have been announced by the Secretary of the commission, State Treasurer Haywood, and are George Edward Harding & Gooch, New York City; Peabody & Stearn, Boston; Alden & Harlow, Pittsburg; Furness & Evans, Philadelphia; James H. Warner, Lancaster, and Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia.

* * *

Boston's big Music Hall organ, which was sold at auction for $1,500 on Wednesday, cost originally $60,000. It is said the real purchaser is Mr. Edward F. Searles of Methuen, Mass., and that he will erect a building in Methuen in which to place it. For the past twelve years the organ has been stored in the building in which it was sold. It had been one of the ambitions of the late Dr. Tourgee to get a grant of land from the Massachusetts Legislature of a part of the cemetery which adjoins the New England Conservatory grounds and erect a building which would accommodate the organ. The plan was never fulfilled.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

A Protest Against Any Acts Against a Friendly Nation.

the Editor of The New York Times:

We have just paid, perhaps, the greatest tribute that our country ever paid to one of her heroes, in the dedication of the monument of Gen. Grant, for keeping the Union of the country. In singular contrast to this, a great many persons, most likely with the same rebellious spirit, and some of the very ones who fought against our Union, are trying to interfere with Spain in her efforts to keep her own union and subdue one of her rebellious States.

If we have such great confidence in Gen. Grant, we must be consistent and believe that his words as a soldier, "Let us have peace," are no truer than his words as a President, when he said, at the time of the former Cuban insurrection, in 1869, "The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent." And in June, 1870, speaking of the unjustifiable revolt, and of the reckless men who were in arms against their mother country, he said they were "confining themselves to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and lily armed bands of men, roaming, without concentration, through the woods and the sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with them."

Still five years later, in 1875, eight years after hostilities began, and six years after he had first referred to the insurrection in Cuba, President Grant said, in regard to belligerency: "I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other States, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of merely a rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers, except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right."

Joseph Henry Beale, Jr., Professor of International Law at Harvard University, said in reference to the above, "that this language accurately describes the present situation, as we must believe from all trustworthy evidence as to the nature of the struggle that has reached us. It is our evident duty to observe strict neutrality, and to take no step which would give the insurgents an international status, and thus hold out to them delusive and fatal hopes."

Allow me to thank you for the editorial on this subject in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, which reminded me of the words of Gen. Grant, very appropriate at the present time, when political intrigue and the ever turbulent jingoes are brewing trouble and trying to involve us in war with Spain, a friendly nation always true to us from the beginning of our Nation. Or, I should say before, for since 1778, when the Count de Galvez acted with such generosity toward the Continental Congress, up to a few days ago, when Spain sent not one but two warships to take part in honoring Gen. Grant, she has been our friend. Her last graceful act was on this memorable occasion, when the Infanta Maria Teresa, as the vessel lay at anchor in the North River, turned her powerful searchlight on the Grant mausoleum and kept the tomb illuminated all night. MARTINA GILDER PURON.

New York, May 14, 1897.

MR. WANAMAKER'S WARNING.

His Significant Address to the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania.

The number and character of the men who have met here to-day is at once a witness to the dissatisfaction throughout the State touching the existing political conditions. It is also an evidence of your deep determination to do something to give to Pennsylvania a better government. I believe this gathering at this time, when the air is full of patriotism, will stand as a proof or pledge that the battle begun nearly two years ago is still in progress, and going on without limit of time, strength, and money until the foes of good government are compelled to ground their arms.

The country is not prosperous. Since the outset of the last Presidential campaign the party, press, and political leaders generally, fixed the November election of 1896 as the date of the beginning of good times. A full half of the year has expired since the will of the Republican Party was declared. Thus far but one of the important issues of the campaign is nearing settlement, and hardly any noticeable improvement of the wretched times is manifest. The tide will soon set in strongly against the Republican Party unless the depression of business is altered. Idleness and want breed a bitter discontent which will never be overcome until there are ample employments.

The foes America has to fear are not the sullen, savage Turks nor the insurrectionists of Cuba nor the territory-grasping British, but they are our own patient and heart-tired people, our own suffering, much-promised people, who, betrayed and disheartened, no longer have faith in their party, and will turn to any leaderships that offer promise of better times, believing that worse times can never come than those now existing. It is a terrible thing to observe public sentiment adrift and uncaptained and the people sweeping away from their affection to the old party.

The young men are growing up indifferent to Republican principles, with no respect for parties of broken platforms, who use National and State patronage in payment of election contracts. The political religion of the Nation is falling lower and lower under insults to intelligence, violation of law, reckless daring of unscrupulous bosses. There are immeasurable depths of misfortune for this Nation and State if the continued use of corporation and public moneys and the dispensation of Federal and State patronage continues to be controlled in the interest of officeholders to hold office for themselves and to benefit those who desire to keep Government contracts or maintain particular protections through the money given by which elections are decided.

There will most assuredly come a day when there will be a mighty revolt and resistance, resulting in a revolution that will give birth to a new political party. Laws continually despised and disregarded, legislation conceived for blackmailing purpose, speculation by public officials in trust and other stocks, while taxes and other financial bills are pending, must surely and irrevocably alienate the people from their party and awaken a disposition and desperation to substitute almost any wild and untried leadership with the hope of possible relief.

From some points of view it might seem that there was not much to be done except to suffer and wait. To see sixty-seven counties play a State convention, to make a platform and nominate candidates for office, while all the time it is one man that constitutes himself the convention, himself adopts a platform himself adopts resolutions, himself nominates candidates, and himself adjourns, it is a pitiable and discouraging spectacle; even if two generations of our people have become accustomed to this condition of things. The newspapers, with very few exceptions, and these not in the metropolitan cities of this State, have accepted the situation and are silent in the face of the gravest issues that have ever confronted the people.

It will be no easy task to undo the shackles which have grown upon us with the growth of years. There is no short cut across the field to victory. As next Winter's barns are to be filled only by ploughing in the Winter, sowing in the Spring and reaping in the Summer, so must the ploughing and planting be done for a crop of better methods in public affairs. In what has been done in the past year there is great encouragement. First—There was first a revelation of power, not believed to exist in Pennsylvania; second, that newly revealed purpose to throw off the yoke of bossism has steadily grown; third, a higher standard for legislation have been settled and bulwarks have been thrown up against pernicious schemes; fourth, the State has been kept informed and agitation and exposure has caused the abandonment of evil legislation; fifth, dismay and discomfiture and dread apprehension has followed the late session of the present Legislature. A gallant little band of true men have formed a phalanx in the Senate, and not an inch has been yielded by the valiant members of the House. Those who have failed to rise with the opportunity will soon come to the day of reckoning with their constituents—when a million of people will review their acts.

The burning question of interest on State money is practically settled. The assured passage of the Interest bill removes the anticipated issue on the Treasuryship fight for this year, but the contest will be vigorously pushed for control of the county organizations that will have a vital bearing upon the great battle of '98, when thirty Congressmen, a United States Senator, twenty-five State Senators, 204 Representatives, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a Secretary of Internal Affairs are to be elected. There ought by that time to be an upheaval. It will come by organization. Let the bosses deal and deal, but let our work be real and real.

NUGGETS.

Irresistible.

It is now thought Satan told Eve apples were good for her complexion.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Mystery of the Camera.

Isn't it strange that so many timid men have such a resolute look in their photographs?—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Vivid.

"Miss Pidgle has a new Spring outfit—red hat, red gown, red gloves, red shoes, and red parasol; did you see her?"

"See her? I saw her with my eyes shut."—Chicago Record.

Uncommon Fractions.

"I see that Skindollar is advertising his goods for sale for a 'fraction of their real value.'"

"Yes, about eight-fifths, I guess."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Heroic Remedy.

Englishman—Patrick, what do you think of emigration as a cure for the ills of Ireland?

Patrick—Emigration do be all roight, sor, but th' landlords must be th' wans to emigrate.—New York Weekly.

His Fame Secure.

"Well, Nansen, the explorer, has reached the apex of fame."

"You don't mean to say he has found the North Pole?"

"Oh, no; they've got a Nansen souvenir spoon out."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Got There.

First Drummer—A few days ago a locomotive lost its smokestack in a collision. Well, sir, they just stuck a barrel over the hole and went along as if nothing had happened.

Second Drummer—That reminds me of an accident that happened to a train I was on recently. The engine jumped the track and was smashed all to flinders; but in five minutes we were moving along toward the next station, where we arrived only a little late.

"Humph! How could that be?"

"We got out and walked."—New York Weekly.

ANCIENT HABITS

From The Cleveland Leader.

She's a graduate of Vassar
And her knowledge is immense,
And, though beautiful and stylish,
She is full of common sense;
She can talk in French and German,
She reads Homer in the Greek,
And 'tis worth your while to listen
When it pleases her to speak.

She can read the hieroglyphics
On the tombs along the Nile;
She can hold discourse on physics
In an interesting style.
But, in spite of all her learning
She steps backward from the car,
And she always stops and wishes
When she sees a shooting star.

BAFFLING THE POWERS

The Sultan Uses His Religion to Avoid Answering Europe While His Army Acts.

A SHAM WAR HONEYCOMBED WITH TREACHERY, INTRIGUE, AND CORRUPTION.

Six Nations Manoeuvring to Capture Parts of the Levant—Growing Belief in Emperor William's Insanity—Queen Victoria's Unusual Activity.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 15.—Of all the peculiar institutions which barbarian Osmanli brought with him into Europe none serves him now so admirably in his latter-day straits as his calendar. He has a splendid lot of fasts, feasts, and festivals with which to clog unpleasant diplomatic action. When any one has anything disagreeable to demand of him it is always Ramadan or Bairam or some other sacred holiday of some sort, and he is therefore unable to transact business. All the six powers are now accepting calmly this latest sacerdotal bluff, waiting till Monday for the Sultan to answer last Tuesday's circular note insisting on an armistice. On Tuesday he will doubtless reply that he is ready to consider the matter, but needs more time. When a definitive response will really come from him, who shall say?

Meanwhile his troops in Thessaly are not so hampered by theological considerations we hear. They are working round to flank the Crown Prince, forcing him to abandon Domokos and fall back on Lamia. But on both sides the censors are diligently suppressing foreign correspondence, and the reports from the front are extremely vague and contradictory.

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Mystery of the Greek Movements.

On the Epirus side the belated Greek advance is almost as mystifying as the six previous retreats. Their reason for not taking Janina and Prevesa long ago is still a shady secret. Why they are bursting forward now is still more inexplicable. A Greek of almost worldwide reputation confessed to me to-night a notion that perhaps the Turks are now so remote from their bases of supplies that it might be regarded at Athens as possible to corner them, cut their communications, and retrieve the whole disaster, out this does not fit at all. With the revelations we have had of the Greek organization and leadership it is impossible to believe anything is of importance now except the question when the pious Abdul can be persuaded or bullied into holding his hand. He may insist on occupying Lamia first, or, rather, delay negotiations till that is accomplished, or may agree to stop sooner.

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Dividing Up the Spoils.

In any case there will now ensue whole months of bargaining and intriguing between the interested parties, with probably more than one flare up and menace of disagreement and rupture. First there are the powers who are so resolute to extract something for themselves out of the situation. Russia clearly intends to head this group. She has a fleet of transports and three army corps in instant readiness to quit the Black Sea and enforce whatever demands she decides to insist upon in payment for her twenty months of support through thick and thin of the Sultan's right to massacre his Christians. It was a foul job and must be remunerated accordingly. Then comes Germany, who, to a passionate desire to rub the Greek's face in the mud, adds a powerful new ambition to secure a foothold in the Mediterranean whence to knock out English banking and trade interests in the Levant. Austria also has chronic and notorious appetites and exists on the understanding that some of these will be satisfied. The league of the three Emperors means nothing if not this. There remain the three Western powers, who are under obligations to consult the emotions of their electorates. Thus far they have hardly been counted in the matter. What influence, if any, they will exert on a division of the spoils, remains to be seen.

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Position of the Sultan.

But here comes in the Sultan, who also feels himself a power and who is in a position to declare that there are no spoils to be divided, and that he intends to say this, the energy with which he is drawing great masses of Asiatic troops into Europe and calling out the remotest classes of the reserves sufficiently indicates. Up to this point he has found a profit in playing the Concert's game. He could at any time have arranged the whole fictitious difficulty with Greece, but consented instead to play the part that Germany and Russia urged upon him and smash Greece instead. Now, however, that he has the game in his own hands nothing is more likely than that he will turn to Greece and make his own terms with King George, and smile blandly in the face of the Concert. To obviate this danger the powers have compelled Greece to declare that she has placed herself unreservedly in their hands. But the Greeks can now say that the delay of the Turks in accepting their mediation wipes this promise out.

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There Has Been No War.

Indeed from this time forth nothing is more important to remember than the warning I gave months ago, that the whole affair is incredibly mined and honeycombed with treachery. One can hardly put a finger on a single episode of the recent or past, either diplomatic or martial, that is not open to the suspicion of scoundrelism. In the ordinary Western sense of the word there has been no war at all. The best men at the front say that the casualties on either side are much under a thousand all told. The Greek fleet has been doing nothing, owing to an underhand bargain with some big financial houses. The Greek army in Thessaly had Edhem Pasha really beaten at Melouna. He was all ready to retreat to Elassona two weeks ago yesterday with his demoralized army. Constantinople was in a panic, and Osman was sent as a last resource to save the desperate situation, when all at once something happened in the Crown Prince's staff which changed the whole face of affairs. This something was of the nature for which in Western countries officers get shot or hanged, but in the Levant it was scarcely distinguishable from everything about it. Similarly the Greek army in Epirus was winning everything hands down, and had Janina in its clutch when the Crown Prince's retreat in Thessaly made it necessary to stop its progress. The necessity was not military, but dynastic. It would not do to have other Greeks winning victories when the Crown Prince was scoring defeats, and through the whole miserable business have run wormholes of corruption and treason, in which Turks, Greeks, Russians, and Macedonians met one another and planned new villainies and chuckled over the accomplished betrayals. In the presence of such all-pervading baseness as any stirring up of the Eastern question reveals, one feels that we Westerns are simpletons to let our sentiments be played upon at all by any party to the squabble.

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England, Crete, and Egypt.

England is expected, on the Continent, to take a strong line of her own in the matter of Crete, which was the original bone of contention, and now, after a temporary abeyance, comes to the front again. Apparently the Sultan will have to be convinced all over again about withdrawing the Turkish troops from the island, and if he makes resistance enough, there is really no one but England who will feel bound to insist to the point of coercion. That the English people would compel Salisbury to do this seems as certain as anything can be. But I am warned by a diplomat of the East that valuable hints have been given the Sultan, apparently from Berlin and St. Petersburg, that if England talks too loudly he might raise the Egyptian question as an offset. There have been many queer things going on in Cairo during the past few months, including the raising of nearly three million dollars for the Turks among the Egyptian notables of the old school, and an open enlistment of the junior native officers of the Egyptian Army, under the very nose of their English superiors, to serve the Sultan against the Greek. England realizes that her position on the Nile is being shaken by this revival of the militant Islam and fears to see it jeopardized altogether by being thrown into the melting pot along with Crete. Unhappily, confidence in Salisbury's courage and firmness is oozing sadly away.

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Troubles of Sensitive Frenchmen.

France has had an uncomfortable amount of humiliation mixed with her grief over the frightful catastrophe of the bazaar. I spoke a week ago of the disagreeable things being said in Paris about the unconscionable delay of the Czar's telegram of condolence. The feeling about it has evidently frightened those in authority, and inspired private representations to the Czar, for on the 12th there arrived an autograph letter from him, addressing President Faure as "Tres Chere et Grand Ami," filled with strenuous assurances of sympathy, curiously worded so as to protest against a suspicion of possible lukewarmness, and dated on May 7. Paris receives this with a sniffing coolness, for by the very showing of the date the Czar let two days pass after he knew of the horror before he wrote, and another five days were mysteriously consumed in bringing it from St. Petersburg to Paris. It is much easier to believe it was written at a later date and after the arrival in Russia of the warnings of French anger. As if to point a contrast, the German Emperor's telegram was not only rushed on to wires with all the zeal of a newspaper correspondent, so that it reached Paris before any other, but his contribution of $2,000 to the charitable fund was flared in everybody's face at the top of the list on Wednesday in all the Paris papers. It is gall and wormwood to the French spirit to have the Kaiser thus painting his advertisement on the very pall of mourning, but the dose must be swallowed with a civil countenance. To cap all the Cardinal Archbishop unwittingly sanctioned the selection of a grim and fanatical John Knox sort of a Franciscan monk named Ollivier, to preach the sermon at the great Nôtre Dame funeral service, and he thrust his bony and implacable finger into every sore which the French body politic is conscious of. Such a savage and merciless denunciation of its shortcomings, no polite assemblage has listened to in our time, and for days outraged Paris talked even more of it than of the calamity itself.

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German Emperor's Insanity.

What Liebknecht has called in the Reichstag, "the latest crisis," continues in Germany to threaten to burst forth, and is every few days being visibly patched over for the time being by the Ministers. One hears new stories every week of the Kaiser's mad sayings and doings, and Berlin grows as accustomed to them as Munich was, fifteen years ago, to the tales of the crazy Ludwig. In the debate in the Reichstag this week on the "Lèse-Majesté" clause of the Penal Code many veiled allusions were made to the subject, although the President vigilantly suppressed anything like an open reference to the Emperor. It may be remembered that when the monument to his grandfather was unveiled a while ago, William attracted attention as the only soldier in the parade without an overcoat, although the weather was bitterly cold. It is related now that an old General, noting with surprise that the Kaiser wore the insignia of an aide de camp, ventured to inquire the reason. The Kaiser solemnly replied that he had appointed himself aide de camp to his grandfather.

Multiplying evidences of this nature showing that the Empire may any day find itself confronted by a vacant throne, has a sobering effect on the politicians. They say almost nothing publicly, of what might be said, and they agree in private with his Ministers on matters of State policy which would otherwise be fiercely contested. For example, it is only now discovered that all parties, including the Socialists, gave their assent secretly, a month or more ago, to rearming the artillery with new and remarkable quick-firing guns, at an outlay of nearly fifty million dollars, and never breathed a word of it till the whole change was effected. In the same way it is tacitly understood that the grotesquely reactionary bill, strangling all political associations, and forbidding minors to either listen to or discuss politics, has to be treated as a serious measure because Hohenlohe found it expedient to consent to introduce it into the Prussian Diet. But it will not be passed.

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Denmark's Little Troubles.

Denmark's Ministerial crisis would hardly attract attention if it were not that the Danish royal family is for the moment so much to the front. It greatly disappoints the people, who assumed when the ancient Parliamentary deadlock was compromised three years ago by Estrup's retirement, that the feud was healed for good. It has now broken out worse than ever, and no one sees a way out of the difficulty, since the rural Tories, who demand an agrarian tariff, and the urban Radicals, who insist on free breadstuffs, about balance one another, when the Court influence is thrown into the scale with the former, and their views are wholly irreconcilable. Experience has shown that Denmark can go on indefinitely with Parliamentary institutions in abeyance and the Constitution in the waste-paper basket, with nobody much the worse for it, apparently. But these are not times for wanton experiments in disorganization. So far as legislation or domestic political interest is concerned, Parliament might as well not be in session.

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Parliamentary Talkers Ignored.

I have never seen the time when the London dailies made such contemptuously short summaries of the routine debates at Westminster. The discussion on the Irish Sunday closing bill did secure some attention, but that was mainly owing to the quality of the speeches by Maurice Healy and by Lecky and other Protestant Irishmen. The bill, which extends the existing rural restrictions to the large Irish cities, hitherto exempt from closing saloons at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, secured this year a majority of 29 for a second reading. In other years it has been read the second time by a vastly bigger majority. In fact, the House has been voting its second reading now for 21 years, but it never gets any further, simply because it is a private member's bill, and the Government measures crowd past it in the committee stage, until the session ends, when, according to the English custom, the legislative slate is wiped clean.

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Queen Victoria and Her Doings.

The Queen's flying visit to London this week, with its unprecedently crowded drawing room, has given the metropolis a thrilling foretaste of the Jubilee month's excitement. Her Majesty seems imbued with some of the universal restlessness, for she drove out on two successive days through Northumberland Avenue and other parts of the new hotel quarter in London which it is said she had never seen before, and where, certainly, no one remembers to have had a previous glimpse of her. It was noted that she wore big black or smoked glasses, but nothing has been said heretofore of her affected eyesight.

On another line of progress the Queen also marks an exceptional year by at last waiving her set prejudice against typewriters, and several of the machines have been installed in her private secretary's office. She made an even larger resistance to the employment of stenography in her correspondence, but shorthand writers are also under the palace roofs.

Finally it is understood there has been a good deal of friction inside the royal family over the incident of the late Czar's million dollars being passed out of England without the payment of the estate duty, and if it were not Jubilee Year there would have been a rousing exhibition of friction in plebeian circles as well. Parliamentary inquiry shows that this was done by the Treasury upon the request of the Foreign Office, but it is doubtful if anything will be said in the House of Commons on the subject of this report since it is understood that the Foreign Office acted under pressure from royalty. It is not a nice position, however, since, when the late King of Portugal died leaving a large sum here, it was remorselessly taxed by Somerset House, and he was the Queen's own cousin, and rather poor, as Kings go, too.

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Little Demand for Academic Art.

For many years the sales of pictures in the opening fortnight of the Royal Academy have been nowhere near this year's low-water mark. Thus far but little over a hundred canvases, and these for the most part small and very low priced, have found purchasers. Much of this is due to the same cause which is paralyzing the book trade, namely, the multiplicity of public subscriptions and similar drains on the public purse in this year of Jubilee and war. But something is also due to the fact that the increasing weight of the critics who deride Academic art is gradually turning the scale of public opinion. Rich men are no longer so sure as they were that English pictures of the Academy school will be good as permanent investments.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Its Workings to be Inquired Into by the Government.

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LONDON, May 15.—There is a chorus of denunciation from the Liberal and Nationalist press at the announcement, made yesterday evening by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour, that a Royal Commission will be appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Commission.

The members of the Opposition accuse the Government of making an attempt to intimidate the sub-Commissioners against reducing rents, and declare that the new commission is appointed solely in the landlords' interest, and that it will be expected to recommend relief for the landlords. This sop, it is explained, is given the landlords owing to the Government being alarmed at their joining the Nationalists on the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

To be Presented by Col. Hay.

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LONDON, May 15.—United States Ambassador Col. John Hay will present his Secretary, Mr. Spencer Eddy of Chicago, in the Diplomatic Circle at the levee which the Prince of Wales will hold in behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace on Tuesday next. In the general circle Col. Hay will present Mr. Leslie Cotton, J. L. Taylor, and George Porter, all of New York; Mr. George Gilpin of Philadelphia, and the staff of the United States Embassy.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE

Fruits of the Visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to the Czar of Russia.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE SAFE

Austria Has Enough Trouble of Her Own Without Seeking to Get into an Embroilment Concerning Foreign Countries.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Emperor Francis Joseph is back in Vienna from his visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg, and the Austrian capital is full of rumors concerning the results of the imperial meeting. Nothing more is heard now about a reconstruction of the three Emperors' alliance so much discussed in the past ten days. On the other hand it is generally considered in Vienna that the interview between the two Emperors is of the utmost importance and destined to bring about a complete revolution in what diplomatists call the Eastern question.

From time immemorial this chronic question has arrayed Russia and Austria against each other, since both of these powerful Empires have considered that they had antagonistic interests in the East. But now, thanks, it is said, to the friendly offices of the German Emperor, Francis Joseph and Nicholas II. have recognized the fact, not only that the interests of their respective countries are paramount in the Balkans, but that nothing is easier than to reach a friendly understanding and to work in harmony with each other. It is further asserted that the details of the future friendly "entente" have been settled in such a manner that the Eastern question no longer will be a constant source of danger to the peace of Europe.

According to information worthy of belief, this "understanding" is established on the same basis as formerly proposed by Prince Bismarck. The principal point settled is on the sphere of influence to be allotted respectively to Austria and Russia. According to the proposal, Servia and a portion of Macedonia would belong to the Austro-Hungarian sphere, and it is even said that Russia would have no objection to the future occupation of Salonica by Austria. On the other hand Russia's influence would extend over the other countries of the Balkans, Bulgaria, and the remainder of Macedonia.

A similar proposal, made a few years ago, was strongly objected to by the Hungarians; so much so that Count Andrassy was compelled to abandon the project and to declare that Austria looked for nothing in the east further than the Mitrowitza. At that time the Austrian Reichsrath, whose Liberal majority was hostile to a policy of territorial expansion, easily came to an agreement with the Hungarian Parliament to resist the German Chancellor's proposal.

But to-day the situation is completely changed. In Vienna, the Government disposes of a Parliamentary majority, composed of the Slav groups, which will make no objection to such an arrangement. As for the Buda-Pesth Parliament, it might at first be supposed that its governmental party would resist the friendly "entente" between Austro-Hungary and Russia, but Baron Louis de Levay, member of the Hungarian Parliament and a Liberal, says that no objection from the Hungarian Government need be feared against the Austro-Russian compromise.

In whatever way one looks at the question, Austria's future appears to be a gloomy one. The most recent bad news comes from Croatia, where a revolutionary Socialist movement has broken out, under the name of Agrarian Socialism. Imbued with the Socialist doctrines which have been preached to them by agitators from all parts of the country, the well-to-do peasants of the Dakovae districts, who have more land than they can possibly cultivate, have fallen into the old, old trap and been hoaxed into the idea that all the estates of the aristocracy, the money in the banks, and, in fact, all property belonging to the rich, were to be divided among them

They have also been made to believe by the same agitators that the army and all Government officials are to be driven out of the country. These new disciples of collectivism have, in consequence, risen in a mass against the established order of things. The number of the revolutionists is daily increasing, and as they have been guilty of acts of violence, the intervention of troops was made necessary, to make these poor dupes respect the rights of private property. In a single district some 500 arrests already have been made.

Besides these troubles in Croatia, two Parliamentary incidents of a serious nature have occurred. Wishing to win over to its support the Young Czech Party, and at the same time put an end to the lamentable strife between rival nationalities in Bohemia and Moravia, the Ministry promulgated April 5 two laws which provide for the simultaneous or alternate use of the German and Czech languages in all the administrative departments of the Government. This measure, long since clamored for, had become indispensable to put the Government officials within easier reach of the Bohemian and Moravian people.

Nevertheless, the Ministerial edicts were not at first well received by the Czechs. They considered the concessions of the Government insufficient, and at the last moment the terms of the new laws had to be altered. On the other hand, the German Liberals and the partisans of Mr. Schoenerer, all adversaries of the Government, raised a perfect howl of indignation against the violation of the Constitution, and against the blow struck at German supremacy in Bohemia. They declared that under no conditions would they accept the new edicts, which placed the two races of Bohemia on a footing of perfect equality.

The truth is, of course, that these partisans of Schoenerer see their principal means of wielding influence seriously threatened; they fear that peace and concord will be established between the two rival races of Bohemia, who, though living side by side, have so long been hostile to one another.

This is why at the Parliamentary sittings of April 8 and 9 they let loose a perfect hurricane of abuse against the Government, and why they have brought forward a motion tending to impeach Prime Minister Badeni and his fellow-members of the Cabinet. But notwithstanding all the arguments and invectives of the opposition, Count Badeni, in a straightforward speech, claimed for the Government the right to allow its official servants to use the language of the people they are brought in contact with. Finally the Reichsrath, by an imposing majority, rejected the proposition of Mr. Schoenerer to repeal the law permitting the use of Czech by Government officials in Bohemia and Moravia.

After this Parliamentary defeat the Revolutionists began immediately an active campaign in Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, and the Tyrol against the language laws. In connivance with the Hungarian revolutionary party, they are doing their best to discredit the Badeni Ministry and prevent the re-enactment of the Austro-Hungarian compromise. They have also tried, but unsuccessfully, to detach the Young-Czechs Party from the Government Party. The Young-Czechs know that the greatest hope for the future of their race will be found in a close alliance with Count Badeni, whose liberal views have been fully displayed.

Another serious Parliamentary incident was evoked by the recent electoral frauds in Galicia. According to the Deputies Daszynski and Schoenerer, acts of violence and severe abuse of power were committed by the provincial and municipal authorities in Galicia, to intimidate the German electors and thus compel them to vote for the Governmental Polish party. The most serious part of this matter is that Count Badeni himself is accused of gross abuse of power and interference with the rights of the electorate.

The new Parliament, which has just assembled after the Easter recess, is once more in a fair way to show what an utterly useless body it is. Not only is the sterility of legislation most striking, but the sittings of the Reichsrath are rapidly attaining a reputation for incidents generally supposed to be the distinguishing feature of South American republics. The boorishness of certain members of the Reichsrath at recent sittings of Parliament goes far beyond anything witnessed in France, which once held the record for parliamentary rowdyism. Fully one-third of the Austrian Deputies are very young men, totally devoid of parliamentary experience. Most of these youthful legislators have from the time they were university students been affiliated with some petty political club, whose meeting place, nine times out of ten is the neighboring café.

The result is that a fair share of the people's representatives in Vienna are barroom loafers. With the average intelligence of such loafers they waste the Parliament's time in endless discussions concerning the language question, the answer to the address from the throne, and various minor questions, generally more fit to occupy the time of some small country Town Council than that of the great Austrian Empire.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

BERLIN'S ANNUAL ART SHOW

AN EXHIBITION FULL OF THE EMPEROR'S PORTRAITS.

Cycling Interferes with Its Success—American Wheels in Greater Demand than Can Be Supplied.

BERLIN, May 4.—Labor Day, which the opponents of the Social Democracy always profess to regard as a day big with republican terrors, has passed as quietly as a British Sunday. The annual exhibition of the fine arts was opened with less pomp than ever before, perhaps because it leaked out that the Emperor would not be present, after all. In the main a German exhibit this time, it contains about 2,200 works; since the galleries are many and spacious, these works have plenty of elbowroom. If the Chief of State was not present in person, the invited guests were not without reminders of his Majesty. No exhibition has been shown in Berlin which contained more statues and paintings of Wilhelm II.

Herr Ludwig Noster has two half-lengths painted from life in nearly identical poses and the same uniform. He has given his Majesty that air of "hit me if you dare" which seems the favorite expression chosen by sculptors as well as painters. Perhaps he has this look when sitting for a portrait and not, as one generally sees him, in animated conversation. Herr Werner Schuch places him on horseback with the lance-bearing cuirassiers of the Garde du Corps in the background. All the horses are badly painted, being too long in the leg even for artistic effect, and the picture as a whole is a rather raw failure. The title alone permits one to know that the Emperor is marching at the head of his body guard. Herr William Pape offers a view of the ceremonies in the famous White Hall of the Berlin Palace on the 18th of January, 1896. It is a collection of portraits of the leading ministers and statesmen of the empire as they are grouped opposite and about the throne dais, on which the Emperor stands before the throne with mantle falling from his shoulders and imperial crown on his head. The motto is "One Empire, One People, One God." The precedence given the Emperor to the people, and both Emperor and people to the Deity, has its own look, which Americans will appreciate. Like too many patriotic efforts, this depends on its patriotism; art it has none. His Excellency Herr Adolf Menzel is responsible for works of this kind, for he has been guilty of the like with none to reprove him. But what moves the simple savages with titles whose portraits are here enshrined is the naïf joy that each face looks like a photograph in colors, high, beefy colors, too, for which the honored one has sat. Another grouping of distinguished men shows the Emperor talking to a bareheaded chief forester in the imperial woods. The retinue, like their master, are in green hunting jackets. Again one can pick out each Minister and Court official from Prince Hohenlohe down. His Majesty seems to be telling the chief forester how to kill deer; the dutiful subject is listening stolidly and without the faintest suspicion of disrespect.

The sculptures are about 300 in number and bear away the palm for interest from the paintings. Two busts of the Emperor are forthcoming, besides the sculptures which belong to the permanent decorations of the main hall. Herr Breitkopf and Herr Eberlein might have worked in the same studio, their busts are so identical. The endeavor seems always the same, to give the Emperor a truculent look. It is known that his Majesty loves the war game and delights in uniforms and command, but it argues a singular lack of imagination in his painters and sculptors that they do not portray a man so many-sided from some other point of view. Things in Germany have got into the military rut; not even art can escape from it.

The largest single exhibit of sculpture is that of Prof. Eberlein. He shows, besides the bust just mentioned, a gigantic figure of a nude warrior, standing, his right hand planted on the pommel of a big two-handed sword, his uplifted left waving a branch of laurel, which in the finished monument will be of bronze or iron. Two female figures seated on steps before him, one representing land and its fruits, the other water and commerce, clasp hands directly before and across his legs. This group is to stand before the equestrian monument to Wilhelm I. at Altona, near Hamburg. A clever little seated "Bowman" is a less ambitious effort. He bites his lip threateningly as he strings his bow. In a bronze "Pieta" the dead Christ, nude, has sunk down between the enormously long and large legs of a draped Virgin Mary, who lifts her face to Heaven in an angry way. Venus Fettering Cupid" is an ill-named statuette group. A smiling nymph has seated herself on Cupid's quiver and is drawing out an arrow. The roguish god is whispering something in her ear that will not bear repeating. It is she who is fettered, not Cupid. A pretty statuette in faintly tinted marble represents Psyche. A bronze entitled "Mercury and Psyche" shows a youth bending back Psyche's head as he sits above and behind her in order to imprint a rather forceful kiss on her brow. "Venus Fettered," a small bronze duet, is a fawn without fawn's ears or tail about to give a slender nymph with dragonfly wings a ride on his left shoulder, over which she has stretched one leg. Busts of Dukes, privy councilors, and actors complete a very full and interesting exhibit from one of Berlin's foremost sculptors.

Sculptors appear to be more careless than painters of the title they give their works, arguing, truly enough, that titles are not the main point. But there seems no reason why a piece of sculpture should not have its name pondered over and wrestled for by its author just as writers strive for the best title for a book. Herr Paul Hüttig calls a neat little bust "Portrait of a Child," when the proper name should have been "Conceit," "Odious Little Prig," or something of that sort. Herr August Gaul has a gigantic standing creature he merely calls "Orang-Utang," when a better title would be "Nightmare in Sumatra," or "Papuan's Bogy Wood Devil." This is really a work of art, for it condenses all the horror of Barnum's stories about his gentle, mild-mannered orangs wherewith he used to set the hair of our fathers and mothers on end. Herr Hugo Lederer calls his great female with hawk nose and gritted teeth "Fate," whereas it is plain that "Cannibal Mother-in-Law" would suit the sculpture exactly. She is marching on, dragging by the hair of their heads a youth and a young woman, whose bodies trail behind her as she advances toward her grisly kitchen—fee, fo, fi, fum! Herr Ludwig Manzel calls his bronze plaque of a simpering nymph feeding pigeons "Relief"; he should have called it "Bronze Sketch for a Christmas Card." Herr Ernest Seger has a big group of a nude youth starting back in alarm from a dark-green figure whose face and form are partly seen beneath a white enveloping mantle. He is reckless enough to call it "The Veiled Statue of Sais." Yet the features of the Horror are very like those of a most distinguished Prussian statesman who is always inventing new taxes. How much better to have been frank and termed it "Young Prussian Beholding for the First Time His Excellency Finance Minister von Miquel!"

The catalogue has an innovation this year in the shape of small portraits of artists especially of those like Max Liebermann, Eberlein, Karl Becker, Harburger of Munich, Jan Veth of Amsterdam, José Villegas of Rome, Meyerheim, Männchen, Albert Hertel, L. Dettmann, R. Friese, José Benlliure of Rome, and Hans Looschen, who contribute a number of paintings, drawings, or sculptures. The Italians have been admitted in greatest force; next come the Austrians: there is a sprinkling of Hollanders, Frenchmen, and Englishmen. Considering the comparative smallness and lack of importance of this exhibition, it is probable that the attendance will be small, and the restaurants with bands in the grounds will be less patronized than ever before. Two years ago there were crowds at the exhibition grounds still; but since then the passion for cycling has so taken hold on Berlin that the pleasure places for the afternoon suffer. Instead of drinking beer and coffee on the supposition that they are admiring works of art, Berlin's thousands are wheeling out to the Grünewald, to Wilmersdorf, to the Wann Lake, and Potsdam. Everybody who can afford the price must have an American machine; the German manufacturers and the sporting papers controlled by them are in a state of panic and rage; many papers refuse to print advertisements of American wheels; but the demand for our machines far outstrips the supply; neither sellers nor buyers who have once dealt in or purchased our wheels will look at the native article; exhortations to patriots are of as little avail as when German ladies are exhorted not to buy French bonnets. But in art matters it is another thing. There Germans draw the line. They stick nobly to their own painters and sculptors, confident that plein-airists, impressionists, and symbolists are mere makers of fads, who will shortly live out their butterfly lives and thus prove that solid draughtsmen who use paint in moderation are better producers of art than those who paint for the sake of painting.

THE TALK OF GAY PARIS

The Meline Ministry Has Been in Power Now for a Full Year Continuously.

NOVELTY IN FRENCH POLITICS

Indignation Expressed Over the Provisions of the Dingley Tariff Bill —A Highly Interesting Exhibition of Paintings Now on View.

PARIS, May 3.—The Ministerial press rejoices greatly over the fact that the Méline Ministry has just completed an existence of one year, the average duration of French Ministers during the last seventeen years being only eight months. The Méline Ministry, moreover, has a fair chance of life until the period of the general election in the Spring of next year, when, barring the unforeseen, it will "make the elections" in the image of the moderate Republican majority.

Many causes have occurred to produce this exceptional longevity, the most important being the fear of Socialism and its ally, Radicalism; the Eastern complications, necessitating for the moment a certain Ministerial stability, and the abnormal position of the Chamber of Deputies in face of the electorate. This peculiar position of the Chamber requires some explanation. Its four years' mandate expires at the end of September, in this year, but by a parliamentary resolution it has prolonged its own existence for six months in order to avoid a general election during the harvest time and the period of the grand Autumnal manoeuvres. This fact strengthens the Ministry, because Deputies, conscious that their electoral mandate will really expire at the beginning of the long vacation in July next, which lasts until the middle of September, are somewhat chary of political adventure.

Another event of some importance is the formation of the Committee of Commerce and Industry under the direction of M. Waldeck Rousseau, and ex-Minister of the Interior, of which the avowed object is the defense of society against Socialism and Radicalism, and the unavowed object the grouping of all the Conservative forces of France, irrespective of party, into a solid phalanx for the purpose of securing the return of a moderate Republican majority at the general election. The committee is not antagonistic to the Méline Ministry, but, on the contrary, is prepared to work with it on the common ground of the defense of society against Socialism.

Much indignation continues to be manifested against the Dingley bill, which is not without a certain ludicrous feature as the campaign is conducted by the République Française, the organ of the Prime Minister, M. Méline, whose protectionist ideas are of the most orthodox and unswerving character. This journal declares that France can dispense altogether with American products. It proposes to get cotton exclusively from French colonies, petroleum from Russia and Roumania, coffee from the Brazils, tobacco from Russia and the Dutch colonies, and, finally, any surplus wheat, whose importation is permitted by protected French agriculturists is to be obtained from the Argentine Republic. This journal likewise recommends an additional duty on fresh and salt meats, which already touch the point of prohibition rather than that of protection. The reason for this fearful protectionist groan is that the République Française has just made the discovery that under the former McKinley tariff French exports fell from 328,000,000 to 194,000,000, that under the Wilson tariff they rose to 288,000,000, and in 1896 fell to 224,000,000.

As the duties on silks, woolens, and wines are higher in the Dingley bill than under the former McKinley tariff, it is feared that French exports will sink below the 194,000,000, the high water mark of French exports under the former McKinley tariff.

The French tribunals have lately delivered a verdict of guilty in two cases of bigamy, condemning the twice married Lotharios to four years' solitary confinement. One of the cases was that of a man who had fifteen children by the "second Mrs. Tanqueray." This fact if not equivalent to extenuating circumstances, ought to have secured the culprit the benefit of the Berenger law postponing execution of the punishment awarded until the repetition of the offense, as French economists are never weary of bemoaning the decay of French population, and therefore the father of fifteen French children is in a certain sense rather entitled to public gratitude than to incur the avenging Nemesis of violated statutes.

French morality is at the present moment in a somewhat bad way. There has just occurred a terrible drama at Neuilly, in which a lady killed her two children and then committed suicide because her husband had lost all his money in unfortunate speculations. Two frail beauties of the demimonde have also just commited suicide, the one because she had lost her lover, which was unquestionably an absurd motive, as according to the most competent female experts "men creatures are not worth much," while the other is more to be pitied, having lost all her money on the Longchamps race course. Moreover, as the lady had already touched that period of life which in the sterner sex permits exemption from military service, she probably contemplated with dismay the waning influence of her feminine charms.

A very remarkable and highly interesting exhibition of the portraits of fair women and children has just been opened at the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" in aid of a philanthropic society founded in 1780, and recognized as one of public utility in 1839. It is a loan collection, the pictures belonging to private individuals and collectors. The portraits comprise specimens of the great masters of the French, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and English schools. The English school includes the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Romney, lection; Lady Connelly and Lady Anstruther, three children's heads, belonging to the Countess Ganay; a young girl, belonging to the Princess Mathilde; Judge Dunning and his sister, the property of Count Castellane; Lady de Clifford, from the Goldschmidt collection; Lady Conelly and Lady Anstruther, from the Ledelmeyer collection, and many others. The exhibition contains twelve portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, all gems and all deserving of mention. The portrait of Miss Siddons, the daughter of the famous actress, is specially worthy of mention, as it is believed that Sir Thomas was engaged to her. How the great painter missed the chance of possessing a beautiful wife, it is impossible to say, but renowned artists and young ladies are capricious. The picture belongs to the Ledelmeyer collection. There are six Romneys, all splendid specimens of the great artist.

It is almost invidious to select one as an object of admiration when all are equally beautiful, but it is impossible to pass the portrait of Margaret Gambeer and her daughter without emotion. The French school includes the portrait of Mme. de Lévigné, by Beaubrun; Mme. Tallien, by Beilly Alexandrine; the daughter of Mme. de Pompadour, by Boucher, and the Duchess of Vallombrosa, by Cabanel. This picture belongs to the Duke of Vallombrosa, and close to it is a lovely portrait of the Countess de la Rochefoucauld, by Charles Chaplin. The great painter David is represented by four portraits—Mme. d'Orvilliers, Mme. de Langeros, Mme. du Val d'Oguel, and Mme. de Richement. All four belong to private persons. There are four Van Dycks—the Marchioness Spinolo, Henrietta of France, Maria de Tassis, and William of Orange. Among the portraits of the English school must be mentioned seven Gainsboroughs, of which one of the most attractive is a portrait of Mrs. Jordan, known as Dorothy Bland, the actress, belonging to the Baron E. de Rothschild. The distinguished painters George Hoppner and Ingres Larzilliere are all represented by striking portraits. There is quite an army of Nattiers, in their original brilliance of colors, and also a few specimens of Rembrandt and Rubens.

It is perhaps just as well that this exquisite exhibition of the works of the great masters of former days should take place at the same time as the two exhibitions of living artists at the Champs Elysées and the Champ de Mars, if one is to put in evidence the great difference between the old and the new. What is remarkable in the works of the great artists is their patience, industry, and close attention to details. The modern impressionist school, with their grand coups de genie, have pushed modern art into a false groove. In painting, as in everything else, there is no royal road to reputation, and true art is the labor of a lifetime. The old masters felt this, and this is why the modern school gives a painful impression of art in its decadence.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Street was a little bewildered on Thursday by a sudden rush of Washington dispatches of a very alarmist character about Cuba. Unable to make up its collective mind as to what this unexpected outbreak meant, indicating an immediate war message from the President, or something like it, it promptly sold stocks. It always does. We have had so many knock downs, and men's nerves have been so shaken, that on the slightest alarm the rule is—sell. Even now the Street is in a state of uncertainty. Press dispatches say that a message is certainly coming, but assurance is given that it will be of a pacific character—which is what might naturally be expected from a man of Mr. McKinley's disposition. But what was there new in the Cuban business to call for a message at all? That is what puzzled the Street. And if it is to be entirely pacific (which seems probable) why should the houses with Washington connections be such free sellers? Anyway it looks as if we were to have a good deal of Cuba in the market the coming week, and that it would be good for a two point fluctuation. That is about all there is in the market either way as things go; and likely to so continue, as long as on the one side trade continues dull, and on the other, money goes begging at 1½ per cent. on call.

A momentary sensation was created by the announcement that the State Attorney General would investigate the anthracite coal trust. This is so old a subject, and has been so often thrashed out, that it has become a trifle threadbare. If the Attorney General wishes to start an investigation which would have a real and live interest for the Street, he might inquire how and by what methods of financing the coal companies have paid the dividends that they could not earn in the past two years.

Stocks most prominent in the trading have been Sugar and Chicago Gas. A heavy short interest has been created in the latter based on the action of the Illinois House in slaughtering Mr. Yerkes's bill extending the franchises of the Chicago street railroads. This measure has no connection with the bill permitting the gas companies of that city to effect a legal consolidation; but it was argued that the temper of the House toward all corporate interests was shown by its severe action, and that when the consolidation bill came over from the Senate it would suffer the same fate. It certainly looks that way now, and it would not be advisable to risk much on the chance of a different outcome. Nevertheless, there are considerations the other way. In the first place, Mr. Yerkes is personally unpopular out there; next, he was asking for something very big, while he had no effective organization in the House to support him. The gas people are asking no favors. They have made their contracts with the city of Chicago, and are supplying gas under them at a dollar. This is the lowest price demanded of gas companies in any large city anywhere. All the gas people ask is that, having contracted to supply the city at this low rate, they be permitted to save expense by legally consolidating the several companies embraced in the contracts. As things are, they are forced to keep up the form of several corporations, at considerable cost and inconvenience. Besides this, the anomalous legal position in which the companies are placed, puts more or less of a taint on the securities; and to remove this, and thereby make them more acceptable to investors, is one of the reasons why permission is sought to legally consolidate.

Of course the House may be deaf to these considerations. It may be as unreasonable as Congress was about the bill to settle the Union Pacific debt, which was a just and equitable measure, whose rejection threw the company into the hands of a merciless banking syndicate which stood waiting

COWARDICE OF PARIS MEN

Exhibited in Brutal Form During the Burning of the Charity Bazaar.

STRANGE FACTS DEVELOPING

Society Men Struck Women Who Were Trying to Escape from the Flames —Unfavorable Comments On Emperor William's Contribution to the Relief Fund.

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LONDON, May 15.—The inquiry into the fire at the Charity Bazaar, Paris, on May 4 last, has been followed with the most keen interest in aristocratic circles at the French capital. This has been especially the case with the evidence throwing light upon the cowardly conduct of many of the men. The Examining Judge, M. Bertulus, minutely investigated the circumstances, and it is asserted that the names of several men guilty of brutal cowardice are known, and that they will never again be admitted into Paris society.

Mme. Raffaeli, who distinguished herself by making several heroic attempts to rescue her daughter, who subsequently escaped, says it is quite true that several young men, three or four of whom are known, behaved miserably. Mme. Raffaeli, is the wife of M. Jean Raffaeli, the painter.

A friend of Dr. Feurard, who died while rescuing a lady from the flames, declares that three of his lady friends were struck by men. One lady, who is dying, was standing and holding a ladder which had been let down from the offices of La Croix, a newspaper, when a man, in order to make her release her hold, struck her hand with his walking stick, breaking all of her fingers. Another account, however, says she was paralyzed with terror, and was blocking the exit.

M. Achille Foule, a banker, says that two men, whose names are known, passed his wife, and one of them struck her in the face.

A member of the Ladies' Committee asserts that a gentleman who is being upheld by the newspapers to public admiration was seen slashing right and left with a stick at ladies who were standing in his way.

The Temps, in an article on "Masculine Selfishness," comments upon these statements and on what it describes as the "stupid and shameful conduct" of the students of the Fine Arts School who made a disorderly manifestation on Friday evening against the decision of the Government to admit women in certain classes. The police had to protect the girls.

One sequence of the Paris fire is the closing of numbers of small theatres and café chantants. The Palais de Glace is also closed. A majority of the Paris theatres are deadly firetraps and need structural changes. Even the stalls of the Opera House are not safe, owing to egress from them being obstructed by additional seats.

The Figaro's relief fund reached the sum of 1,178,882f. to-day, and the Rappell's reached 307,925f.

While Emperor William's telegram to President Faure, expressing sympathy with the families of the victims of the fire, made an excellent impression, he made a false step in contributing 10,000 francs to the relief fund, as his so-called patronage is greatly resented, and has elicited anti-German articles from a large section of the French press, which is suspicious of the motive of the gift.

The Matin warmly protests against any Franco-German rapprochement based upon Emperor William's donation, which it regards as a bid for French support against Great Britain in South Africa, declaring that France has no reason to hamper Great Britain in that quarter, and congratulating M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon refusing Germany support in exchange for German support in Egypt.

The Soleil and the Rappel publish similar articles. The Figaro, on the other hand, says it does not believe Emperor William sent the gift simply to prepare for his visit to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, adding that His Majesty's aim is higher. Continuing, the Figaro says: "He wishes to assure Germany, by the hegemony of Continental Europe in the face of the rest of the world that a great colonial empire is indispensable to the development of her industry. His first step is to reconquer pacifically Paris, which his grandfather took by arms."

THE CAUSE OF THE BIG FIRE.

A Cinematographe Employe Confesses to Having Started It.

PARIS, May 15.—The real origin of the fire on May 4 last, at the Charity Bazaar, on the Rue Jean Goujon, seems to have been established. A man named Bellac, an employe of the cinematographe booth of the fair, confessed yesterday evening to having accidentally caused the conflagration.

Bellac explained that, finding the cinematographe lamp burning badly, he tried to fill it with ether. In order to do so he struck a match, to enable him to see more clearly, when the vapors ignited, and instantly spread to the hangings around the apparatus.

Bellac and his assistant have been allowed their liberty provisionally. The inquiry into the cause of the disaster is now closed.

DUCHESSE D'ALENCON BURIED.

Deposited in the Crypt for French Princes at Dreux.

DREUX, Department of Eure-et-Loir, May 15.—The remains of the late Duchesse d'Alençon, one of the victims of the Paris Charity Bazaar fire, arrived here to-day, accompanied by 250 relatives and friends, including the Duchesse d'Orleans, the Comtesse de Paris, and other members of the House of Orleans. The Austrian, Spanish, and British Ambassadors also accompanied the remains.

The body was met at the station by the clergy and municipal authorities, who escorted the casket to the magnificently decorated Chapel Royal. There a requiem mass was celebrated, after which the remains were placed in the crypt, where only the French Princes are admitted.

OPPOSED TO CONSUL CLARK.

A Demand by Peruvian Papers that His Exequatur Be Canceled.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, May 15.—The Government of the United States has a little unpleasantness to attend to in this part of the world. As cabled exclusively to the Associated Press last night, Mr. Emilio Clark, the United States Consular Agent at Piura, capital of the Peruvian department of that name, has published a statement in the newspapers saying that his office has ben sacked, and that important documents, money, and other valuables have been stolen.

The Prefect of Police denied this, and said that the only seizure made was that of the furniture.

The newspapers of Lima and Callao now demand that the Peruvian Government cancel the exequatur of Consul Clark.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO AT ODDS.

Moorish Tribesmen Make an Incursion into Algeria.

PARIS, May 15.—There are indications of the possibility of trouble between France and Morocco, owing to the incursions of Moorish tribesmen, into Algerian territory. These Moors, it appears, recently revolted against the authority of the Governor of Oudida, a town near the French frontier, and on Tuesday the insurgents attempted to seize an Algerian village.

The latest news from the scene of the disturbance is that a column of French cavalry is being massed on the frontier of Morocco, and two companies of zouaves and a number of Tirailleurs, with several field pieces, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave Oran, the port of Algeria nearest to Morocco.

A rumor is also in circulation to the effect that a squadron of Spahis, Arabian cavalry in the French service, has been surprised by the Moors near Maghnia, who fired several volleys at the Spahis, putting thirty of them hors de combat. The commander of the Spahis was wounded.

Italian Embassador Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The Marquis Maffai di Boglio, the Italian Ambassador to Russia, is dead.

IN THE OTTOMAN CAPITAL

WAR CLOUDS OVER AND AROUND CONSTANTINOPLE.

Kurds Eager to Descend On the City—Russians Hungry for Control—Bravery of the Missionaries and Work of Minister Terrell.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—Although comparative quiet reigns in the city just now, it is regarded by many students of the situation as the calm before the storm. The government is said just now to favor peace, but the common people are so elated by their victory over the Greeks that they are everywhere boasting that their next move will be the occupation of Greece, the capture of Athens, and then the settlement with England for the Egyptian matter. This is the constant theme of conversation, not only among the Turks here, but in the interior as well. Advices this morning from Ismid, Bardezag, and Adabazar, places heretofore undisturbed, report murders frequent, and the whole Moslem population apparently ready for an outbreak at the slightest pretext. The local government requested the pastors of the Armenian churches two weeks ago to implore their people to give no possible excuse to the Turks, who are anxiously awaiting any chance to begin the massacres afresh.

Several times, when it seemed that they could no longer be held, word was sent the Christians to close their places of business at once and remain at home. To show the state of current affairs, it may be said that only last Friday an Italian gunboat lying in the Gulf of Ismid decided to have a little practice, and fired off her guns. This was heard by the Kurds, 300 of whom were working in a little town about two miles from Ismid, and was taken by them as an indication that the Turks had begun firing upon the city. Anxious to lose no time in being at the scene of carnage and looting, they dropped everything, and arming themselves with clubs, stones, and guns, started for the city.

Fortunately the telegraph operator at the town where the Kurds were had presence of mind to telegraph ahead, "Kurds are coming." At once the Kaimakām, or Governor, took his men and went out to meet the rabble, who had nearly reached the city, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in assuring them that the massacres had not begun. In this time of peril it is a most significant fact that every American missionary at his post, save two, who have been home on leave of absence, but are now returning. The timid among the wives of the missionaries, those not strong, and the children are advised to leave the country as soon as possible. "Every man," said one of the grandees of the English workers, "will breathe a sigh of relief to have these helpless ones in safety. As for us, we are ready to die at our posts if need be."

One very significant fact here is the unparalleled number of Russians pressing into the city. In the business part of the city, Russian signs are going up everywhere. At our quiet pension even, the Russian contingent grows daily. "Their finger," said a prominent English official here, "is in every pie." At the Selamlik last Friday the largest number of guests who viewed that most imposing pageant from the Civil List pavilion were Russians.

"There is not an evening or morning prayer," said one of the commanders of a Russian ship here last year, "offered by a true Russian that does not include a petition for our speedy occupancy of Constantinople. It is ours by right, and we shall never rest until that blue Mediterranean is a Russian lake."

The drilling of the soldiery here is going on constantly under their German tacticians. Nor is that of the marines less active. From my windows overlooking all the barracks at Kassim Pasha, near the Admiralty, I see them from 7 o'clock in the morning indefatigably marching back and forth to the notes of the drum and bugle. Toward sundown the bands, many of which are German, play the Hamidieh or the Sultan's March, which is very stirring, although it always reminds me of the old strains of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay." Certainly, the war clouds here are big to bursting, and any day may come the story that shall out-Herod Herod.

Minister Terrell is now closing up his affairs here in readiness for his successor, and is impatient to be off. Two farewell dinners were given by him this last week at Yeni Palace. As the duties of his position have heretofore kept him closely confined to the city, he is now improving these last days to see many of the places of interest which he has not been able to see before. Yesterday in his company we explored the Hippodrome, the wonderful mosques of Mehmed Pasha Jami, formerly the ancient Church of St. Anastasia, and Ahmed I., both remarkable for their decorations, and looked rather fearfully into the marvelous Cistern Basilica, or underground palace, built by Constantine the Great. Next week he goes with Consul General Short and wife to Brusa, the ancient capital of the Kings of Bithynia, built by Hannibal, and Nicaea, the seat of the celebrated council called together by Constantine, at which the Nicene Creed was drawn up and the heresy of Arius condemned. He expects to leave for America about June 1.

CONVICTED OF HIGH TREASON.

A German Officer Who Sold His Country's Secrets.

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BERLIN, May 15.—A high treason trial in the Imperial Court at Leipsic this week brought out a number of sensational details. Depot Master Meinecke of the Artillery of Metz was shown to have been for years past in close connection with French spies, and especially with the French Police Commissioner Ismert and a coal dealer named Hanne of Montigny, to whom Meinecke sold all sorts of valuable material, such as new types of shells, fuses, bullets used with the new rifle, and lists of the plans for equipment and mobilization.

Meinecke made enough money by this means to retire recently from the army and live on the interest of the proceeds of his rascality. He was sentenced to six years and three months' hard labor, with loss of civic honors for ten years.

Two of the witnesses against Meinecke were high officers of the Ministry of War, who obtained proofs of his guilt through a Paris correspondent.

FIFTY-EIGHT WERE KILLED.

Terrible Accident to a Military Train in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Particulars of the railway disaster which befell a military train on Thursday evening, between Rockenhof and Eliva, on the Vaiki-Jurjev Line, show it to have been due to the cars crossing a low embankment which had been submerged and undermined by the recent floods in that district. A military transport train conveying the Krasnojarsk Infantry was derailed.

The engine first toppled over, dragging with it fifteen covered trucks filled with soldiers and two second-class carriages. All the cars were shattered, and now lie in heaps of ruins, covering the track for a distance of ninety yards. In the panic which followed the accident many of the soldiers jumped into the water and were drowned. Special trains were sent to the scene of the disaster from the nearest towns, and ninety-three injured men were conveyed to the hospitals at Dorpat and Yuriefi.

It is officially announced that fifty-eight persons were killed in the accident.

EGYPT AND THE TRANSVAAL.

France, Germany, and Russia Looking to Their Interests.

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BERLIN, May 15.—The correspondent in this city of The Associated Press is reliably informed that during the past week a definite understanding was perfected by which the Cabinets of Germany, France, and Russia will soon broach the solution of the Egypt and Transvaal questions, and this will be done systematically in an anti-British sense. So soon as the Graeco-Turkish trouble is definitely settled, this matter will be jointly taken up, unless Great Britain, in the meanwhile, precipitates matters, in which case she will encounter the united open hostility of the three Continental powers.

The ultimate object of the agreement is to force the evacuation of Egypt, the nullification of the Pretoria Convention of 1880, and to put the Transvaal upon a perfectly independent basis. France, in the settlement of the peace conditions with Greece, will persistently side with Russia and Germany, in spite of the strong current of public opinion to the contrary.

CANADA'S CUP DEFENDERS

Seven Boats That Are Being Built to Race for the Seawanhaka Cup.

DIMENSIONS OF THEIR SAILS

Two Have Fin Keels and Five Are Centreboarders—New House for the Royal St. Lawrence Club at Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 15.—Work on the one-raters which will uphold Canada's newly acquired yachting fame in the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup series is going on apace, but the greatest secrecy is maintained as to the features of the boats, and all the work is being done under cover. No outsider has yet been allowed to obtain a glimpse of the craft, and the officers of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club are persistent in their refusal to give any inkling of the dimensions and characteristics of the boats.

It is a rather difficult thing, however, to shut off all sources from which an occasional detail may leak through; and so it may be stated with positiveness that the Duggan twenty-footers will be in the nature of mere skimming dishes, very shallow and beamy. Five boats in all are being constructed by the Duggans at their shops at Dorval, and of these only the hulls are so far completed. They are by no means beautiful creations, but of course beauty is not the main object of the designers. Their speed, which is the main thing, will develop later on, when the trial races are held.

The owners of the five boats under construction are Harrison B. Young, Capt. Hamilton, Shirley Davidson, Commodore Riddell, and Duggan himself. In addition to these, two boats are being built in Toronto which will take part in the trial races for the selection of a Canadian defender. These are for Harry Abbott, son of the former Premier, and for another gentleman not known. Equal care is being taken by the Toronto builders and owners to keep secret the lines and measurements of the boats being built in that city, and "kodak fiends" are absolutely prohibited from coming anywhere near the premises.

The sail dimensions of some of the boats, however, have become known, and these will give a pretty fair idea of the general dimensions of the boats themselves. The boat, for instance, which is building over in Longueuil, across the river from Montreal, for M. J. Thornton, will be fitted with sails cut as follows: Mainsail, 29 feet boom, 14 feet 6 inches hoist, 16 feet gaff, 33 feet 3 inches each. Jib, 21 feet 10 inches, 10 feet 6 inches foot. The sails are of silk.

Harrison B. Young's boat's sails will also be of silk, and will be of the following dimensions: Mainsail, 25 feet boom, 15 feet 7 inches hoist, 16 feet gaff, 34 feet leach; jib, 22 feet 9 inches foot, 20 feet 5 inches leach, 8 feet 3 inches foot.

The dimensions of the sails being built for the unknown Toronto gentleman are: Mainsail, 25 feet boom, 16 feet hoist, 12 feet 6 inches gaff, 30 feet 6 inches leach; staysail, 18 feet 6 inches hoist, 17 feet 6 inches leach, 8 feet 9 inches foot; jib, 25 feet hoist, 20 feet 6 inches leach, 11 feet 2 inches foot.

The sails for the Abbott boat are stated to be as follows: Mainsail, 23 feet 9 inches boom, 16 feet hoist, 13 feet 5 inches gaff, 33 feet 2 inches leach, 15 feet 4 inches foot. Both latter sets of sails are of cotton.

Of the five Montreal boats, two are fin-keel and three centreboard. Both Toronto boats are centreboard. The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club is pushing the work of construction on its new palatial clubhouse. It is expected to have the new building completed by the time the Seawanahaka Cup races take place on Lake St. Louis the second week in August.

IRISH EYES ON THE CUP

ULSTER YACHTSMEN TALK OF BUILDING A YACHT.

The Marquis of Dufferin Willing to Head a Syndicate to Pay the Cost —C. D. Rose's New Yacht Being Planked.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 5.—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava is the Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which he assisted in founding, and occupied the chair at the recent dinner of the Royal Ulster in Belfast. Lord Londonderry and several baronets were present, which is more than the Clyde clubs can boast of at their festivities. If the Scottish nobility have any money to spend, they don't spend it in Scotland, since they could not boast of entertainments in Scotland patronized by the "fashionable world." The Scotch who have money to spend run off to the Continent, where there is a chance of rubbing against princes and archdukes. The Irish, with or without wealth, are more patriotic, and the Marquis of Dufferin, knowing that as Commodore of the Royal Ulster his presence would draw a crowd with titles and without, made the dinner of the Royal Ulster a great success.

But what will be of most interest to Americans is that Sir James Musgrave, one of the speakers, made some reference to the unsuccessful contests for the America's Cup. This was followed by the Marquis of Dufferin informing the company that at Carrickfergus, on Belfast Lough, they are not only able to build a cutter quite fit to win one of our Queen's cups, but that there is an intention of doing it. When the yachtsmen and their friends present were roused up to the proper pitch, Lord Dufferin "hit the nail on the head" by hinting that on Belfast Lough the yacht might be built at an early date which would at length recapture the America's Cup, and bring it, not to Cowes, but to the Royal Ulster Clubhouse at Bangor on Belfast Lough.

The eighty-foot load water line cutter for C. D. Rose, building by Fay & Co., at Southampton, is at last in frame and is being planked up. But she will not be ready in time for the earlier matches and regattas. It is probable Mr. Rose has an eye on the Emperor's Jubilee Cup, as well as on the America's Cup, and may be under the delusion that both are within his reach. That his cutter will be ready in June, and be entered for the Jubilee races seems certain.

Jubilee Races a Craze.

The German Emperor's Jubilee Cup race is regarded as an event of such importance in the English Channel that it is apparently turning the heads of the yacht club committees. The Swansea Yacht Club promises to tow any yachts racing at its regatta on June 19, which may be entered to race for the Emperor's Cup, across the Bristol Channel, round Lands End, and as far up the English Channel as may be needed, to have them at Dover in time for the start. This may mean something between 300 or 400 miles, and will, of course, mean a big towage account. But the rising port of Swansea has a wealthy name, and to the Marquis of Bute, as Lord of the Manor, money may mean nothing. Swansea is the chief port on the Bristol Channel, and its shipping and commerce rank next to Liverpool. Last year it held its first big regatta and towed some of the yachts from Dublin Bay across the Irish Channel to be in time for the start at Swansea. With our extraordinary increase of yacht clubs there is no time between the crowded fixtures for the leisure voyages from port to port which were enjoyed in earlier times.

The Marquis of Bute, although one of the wealthiest noblemen in this country, the owner of immense property in land and houses at Swansea, as well as of nearly the whole Island of Bute, where he recently built the magnificent Castle of Mount Stewart, does nothing for yacht racing, and confines his interest to a big second-rate steam yacht. The Marquis of Bute has recently been elected Provost, or Mayor, of Rothesay, the capital of Bute, which is remarkable, since the Marquis is a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, while the inhabitants of Rothesay affect such Protestant zeal that at one time to prevent Sabbath desecration the pump wells of the town were chained and locked on Sunday. But the Rothesay zealots know what they are about. The Marquis of Bute has spent a good deal of money in Rothesay, has repaired and partly rebuilt the venerable royal castle of Rothesay, which is a great attraction to visitors. But the Marquis is a veritable "Old Mortality," with a long purpose, however. His passion is to dig out and repair the old ruins of Catholic chapels and cathedrals, at his own expense, however, and not at the national expense, as that "sair Sanct" for the dynasty, King David of Scotland, did.

Meteor Fitting Out.

The Meteor cutter has reached Southampton from the Clyde, where she is being put in order for the German Emperor previous to sailing for the Baltic, unless the Emperor and the Prince of Wales arrange to lift some of the prizes for British first-class cutters before the Jubilee race is started from Dover for Helgoland. The Meteor is having her decks planed and getting cleaned up for the Emperor. The Britannia is home at Cowes after a lot of dusting in the Bay of Biscay.

The Southampton forty-rater Corsair has had enough of Fife's forty Isolde and is not to be raced in the forty-rating class, but there is a prospect that she will enter for the cruiser matches and have the light-weather prizes. The cruiser matches are to be a feature of the English Channel regattas this season. The new ninety-ton cutter Hansen of Cowes is building for Mr. Gretten. the brewer, from Payne's design, is, it is said, a complete replica of Lord Dunraven's Ketch Cariad, also designed by Payne. The two will form a one-design class which may vindicate Lord Dunraven's knowledge of seamanship.

Galatea to Cruise.

The New York Yacht Club must have the pleasantest recollections of the British cutter Galatea and of her owner, Lieut. Henn, whose Irish wit made him so popular in New York. Mrs. Henn, the widow of the Lieutenant, still owns the Galatea, which is being fitted out at Dartmouth for the Summer cruising. Mrs. Henn's ample fortune was enlarged by the death of her brother, Mr. Bartholomew, a Clyde yachtsman, whose chivalry in assisting to rescue the crew of a vessel wrecked in the Clyde on a stormy morning led to the illness that ended in his death.

Our five-rater class is getting filled up with new racing luggers, three of which, built by Sibbick of Cowes, are being launched at Cowes. One of these, called the Hermes, has been built for Capt. J. Orr Ewing, a Clyde yachtsman, who had the Norman and Anglia five-raters built by Sibbick. Another is for A. H. Jones, and another for S. N. Nolan. These new five-raters are in addition to other new fives built by Sibbick, but the expectation on the Clyde is that after the cruel handling Sibbick's new five-rater Serena met with from Fife's five-rater Fern in the Rivirea, Sibbick's new fives will be wiped out by the new five Fife is building, and, as expected to be, an improvement on the Fern. The most successful of Sibbick's fives has been the Western, owned and sailed by Mr. Connell of Glasgow, but the success of Fife's Fern has converted Mr. Connell, and he is once more a believer in Fife. Fife built a twenty-rater for Lord Lonsdale two seasons since, which it was expected would lower Niagara's flag, but this cutter, the Eucharis, could not do it. In consequence, Fife took the fin and lead keel off the Eucharis and so far rebuilt her as a keel cutter. The Eucharis then fell back into Fife's hands and Lord Lonsdale just purchased her. That the cutter will at length be properly sailed in Mr. Connell's hands is certain, and it is probable she may turn out the flier she was expected to be.

While the racing of the five-raters promises first-rate sport, they will at the same time form an experimental class in which the variation of model in connection with speed can be studied with advantage.

The classes building outside the Yacht Racing Association are getting forward. The new class of small cruisers building at F. Carrickfergus's for Belfast Lough are rapidly getting into shape, and are spoken of as looking like handy and handsome boats. With long counters, flush decks, and cutter-rigged, they have the look of miniature yachts, and with Fife's lines are bound to be fast.

NEW ROCHELLE'S REGATTA.

Race for 20-Footers and Catboats to be Sailed Next Saturday.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club will open its club house and the racing season next Saturday. There will be a special regatta, open to yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club, for the following classes: Sloops, twenty-foot class; cabin catboats, twenty-five foot class; open catboats, twenty-five foot and twenty-foot classes. There will be separate classes for open boats with shiftable ballast and unlimited crews.

The club offers as first prize for sloops of the twenty-foot class, a silver cup, and will award a second prize if five or more yachts start. A prize will be awarded to the winner of each class of catboats in which two or more boats start, and a second prize in each class in which five or more boats start. The owner of any yacht which starts and fails to go over the course must satisfy the Regatta Committee that the start was made in good faith. Entries should be mailed to the Regatta Committee, New Rochelle Yacht Club, P. O. Box 735, New Rochelle, N. Y., in time to be received next Thursday morning.

The start will be made at 2 o'clock and the yachts will be sent off in two divisions, the sloops in the first and catboats in the second. The starting line will be marked by boats flying the club flag and anchored at the entrance to Echo Bay. All yachts will sail course No. 2, which is as follows: From the starting line at Echo Bay, to and around the red buoy on the south-westerly end of "Hen and Chickens" Reef, leaving it on the starboard hand; thence to and around the striped buoy known as "Middle Ground Buoy," being the most easterly buoy on Execution Reef, leaving it on the starboard hand; thence to and around the easterly stake boat at the starting line, leaving it on the starboard hand. This course to be sailed three times. Total distance, 12¾ miles.

If the direction of the wind makes it advisable, this course will be sailed in reverse direction. The signal therefor will be Flag B of the signal code, hoisted five minutes before the blue peter, (the preparatory signal.) In such case, yachts in finishing the race will cross the line from south to north. Yachts must not pass between Execution Light and the red buoy to the eastward thereof.

The Regatta Committee, Charles P. Tower, Chairman; Paul A. Meyrowitz, J. R. Thomas, J. C. Lippencott; A. P. Weston, Secretary, announce as the rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound require that all sloops of twenty-five feet racing length and under, and all catboats shall be measured with crews aboard, all such yachts must be remeasured before racing this season. The Regatta Committee will accept the certificate of measurement of the measurer of any club, but reserves the right of remeasurement in case of protest.

SOME NEW CATBOATS.

Old Craft Will Have Trouble to Win Prizes This Year.

Several new catboats were built during the Winter, and will make their appearance in the races that are to be sailed in this vicinity very soon. The Dorothy, Streak, Presto, Volsung, Squaw, and other cracks of last season will have to do some lively sailing to win prizes this year, and the owners and builders of the new boats expect them to be faster than any yet raced. Crosby, at Bay Ridge, has built eleven of the new fleet, and all have been delivered to their owners, except one for George Tangeman of Shelter Island, which will be completed in a few days. George Freith, a new member of the Atlantic Club, has had a twenty-five footer built, which he has named Qui Vive. This boat is now in the Atlantic Basin, and will be raced in all the regattas. John Ives's new boat La Cabana was sent away last Wednesday.

Anthony P. Smith of Newark, has had an auxiliary catboat built which he has named Maggie S. This boat will go into commission this week. Commodore Sherwood of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club launched his new catboat Louise yesterday, and will soon have her ready for racing.

Crosby has built a knockabout, which has been named Kite, for Fred Adee of the Larchmont Club. This boat is 32 feet over all, 24 feet on the water line, 11 feet beam, and 3 feet draught. This is a type of boat that Mr. Crosby expects to become very popular in these waters.

Henry B. Howell's sloop yacht Canopas is on the ways at Bay Ridge. She is being thoroughly overhauled, and will go into commission early this week.

YACHTS SAIL WELL NOW.

Credited with Phenomenal Speed in Their Trial Trips.

This is the time of year when yachts sail with lightning speed and when owners of new boats think they have world beaters. And so they would have, if the yachts could ever show in a race the speed with which they are credited in their trials. It is strange that new boats sail so fast when they are first launched, and then lose their speed when they get in company with another boat.

The new Kenau, a twenty-footer, built for M. H. Clark of New Rochelle by Larry Huntington, has been sailing on the Sound now for several days, and according to all accounts she is a marvel. One record with which she is credited is sailing from Sand's Point to her anchorage, a distance according to the chart of three and three-quarter miles, in seventeen and one-half minutes. This is a little better than a mile in four and a half minutes. Several of the New Rochelle yachtsmen are a little skeptical about this wonderful record, and a bet has been made that the yacht cannot sail a mile in four and a half minutes. A month's time has been allowed for the trial, so that all kinds of weather can be tried.

This sort of report is made every time a new yacht is first sailed. They always go very fast when by themselves, but get a little tired in company. When the Vigilant, Colonia, Jubilee, and Pilgrim were built in 1886, the reports of their speed were simply astounding. They could outsail steamers, and fast ones at that. The reports of their performances were so absurd that one man speaking of the Colonia said: "All the oysters in the Sound have been killed by the Colonia, because when she sails she goes through the water so fast that it becomes hot and cooks the oysters."

ATLANTIC CLUB'S OPENING.

Its Yachts Will Salute the Flag on May 31 and Then Race.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will open its season by its usual Decoration Day regatta. The flag will be formally hoisted on the staff on the clubhouse dock, and then there will be a race for the yachts in the club fleet. Commodore George J. Gould has issued, through Fleet Captain Thomas L. Watson, general orders for the day. They are as follows:

I.—As provided for in Chapter 10, Section 1, of the by-laws of this club, the regular Decoration Day regatta of the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club will take place on Monday, May 31, 1897.

II.—The fleet will assemble off the clubhouse, foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, promptly at 9:30 A. M. Yachts will take position without delay, and without interfering with yachts already in position.

III.—At 10:30 A. M. a gun will be fired from the flagship and the club flag will be hoisted at the clubhouse. The fleet will then salute the flag as follows: First a gun from the flagship; then the yachts of other flag officers present, senior first; then each yacht in quick succession will fire a gun.

IV.—After the salute a gun will be fired from the clubhouse as the time at the Regatta Committee may direct, which will be the signal for the fleet to weigh anchor and start.

V.—The Regatta Committee will issue circulars containing full details of and instructions for every event of the season.

VI.—The attention of members of the Atlantic Yacht Club is again directed to the promptness required in yacht routine and the observance of yachting etiquette. It is requested that when a yacht of this club is at anchor off another club, and such yacht, although enrolled in the Atlantic Yacht Club, is also enrolled in that of the club where at anchor, the club burgee of the latter should be flown, except when on the annual cruise. Members of the club are reminded that all yachts enrolled in the Atlantic Yacht Club should fly the Atlantic burgee when anchored off their own station.

Newbury D. Lawley, E. Austen, and George W. McNulty, the Regatta Committee, have issued instruction to those who intend to race. There will be races for all classes, and a special class will be made for the thirty-footers. A prize of $25 in value or cash will be awarded to the winning boat in each class. Members desiring to compete for prizes must file their entries in writing with the Chairman of the Regatta Committee at his office, 40 Wall Street, New York, not later than 11 A. M. of Saturday, May 29. Racing measurements must be filed with the Regatta Committee before 10 A. M. of the morning of the race.

The starting line will be imaginary, between the bell buoy off Bay Ridge and the judges' steamer, anchored about 400 feet east of the same. The finishing line will be imaginary, between the clubhouse flagstaff and a stakeboat, anchored about 400 feet northwest of same.

The courses will be for Series A and B and the special thirty-foot class of 1896:

From the starting line to and around Southwest Spit Buoy No. 12, leaving same on port hand, thence to the finishing line, keeping to the eastward of Buoy No. 9, on the west bank, and to the westward of Fort Lafayette, both going and returning. Distance, 19¾ miles.

For Series C:

From the starting line to and around the Swash Channel bell buoy, leaving same on the port hand, thence to the finishing line, as before described. Distance, 14½ miles.

The regatta signals will be: 11 A. M.—Preparatory signal—Blue Peter. 11:05 A. M.—Start—Red ball, for Series A. 11:10 A. M.—Start—White ball, for Series B and special thirty-foot class of 1896. 11:15 A. M.—Start—Blue ball, for Series C. Should it be necessary to delay the start on account of the lack of wind, the preparatory signal will be given at 11:15 or any quarter hour thereafter, with start for Series A, B, and C five, ten, and fifteen minutes thereafter, respectively.

Edward Weston, John H. Lott, Arthur P. Clapp, and George A. Freith have been elected members of the club.

BUZZARD'S BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

A New Class Which Promises to Furnish Good Sport.

BOSTON, May 15.—Some very interesting racing is promised in the twenty-one-foot restricted cruiser class, which the Beverly Yacht Club has established in Buzzard's Bay. Lawley has three boats in hand, Herreshoff has at least one, and B. B. Crowninshield has designed another for Alfred Winsor of this city, which Sheldon will build. It is also likely that several of the Cape builders will be represented, so that the promoters of the class are confidently expecting eight or nine boats for the racing.

The starting of the class was due to the success of the restricted twenty-one-foot knockabout class at Marblehead. It was believed that equally good sport could be had in similar boats south of the Cape. A centreboard boat was, however, a necessity in the shallower waters of Buzzard's Bay, and so new restrictions had to be formulated. The matter was placed in the hands of John P. Paine, C. H. Jones, and R. W. Emmons of the club, and after consultation with designers and builders, the committee made a report to the club, which was accepted with but a single amendment. The committee recommended a knockabout rig with the jib setting at the sternhead, as in the Marblehead boats, but the club preferred allowing a bowsprit for better balance of the sail plan.

The restrictions as now in force provide that the boats must not be over 21 feet water line, must be decked or half-decked, with a cabin trunk, must have a water-tight cock pit or air tank sufficient to float the boat when she is full of water, and must have wooden centreboards with not over fifty pounds additional weight. The boats must have at least 7 feet 6 inches beam at the water line, cannot draw over 3 feet 6 inches, and must have 20 inches freeboard. A decrease of an inch in freeboard is, however, allowed for every 4 inches of increase in water-line beam beyond its minimum. At least 3,000 pounds of outside ballast must be carried, and the sail area is limited to 600 square feet, of which at least 120 feet must be in the jib.

Solidity of construction is also provided for, and the boats must have oak keels and frames. The frames must be not less than an inch square and spaced not less than 9 inches on centres. The planking must be at least ⅞ inch in thickness when finished. The boats are also required to carry a cruising outfit of anchor, cable, pump, &c.

Compared with the Marblehead boats, the Buzzard's Bay boats are more powerful, more heavily built, and carry less sail. They ought to be faster, but certainly they promise to be as able, seaworthy, and easily handled as their keel sisters, and their owners are looking forward to no little sport, both in racing and in cruising. The owners of the Lawley boats are C. H. Jones, who owns the fast Haney 30-footer Ashumet; R. C. Downer, and Charles T. Dennison. The Herreshoff boat is for a B. M. Baker.

The Lawley boats are well along, and are very much alike in general design, although showing some differences in dimensions. They are all good-looking, well-turned boats, and show something of the Ashumet model in low overhangs both forward and aft. They also have a hollow in the floor and a curved garboard, with moderately easy bilge. The Jones boat is 31 feet 9 inches over all, 10 feet 5 inches beam, and 2 feet 9 inches draught. The Downer boat is 31 feet 5 inches over all, 9 feet 8 inches beam, and 3 feet 1 inch draught. The Dennison boat is the narrowest and deepest of the lot, and is 31 feet 6 inches over all, 8 feet 3 inches beam, and 3 feet 4 inches draught. It will thus be seen that the restrictions allow quite a wide range of design, though possibly the range will narrow somewhat according as to which type proves the faster, the broad and shallow or the deep and narrow.

The Herreshoff design is reported as being moderate in all dimensions. The Crowninshield design will be shorter and narrower than the two beamy Lawley boats, but wider than the Dennison. She will be 29 feet over all, 9 feet beam, and 3 feet draught, and shows easy lines, a straight floor, square garboard, and a moderately easy bilge. Like the Lawley and the Herreshoff boats, she will be double planked and in every way up to the restrictions. The first race of the Beverly Club comes June 17, off its Wing's Neck clubhouse, at the upper end of Buzzard's Bay.

The Eastern Yacht Club will start its season Saturday, May 29, when the Marblehead clubhouse will be opened. The House Committee announces a series of concerts on Thursday evenings throughout the season. The Race Committee expects to make its programme public very soon. In addition to the annual regatta, there will be some handicap racing, and also the usual knockabout races. The club's 18-foot knockabouts, Nina and Pinta, have been put in commission for the use of members, and also the 18-foot cat Pansy. Commodore Lamb has appointed Henry D. Bennett Fleet Captain for the season.

The knockabout race around the Cape from Bristol, which W. O. Gay and H. M. Sears had arranged between their new Herreshoff boats, has been given up, for the reason that the Herreshoffs could not deliver the Gay boat earlier than the contract time, May 20. They had hoped to do so, but were unable to. The Sears boat was ready last week, and her owner was waiting until this week, when it was expected that the Gay boat would be done. When it was found that she would not be ready until the 20th, however, Mr. Sears felt that he could not wait longer, and so the race was declared off.

Mr. Sears's boat, the Hazard, and D. C. Percival's boat, the Sally III., may be expected around the cape now at any time. Mr. Gay will have his man bring his boat around next week. He will name her the Fly, as being in line with Cock Robin, Jenny Wren, Sparrow, and other knockabout names. The Jenny Wren is the name of F. E. Peabody's new knockabout of his own design, which Lawley has built. She was run out of the shop early in the week, and rigged and launched to-day.

C. S. Eaton's Herreshoff knockabout, Cockatoo, is reported as going fast under sail. She came around the cape last week in charge of W. P. Fowle, leaving Newport Thursday evening, and reaching Marblehead at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. She had head winds all the way and somewhat of a sea, but behaved finely. Sunday she was out for a sail, and had a try with the new twenty-four-footer, Hoodlum. In a beat to windward, the boats were about an even thing, but down the wind the Hoodlum ran two feet to the Cockatoo's one.

The Corinthians are raising money for their proposed new clubhouse at Marblehead by means of subscriptions to bonds. The amount needed is $10,000, and it is understood that $6,000 has already been promised to the Soliciting Committee.

F. O. North will name his Lawley knockabout the Gosling, and T. E. Jacobs will call his the Jacolin. These boats are well along at Lawley's, and should be overboard the last of next week.

C. H. W. Foster's knockabout Carl has been sold to Dr. Farlow, who summers at Peaches Point, Marblehead. Mr. Foster will race the Cock Robin.

B. B. Crowninshield has an order for a nineteen-foot keel knockabout for the Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr., of Geneva, N. Y. The boat will be 27 feet over all, 7 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 4 inches draught. She is to be used at Bar Harbor.

Yachts Must Be Remeasured.

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GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Local Wheelmen Interested in Street Improvements and Running Down of Riders in the Streets.

AN AMERICAN IN AUSTRALIA

Wins Races There by Daring—An Austrian Bicycle Ambulance—Further Preparations for the Philadelphia Meeting.

Street improvements and the running down of cyclists in the public thoroughfares are two questions which the enthusiasts in wheeling talked about last week. The most interesting piece of news relating to the first mentioned matter was made known on Thursday. It was that the agitation for asphalt strips in streets leading to the ferries had at last been rewarded by the awarding of a contract for the work in East Twenty-third Street. This will interest many thousands of riders, for on every pleasant Sunday during the touring season, scores pass over to Brooklyn in every boat, en route to the fine macadam roads of Long Island.

This is only one of all the ferries in the city for which the main cycling bodies have petitioned for asphalt approaches, and now that a start has been made, it is very probable that the desired work will go pleasantly on. The Twenty-third Street pavement east of Lexington Avenue has long been regarded as among the worst in that section of the city. It made riding to the ferry exceedingly difficult for a novice, and very unpleasant for an old hand.

Regarding the malice of drivers in attempting to unseat cyclists at the peril of injury to the latter, it is apparent that there never was so much feeling in the matter as at present. This, of course, is the result of the recent flagrant cases in which inoffensive riders have been first tormented, and then run down by brutal drivers. Speaking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday of this practice of certain drivers, President I. B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen said: "An attempt to ride down a cyclist endangers his life, and is as much an assault as shooting at or attempting to stab a person." Yesterday Mr. Potter referred to a case called to his attention on Friday, in which the wheelman's head was seriously cut in a fall received by being run against the curb. For legal reasons Mr. Potter would not disclose this victim's name or the details of the assault.

It is felt that cyclists owe it to themselves as a class to prosecute every case in which they suffer indignities or personal injuries. If the offenders are made to feel that they will surely be punished for their maliciousness, a discontinuance of the practice can be looked for.

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Two constables in Richmond Hill, L. I., are said to have made a wager as to which one will make the largest number of arrests during the Summer. This would not be particularly interesting to cyclists were it not for the statement, which is vouched for as a fact, that the "zealous" officers make a special effort to corral cyclists. Everybody caught without a light on his wheel at night is made to feel the heavy hand of the law through the medium of one of these two constables, who is ever on the watch for offenders. The officers' names are given as Groves and Carlin, and it is said of them that they neglect their beats to search for cyclists without lights.

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A Daring American in Australia.

A writer in The Sydney Bulletin speaks of William Martin, the American who has been racing so successfully in Australia, in the following terms:

"He is active-brained, of invincible will. He beats faster sprinters than himself because he thinks and dares more than they. Martin and a competitor will be racing side by side watching the ruck just ahead—watching for the opportunity to go through. Of a sudden Martin dashes while his competitor's heart beats wildly because of his smash so imminent. But Martin has slipped through by the skin of his teeth; there was no opportunity, so Martin has made one, and is flying away with another spurt while the man who was beside him a moment before is still hopelessly behind the ruck waiting for a chance to get through. Defeating all the stewards and getting his two years' disqualification removed is another instance of his winning with all the chances tremendously against him. Look at Martin last Thursday, too. He wanted to catch the 5:15 train to Melbourne in order to compete in the races there on Saturday. There was twenty minutes to win or lose the international scratch race, to jump into a cab, and to catch the express for Melbourne. He came out, and as every minute was precious he took the lead the last three laps. Just after the bell rang he started his spurt, with Payne and Edwards hanging on his wheel. If the spurt had been shorter both men could have beaten him. But he took the steam out of them by his long-sustained effort. He won £20, rushed off, and caught his train. Arriving in Melbourne after his long train journey, he beat Porta, Waine, Megson, Walker, Middleton, and the rest in the five miles."

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An Austrian Bicycle Ambulance.

Military surgeons who have examined it pronounce the bicycle ambulance, invented in Vienna, a valuable contrivance for the army. It is easily changed from a bicycle into a pushcart on two wheels and used as a stretcher for wounded soldiers. Tests have been made of the new vehicle in the military hospitals, as well as on the field, and it is acknowledged to be a great help to the ambulance service in the field. The secret of the invention is in the frame, which can be folded to form a wheelbarrow or pushcart.

The equipment of the vehicle comprises a stretcher, a case of instruments fastened to the handlebar, and the usual repair kit. Punctureless tires are used, so that no drawbacks are counted upon in this direction. One man can handle the machine, whereas the ordinary stretcher requires two. There are other uses to which this new vehicle can be put, not the least to be considered in times of need being that of a pushcart. It is predicted that it will stand the practical tests soon to be made at the annual drills of the army, after which its popularity and usefulness will be established.

***

An association in England makes it a business to lease bicycles by the year or quarterly to women only. It is a co-operative concern, and one of its officials is Mrs. W. T. Stead, the wife of the well-known reformer and writer. Wheels are bought for the lowest cash price obtainable, and the rental rates for three successive years are calculated to figure up to the usual retail price charged for the cycle in the open market.

Machines can be obtained from the association by signing an agreement after applicants have satisfied the officers that they can ride. Machines are not rented to beginners. Lessees can share the use of a rented wheel with one or more members, if desired. All the wheels are insured to cover fire, theft, or accident, in the name of the association. The patronage of the association thus far has been very liberal, sufficient to warrant the continuation of the scheme.

***

The Great Philadelphia Meeting.

Wheelmen attending the eighteenth annual National race meet of the League of American Wheelmen will have an opportunity of visiting (under the chaperonage of the Tours and Runs Committee) many places of historical interest in the country round-about Philadelphia, especially those made famous by reason of their having been the scenes of battle and privation during the darkest hours of the American Revolution.

Among the places to which various subcommittees of the Tours and Runs Committee will lead parties of visitors may be mentioned Valley Forge, where the Continental Army encamped during the terrible Winter of 1777-8, a most charming forty-five-mile ride over the famous Lancaster Pike. In connection with this run, a visit may be paid to the Paoli Monument, which marks the spot where, on the night of Sept. 28, 1777, a portion of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's troops, betrayed by local Tories, were mercilessly slaughtered by a much larger detachment of British troops. On the return from Paoli the resting place of "Mad Anthony," at St. David's, will be passed. Fort Washington, a dozen miles or so out the Bethlehem Pike, will also be visited, with an examination en route of the pretty suburb of Germantown, where was fought the Revolutionary battle of that name; the return to be made via the famous Wissahickon Drive.

Other places of interest to the student of Revolutionary lore will be the "Cradle of Liberty," Independence Hall; Benedict Arnold's mansion, in Fairmount Park, and Betsey Ross house, on Arch Street, where the first American flag was put together by the deft hands of the immortal Betsey herself. Of course this is but a very incomplete outline of some of the runs that will be taken. When the Tours and Runs Committee settles down to work, the details of many others of equal interest will be noted.

Preparations for the entertainment of women visitors to the meet are already under way, it being the intention of the Executive Committee to make the stay of the ladies a most pleasant one. To this end, the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, spoken of in a previous bulletin, is being formed. In Philadelphia, as in other American cities, the gentler sex is very enthusiastic over the sport, and the amount of available timber for the make-up of a committee composed of representative women riders is absolutely bewildering to the Executive Committee. The committee will be a large one, and its personnel will be announced as soon as the selections have been made.

Requests for information on various topics in connection with the meet have become so numerous of late that the Press Committee has decided to issue an illustrated pamphlet, giving, among other things, information as to hotels, their location, rates, &c.; nearby amusement resorts, and how to reach them; map of the city, showing principal places of interest, historical and otherwise, with an index; table of distances by wheel from the heart of the city to all the surrounding towns and suburban Summer resorts, with a résumé of the numerous pikes leading out of the city; some items of interest relative to Fairmount Park, the largest municipal pleasure ground in the country, with its 3,000 acres and 50 miles of well-kept drives; location of the clubhouses of the more than 100 bicycle organizations in the city, &c. This valuable little directory will be furnished in quantities upon application, and will be ready for delivery about June 1.

***

Chairman Otto Dorner of the National Committee for Highway Improvement of the League of American Wheelmen, is enthusiastic over the outlook in his department of league work. Speaking generally on the subject of goods roads, he said recently: "Washington is noted for its fine streets, and the surrounding country abounds with excellent roads. Visitors to the National capital are sure to be impressed with the difference between these roads and those in other parts of the country. This may account, in part, for the fact that the movement for good roads has so many friends among our public men at Washington. Matthew S. Quay, Senator from Pennsylvania, is one of these. Like most successful politicians, he makes the wants, needs, and wishes of the people a constant study. Nearly twenty years ago Gen. Grant, in enumerating necessary lines of public improvement, named the public scools and the highways. Ex-President Harrison is in thorough sympathy with the good roads movement, and so is Anthony Higgins of Delaware."

***

An effort is being made to secure photographs of bad roads to be sent to the league's Committee for Highway Improvement. One hundred and twenty-five dollars will be given as prizes for the best copies. Prizes will be awarded on single pictures, but not more than one prize will be given to any one person, though it is expected that many contributors will submit a number of photographs. All photographs for this contest should be sent to Otto Dorner, Milwaukee, Wis., who will furnish detailed information on the subject upon application.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The visit paid recently to the Hackensack (N. J.) Wheelmen by the Morris Wheelmen of this city will be returned on the first Sunday in June. The Jerseymen will leave their clubhouse at 8:45 A. M., and will be met at the Fort Lee Ferry, New York side, by a delegation from the Morris club. From the ferry the visitors and their guests will ride up St. Nicholas Avenue, across Washington Bridge, through Van Cortlandt Park to Pelham Park, on the Sound. Dinner will be eaten at the resort on the shore, after which the wheelmen will pedal to the Morris clubhouse, where a short stop will be made before the Hackensack men return home.

At the regular meeting of the Hackensack Wheelmen to-morrow evening the following amendments to the Constitution will be acted upon: "The initiation fee shall be $1. The annual dues shall be $6, payable in advance on the 1st day of May, August, November, and February. Members who so desire shall have the privilege of making payments on account of dues in sums of 50 cents at a time. All members in arrears to an amount exceeding $1.50 shall be posted on the club bulletin. Any member who shall fail to pay the amount of his arrears within one month after his name has been posted may be dropped from the roll by the Board of Governors, and the Secretary shall thereupon notify such member to that effect."

***

Permission has been obtained by the Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn to use the Board of Directors' room on the second floor of the Young Men's Christian Association building as a cycle room. It has been appropriately fitted up for the riders, and makes a very attractive meeting place. At the regular meeting of the club to-morrow evening the programme for the club races on June 5 will be decided upon.

***

One of the first cycle clubs in Brooklyn to take out a license under the Raines law was the Brooklyn "Bi" Club. The $650 was paid last week out of the club treasury, and the license has been received. The club voted at its last meeting to take part in the bicycle parade in this city on Saturday, June 5. Valuable club prizes have been offered for Long Island organizations, and the Brooklyns feel confident of winning at least one. The prizes for the out-of-town clubs are similar to those offered to the local organizations. All the members are requested to meet to-day at the clubhouse at 10:30 A. M. and ride to Prospect Park, where the annual group photograph will be taken. Following this, many of the members will ride to Coney Island over the cycle path.

***

Arrangements are in progress by a committee appointed for the purpose, to make the sixth annual afternoon and evening excursion of the Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn the best in the history of the organization. It will occur on Saturday, July 17. The run of the Bushwicks to-day will be to Plainfield, where several of the members will test their speed on the track of the Crescent Wheelmen.

***

The election of the Dauntless Wheelmen last week resulted in the selection of the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Dr. Frederick W. Schildge; Vice President—J. Frederick Smith; Secretary-Treasurer—Frederick C. Albus; Sergeant at Arms—John Hildemann; Captain—Herman Belitz; First Lieutenant—Joseph Wolberg; Second Lieutenant—John Wolberg.

***

The applications of the Gotham and Triumph Wheelmen for membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will be acted upon at the next meeting of the organization.

***

Much business of importance to the clubs on Long Island is expected to be transacted at the regular meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, to be held to-morrow evening at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

***

The invitation extended to the Harlem Wheelmen to participate in the bicycle parade at Bridgeport on July 5 has been accepted. The club will go up to the Connecticut city on Saturday, and return on Monday afternoon.

On Decoration Day Capt. Morrison will lead a large party of the members to the Irvington-Milburn Road Race, and from there to one of the race meets in the vicinity. First Lieut. Bullock will take a party to the Delaware Water Gap, leaving Saturday afternoon, and arriving home Monday night. A small party will also leave Saturday and ride to Philadelphia, under the direction of Second Lieut. Vallette, reaching home Monday evening.

Club runs are scheduled as follows: May 16—Tottenville, S. I., via Hudson County Boulevard; May 23—City Island; May 30—Coney Island.

***

Standing committees for the year have been appointed by the Nassau Road Club of Long Island City as follows:

Building—James Hanson and Carl Mattman; Road—C. S. Simpson, Dr. C. N. Platt, Stuart Montell, and Frederick Hellett; Recruiting—T. C. Tierney, William Tier, Jr., J. W. Baab, and George Mortimer; Press—H. D. Halsey and Dr. C. E. Strong; Entertainment—J. M. Carrington. The office of Secretary-Treasurer has been separated, and hereafter James Hanson will be Treasurer and H. D. Halsey Secretary. New members have been elected as follows: Henry Warren, George Spatz, Charles Nolan, H. M. Austin, J. Astey, Jr., J. Becker, H. E. Brill, H. Kelley, H. A. Davis, William Askey, H. Askey, and H. T. Weeks. The club will hold its first "full-dress uniform" run on May 31, on which occasion the annual club photograph will be taken. President I. B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen will be invited to deliver a lecture on "Good Roads" before the club in the near future.

***

The Triumph Wheelmen have arranged the itinerary for their century run of May 31. It is as follows:

Miles.	Regular Division—	Arrive.	Leave.
..	West Forty-second Street Ferry.	..	6:15
13	Belleville	7:30	7:30
28	Springfield	9:05	9:20
40	Plainfield, (clubhouse)	10:20	10:35
50	New Brunswick	11:30	Dinner
50	New Brunswick	..	1:30
60	Plainfield	2:20	2:40
72	Springfield	3:40	3:55
87	Belleville	5:10	5:30
100	West Forty-second Street Ferry.	6:40	Finish
	Fast Division—		
..	West Forty-second Street Ferry.	..	7:30
13	Belleville	8:30	8:40
28	Springfield	9:40	9:50
40	Plainfield, (clubhouse)	10:35	10:45
50	New Brunswick	11:20	Dinner
50	New Brunswick	..	1:15
100	West Forty-second Street Ferry.	..	Finish

New Brunswick will be the turning point in the journey.

***

Cyclists will have an opportunity to participate in the carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club on Decoration Day, as the committee has decided to add two bicycle events, a one-mile handicap and a two-mile handicap. These races will be given under a League of American Wheelmen sanction. The entries will be handicapped by the official handicapper, John C. Wetmore. The prizes for these two events will be gold medals to first, silver to second, and bronze to third in each race. Riders will be allowed the privilege of training on the track two weeks prior to the games, upon presentation of their competitors' tickets. The New Jersey Club proposes to go in very strongly for bicycle riding this year. It has at the present time one of the strongest amateur teams in that State, and, owing to the fact that the Hudson County Boulevard runs practically to the club gate, the club grounds are becoming quite a rendezvous for Hudson County riders.

***

Instead of scattering their shot, the Century Wheelmen have decided to let the matter of a country clubhouse or annex rest for the present, and concentrate their energy in strengthening the organization, so that at the expiration of their present lease the club will be in a position to build a permanent city home, large enough to contain everything requisite for a club of its size and importance in the cycling world. Plans are now under way toward that end.

The survivors' medals of the Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen are now being sent to those entitled to receive them. They are considered the finest century-run medals ever issued.

The regular club run for to-day will be as follows: First Division—Oyster Bay, 72 miles, start at 8 A. M. Second Division—Roslyn, 52 miles, start at 9 A. M. Third Division—Flushing, 27 miles, start at 2 P. M.

Many members of the club will visit Philadelphia on Decoration Day; they will start by special train Saturday evening, May 29, at 7 P. M., and returning will leave Philadelphia (by special train to Newark) Monday at 8 A. M., in ample time to witness the Irvington-Millburn road race.

***

The Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City will hold their club races next Saturday on the Hudson County Boulevard. The events scheduled are as follows: One-quarter mile, one-half mile, one mile, and two miles, all scratch. For those members not competing in the above races, which are to determine the make-up of the club's racing team, there will be a one-quarter mile scratch, a one-half mile, and a mile handicap. The contests will be held in the morning, and early in the afternoon the club will ride to the Quill Club Wheelmen's meet at Manhattan Beach.

***

The Excelsior Cycle Club offers a very handsome cup to the club having the largest number of survivors in the century run to East Islip, L. I., on May 23. Only clubs having twenty-five riders entered for the run can compete for the prize. Brooklyn riders can meet the New York division at the Fountain, Bedford and Division Avenues, Brooklyn, at 6:20 A. M. sharp. This will be the first and last checking place. Should the Saturday previous to the run be stormy, but clearing by 10 o'clock that night, the run will surely take place on the date selected.

All wheelmen and wheelwomen are invited to enter the division which leaves this city at 6 A. M. This will have among its pacemakers three women, and the pace will be about ten miles an hour. There will be a fast division in this run, which will leave at 7 A. M. Entries may be sent to J. M. Stewart, 19 Liberty Street; Miss Lagasse, 108 Waverley Place; E. M. Hitchcock, 130 West Sixty-second Street, or to J. C. Yatman, 23 West Forty-second Street. The entry fee is $1.

Last Sunday Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Yatman rode over the course, and they report the roads to be in fine condition.

***

The first schedule of members' runs arranged by the new Road Committee of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, comprising Waldo E. Fuller, Chairman; J. Frank Borland, Joseph M. Dale, and F. M. Bennett, is as follows:

Sunday, May 16—Photograph run to Prospect Park, 10 A. M. Saturday, May 22, and Sunday, May 23—Two-day run to Pompton and Greenwood Lake, leaving clubhouse 1:30 P. M. on Saturday, under direction of W. E. Fuller. Sunday, May 23—Freeport, forty miles, 9:30 A. M., under direction of F. M. Bennett. May 29, 30, 31, and June 1—Leave foot of West Eleventh Street, New York, Saturday evening, 6 o'clock, on boat to Hudson; ride through Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, and Pittsfield to Williamstown, returning via Lebanon Springs and Chatham to Hudson, boat to New York, reaching Brooklyn Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock; Messrs. Fuller and Bennett will have charge of the run. Sunday, May 30—Rockaway, leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M., under direction of J. Frank Borland. Monday, May 31—Irvington-Millburn road race, leaving clubhouse at 8 A. M.; dinner at Plainfield; under direction of J. F. Borland. Sunday, June 6—Yonkers and Tarrytown, leaving clubhouse 8:30 A. M.; under direction of Road Committee. Sunday, June 13—Staten Island, 9 A. M.; Road Committee in charge. Wednesday evening, June 16—Moonlight run to Coney Island, leaving clubhouse 8:30 P. M.; J. F. Borland in charge. Sunday, June 20—Willett's Point, via Jamaica, Flushing, and Bayside, leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M. Sunday, June 27—Long Branch, via train to Matawan, about forty miles.

***

Outing trips for the coming month have been planned for the Long Island Wheelmen as follows:

June 6, Oyster Bay, via Jericho Turnpike, distance about sixty-five miles, with dinner at Octagon Hotel; leave clubhouse at 8:30 A. M., W. R. French in charge. June 13, Amityville, distance about sixty miles, dinner at New Point Hotel, leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M., George L. Titus in charge. June 20, Lake Hopatcong, leaving Saturday afternoon via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and wheeling home via Dover, Rockaway, Morristown, &c., Sunday morning, distance about forty-five miles. Frank P. Share will lead the run, and all particulars may be obtained from him. June 27, Bayside, women's day run, dining at Garrison's Hotel, riding distance from end of elevated about twenty-eight miles, leaving clubhouse at 9:30 A. M., John L. Shepherd in charge. The Road Committee makes the request to all riders that they maintain a moderate and uniform pace and follow the leaders, with the object of making the runs pleasant and attractive to a greater number of riders.

MANHATTAN BEACH MEETING.

College Men in Amateur Races—Some of the Professionals Entered.

At the Manhattan Beach track next Saturday afternoon the opening bicycle race meet of the season will be held under the auspices of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America. In previous seasons it has been customary to open the racing season about Decoration Day, and the Quills have made a new departure by running a meet a week previous.

The quality of the entries received is of the best, and insures competition of a high order. In the amateur events will be Hill and Brookfield of the Yale team, while the entire team of Columbia will ride against them. This will enable the critics to get a line on the college boys before their meeting of June 6. Other fast amateurs are Walter C. Roome, Frank Doup, who returns to the path after an absence of two years; Bert Ripley, the pride of Newark; Owens and Munz of Brooklyn, as well as large lists from the Harlem, Riverside, and Kings County Wheelmen.

In the professional events, a string of cracks will fight hard. Eddie Bald will ride in the two open races, and will also attempt to lower the track record of 1:49 4-5, held by Harry Tyler. Charley Murphy of Brooklyn, Joe Harrison, last year's amateur champion; W. E. Becker, the five-mile champion, who will come from Minneapolis; A. D. Kennedy of Chicago, Wells of San Francisco, Macfarland of California, Ingraham of Illinois, and Longhead of Canada, who are under the management of Trainer Shafer, as well as Tom Eck's team of Kiser and Mertens, will be among the other contestants. Ray Macdonald, the speedy Staten Island lad, with a number of other cracks, will complete the list.

Besides the regular events on the programme there will be a record trial by W. H. Fearing, Jr., of Columbia University and an exhibition of trick riding by Master Willie Hayes of Trenton, who, although but twelve years old, is considered one of the best trick cyclists in the country.

Those who attend the meet will not have the trouble of last year in the way of reaching the track, while the cyclist who attends on his wheel has but to turn off on the Sheepshead Bay Road, near Coney Island, which brings him directly to the track, where his wheel can be checked and he can enjoy the afternoon's racing.

The demand for seats has already been very large, and, for the convenience of the public, they have been placed on sale at 132 Nassau Street and Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, as well as with Albert C. Reeves, Secretary Race Committee, 220 Broadway.

Road Signals.

In passing cyclists on the road going in the same direction it is well to ring one's bell, otherwise the turning of the rider in front in either direction, done through ignorance of another's proximity, is likely to cause an accident. Timid riders are apt to think that the ringing of a bell behind him means "get out of the way," but it is seldom that such is the case. At any rate, if the one in front observes the warning and goes steadily on, without swerving in either direction, a collision is not likely, both being on their guard.

Fatally Hurt in a Pile Driver.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 15.—James Flaherty, a resident of South Amboy, is in a dying condition at his home. While at work this morning on Duncan Currie's pile driver at Roseville, S. I., Flaherty was caught in the machine. He was carried through the drums of the engine. His skull was fractured, his head crushed, several ribs were broken, one ear was torn off, and he was badly crushed.

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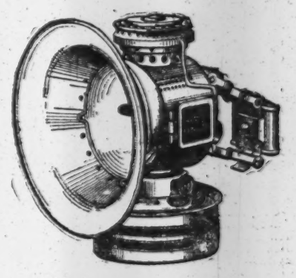

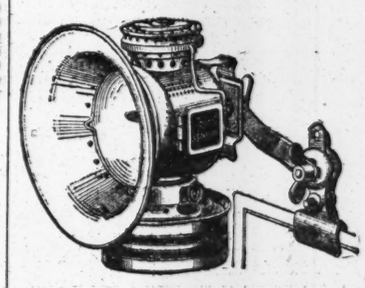

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CLERK COLLINS'S SENSATION

He Was a Member of a Board of Examiners, but Had Been Advised Not to Serve—What Senator Elkins Said About the Commission's Powers.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate committee investigating the condition of the civil service resumed its session to-day, Senators Pritchard, Chilton, Elkins, Lodge, and Harris of Kansas and Civil Service Commissioner Procter being present.

Auditor Howard, who has jurisdiction of the accounts of the Post Office Department, presented a statement showing the condition of his office and the politics of officials. It showed 56 per cent. of the employes to be Republicans and 40 per cent. Democrats, balance unknown. He said the office had formerly been known as the "Botany Bay" of the Treasury Department, being the dumping ground for the objectionable material of that department. The present administration of the Treasury had given the office just recognition, and the service had been improved. The clerks brought in under the civil service had been an improvement over old clerks.

Public Printer Palmer said that he believed it would be advantageous to abolish the civil service system as applicable to the Government Printing Office, and go back to the former system.

Commissioner Proctor stated that the examinations were not prepared by the Civil Service Commission, but by a board from the Government Printing Office, familiar with the requirements. The Public Printer nominated the board, so that he retained discretion over the examinations.

William H. Collins, Chief Clerk of the Government Printing Office, caused a mild sensation by stating that he held a commission as a member of the Board of Examiners, but he did not know the other members, and had never acted. After being appointed he had been called before Albert Baker, Secretary to Public Printer Benedict, and advised that it would be desirable for him not to serve until so directed by the Public Printer. Mr. Proctor and the Senators expressed surprise at this statement, and the Commissioner said he would learn the names of the members of this board with a view to getting at the facts.

Mr. Elkins brought out what he regarded as an inconsistency, that the mechanical force worked eight hours a day, while the clerical force worked six and a half hours at greater pay. The law required seven hours a day of Government clerks, and Mr. Elkins estimated that the Government lost from $15,000 to $20,000 a day by short clerical service.

After extended discussion, the members of the committee agreed that the Public Printer had the right to rearrange the lists of skilled labor, omitting stablemen, charwomen, doorkeepers, and others heretofore classed as skilled help. Mr. Palmer said if he had this power he proposed to exercise it, but he felt that the Civil Service Commission would interfere with his action.

"Suppose they do," asked Mr. Elkins, "what can they do to you? They are not above the law. You have as much right to construe the law as they have. The trouble is, every one is afraid of this commission."

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Arrested in Poughkeepsie Through a Letter Delivered to the Wrong Man.

Detective Sergeant Reilly came back from Poughkeepsie yesterday with James B. Watson, twenty-nine years old, an agent, who gives his address as 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, who was arrested in Poughkeepsie Friday night on a charge of passing forged checks. Watson was betrayed to the police by a letter addressed to J. B. Wilson, which fell into the hands of a traveling salesman with a similar name. The letter was a note of warning that one of his friends had been arrested, and that if he came back to New York he would be a "dead pigeon." The salesman turned the letter over to the Chief of Police of Poughkeepsie, who arrested Watson.

Watson is wanted for having, it is alleged, passed a number of worthless checks—one, in particular, upon Warren F. H. Tupper of 732 Broadway, for $12. J. C. Baxter, Jr., who is said to have been Watson's accomplice, is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on a charge of having passed a worthless check on J. C. Hartman, a restaurant keeper, at 1 Broadway. The two men had an office at 45 Broadway, and claimed they were officers of the Manhattan Distributing Company, a whisky concern, which, it is claimed, existed only in their imagination, and laid down checks, not payable at a bank, but at their office. Baxter is wanted also for working a one-thousand-dollar-bond swindle on Hugh Connell of 45 Broadway.

JOHN QUIGG BURIED.

Body Followed to the Grave by a Large Body of Firemen.

John Quigg, one of the oldest volunteer firemen in New York, was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral was largely attended, and several hundred firemen followed the body to the grave. Mr. Quigg was born in the Eleventh Ward and lived there all his life. Recently he moved to 376 East Fourth Street, where he died.

The funeral cortege left the home of the family at 2:30 o'clock. Following the hearse came Mr. Quigg's four sons, followed by the pall bearers, C. H. Hedden, C. William Schultz of the Exempt Firemen's Association, William Jackson, and Edward F. O'Hearn of the Fire Department Repair Yard; Capt. Landers and William A. Nelson, Volunteer Firemen's Association, and Sergt. Joseph Saul and Capt. Thomas F. Conley. After the carriages containing the other members of the family and immediate relatives came nearly 600 members of the different organizations of which Mr. Quigg was a member.

Among those present at the funeral were Fire Chief Bonner, Capt. Patrick Ryan, Capt. Thomas Sullivan, Battalion Chiefs Lally and O'Hearn, Judge Newberger, Thomas Carleton, Police Sergeant Dunn, Former Chief Bates, George Cornell, Fire Captain Binns, John H. Conway, John Craig, Robert B. Nooney, Charles Potter, Martin Keese, H. Drypolcher, John McClain, Henry Graby, Peter Maloney, Richard Cullen, Isaac R. Varian, J. J. Moloney, Thomas McGuire, and Maurice Shannon.

NAVAL CADETS TO STAY HOME.

They Will Study Marine Architecture at Ithaca and Boston.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Navy Department will abandon its policy of sending two cadets of each year's graduating class at Annapolis to Europe for an advanced course of instruction in naval architecture.

Great Britain declined some years ago to receive American cadets for education at the English Naval School. Recently Great Britain has refused to permit the cadets at Glasgow to inspect the Government shipyards or to receive any information whatever of a technical nature. Two cadets will be sent from the June graduating class to Cornell or to the Boston School of Technology.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham & Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.

We have made special preparation for the Anniversary Season this year, and our large stock of Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats far surpasses anything we have had heretofore, and we have aimed to suit all as regards to price and style—a fact which will become apparent to you after an inspection of our large and varied assortment. The prices for trimmed hats range as low as 98c. and $1.25.

Special sale of Ladies' Trimmed Short Back Sailors of Bernina, Panama, and fancy braids, trimmed with flowers, ribbon, and chiffon, at $1.98, $2.25, and $3.25.

Short back Sailors, untrimmed, in a number of fancy braids, including Bernina, at 25c., 39c., and 49c.

Leghorn Hats to fit any child at 25c., 50c., 69c., and 75c.

Children's fancy Straw Braid Hats, all colors and a good assortment of shapes, to select from, at 25c., 39c., and 50c.

SAILORS.

Ladies' and Misses' Sailor Hats of fine Milan, chip, mohair, split, and sennet, and all the fancy braids, high crowns, low crowns, and bell crowns, wide brims and narrow brims, all colors, made and finished, same as men's straw hats, with silk band and leather sweat, from 25c. to $3.75.

SILVER WARE.

Berry Spoon and Cream Ladle, triple plate on white metal, in a fancy satin-lined box, $2.50 set.

Ice Cream Set, six spoons and knife, (Rogers & Hamilton,) in fancy lined box, $3.00 per set.

Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, three patterns to select from, $1.98.

CUTLERY.

Good steel Knives and Forks, with ebony handles, set of six, 98c.

Good steel Knives and Forks, with horn handle, set of six, $1.69.

Good steel Knives and Forks, with white bone handles, set of six, $1.00.

GLASS WARE.

Pressed Table Tumblers, 18c. per dozen.

Two-quart Glass Pitchers, 10c. each.

Large size Fruit Bowls, 25c. each.

Cake Salvers to match, 25c. each.

Fruit Saucers, 36c. per dozen.

Pickle Dishes, 5c. each.

Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, 10c. each.

Cut Glass Toothpick Holders, 25c. each.

Dinner, Tea & Toilet Sets.

112 Pieces English Porcelain Dinner Sets, $5.88.

115 Pieces English Porcelain Dinner Sets, $7.48.

112 Pieces American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $9.98.

115 Pieces American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $10.98.

56 Pieces Carlsbad China Tea Sets, $4.98.

56 Pieces Carlsbad China Tea Sets, $5.98.

56 Pieces Limoges China Tea Sets, $8.98.

12-Piece Toilet Set, $2.98.

10-Piece Toilet Set, $4.98.

White Cups and Saucers, 5c. a pair.

Blue Willow Cups and Saucers, 7c. a pair.

China Cups and Saucers, 45c. a set.

Bowls, choice of three sizes, 5c. each.

Majolica Pitchers, 30c. size, 15c.

LAMPS.

Vase Lamps, large burner and 7-in. decorated shade, 75c. ea.

Vase Lamps, blaze burner and 10-in. decorated shade, $1.09 ea.

Night Lamps with decorated globe, 50c. ea.

Ribbed Gas Globes, 10c ea.

8-in. Decorated Globes, 49c. ea.

WINDOW SCREENS

Made to Order at 48c.

Do you know the advantage of window screens made to order? They make a better appearance, fit exactly, and are more durable. Are arranged to slide up and down. Made of the best quality green wire cloth, with strong beaded frames. Cost less than ready made screens, which are unsightly. Never before sold at less than $1.00. Bring your measurements. This price for a few days only, no mail orders filled, 48c.

Screens, Doors, all sizes, strongly made, special at 69c.

Green Wire Cloth, per square foot, .01½c.

GAS AND OIL STOVES.

NOTE THESE GREAT VALUES.

The Summer King Double Oil Stoves, four burners, nicely japanned and stenciled, always $1.25, our leader at 75c.

Double Gas Stoves, two large, powerful burners, giving a blue flame, never sold less than $1.50, our leader at 85c.

Blue Gas Flame Oil Stoves, burn kerosene and give a blue gas flame of the most intense heat, have enameled steel tops and frames, brass burners and fonts, these stoves will be found to be the most desirable this season, they are an entirely new idea, and give most remarkable results, made to sell at $7.50, our cut price, $5.48.

GAS RANGES.

are here in abundance. Our leader is just the size for large family use and will do as much service as any costing $15.00, strongly made, have enameled

Steel top, 17x25 inches.
Height, 25 inches.
Size of oven, 12x16, 12 inches high.
Broiling compartment, 6 inches high.
Broiling burner, 10x15 inches.
Oven burner, 6 inches.

50 of these fine Ranges only, to go at $5.75.

GAS RANGES, with 2-hole top of enameled steel, 14x22; oven, 12x16x12; perfect working and thoroughly reliable, made to sell at $5.50. Fifty of these to go to quick buyers at $3.48.

LAWN MOWERS.

Have extra high wheel, micrometer reel adjustment, noiseless, dust proof ratchets, solid steel cutter bar, and every feature found in the $5.00 grades. Our Leader is the 12-in. size, which must not be compared to the 10-in. size usually advertised; only 50 of these 12-in. Mowers, to go Monday at $2.48.

A Garden Hose Outfit.

Consisting of 25 feet of ¾-inch 3-ply Standard Guaranteed Hose, with couplings; 1 Hard Wood Hose Carriage, on wheels, and 1 Gem Combination Spray Nozzle, with washers, regular value $3.50; our latest leader, $1.98.

Household Needfuls.

Silexo Scouring Soap, 1c.
Electric Lustre Starch, 2 for 15c.
Pearline, 3c.
Household Ammonia, strong, 4c.
Blueing, large bottle, 3c.
Bon Ami, 7c.
Washing Fluid, large bottle, 9c.
Chloride of Lime, large can, 7c.
Furniture Oil, large bottle, 12c.
Borsum's Liquid Metal Polish, 12c.
Enameline, 10c. size, 5c.
Household Paints, large can, 10c.
Moth Powder, the best, 2-lbs., 7c.
Peterman's Roach Food, 7c.
Peterman's Discovery, 19c.
Leggett's Magic Fluid, 21c.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c.

100 dozen Floor Brooms, extra fine quality, special at 10c.

45 dozen Good Quality Floor Brooms, always sold at 30c., special at 19c.

Clothes and Carpet Beaters, made of rattan, always sold at 15c., special at 10c.

Market Baskets, large and strongly made, 75c. kind, special at 45c.

Palm Leaf Table Mats, 4 in set, 35c. kind, special at 19c.

Japanese Stoop Seats, special at 10c.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

"THE CULPRIT'S QUEST."

An Operetta in Six Scenes Given by the Young Ladies of the Packer Institute.

The young girls of the Packer Institute, Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, gave an entertainment in the chapel of the institute yesterday afternoon, when they sang an operetta, for which the words and music were written by James Truslow Adams of the class of '98, Polytechnic Institute.

The chancel of the chapel was arranged with foliage plants, and just enough scenery to aid the imagination when a change of locality was desired. The young girls were costumed, and the necessary boys wore Turkish trousers. They all sang and acted their parts very well.

The operetta is in six scores and is named "The Culprit's Quest."

The music is simple and in some parts touched with catchy melody. The plea of the Fairy Queen for the culprit's life in the first scene is quite a gem. The whole performance was an entire success in every way. Between the scenes music was rendered by the Mendelssohn String Quartet.

The cast comprised Louise Gale, Edith Ledyard Main, Elizabeth Febiger Alsop, Minnie Louise Lees, and Marguerite Emma Alden.

Field and Flower Fairies—Isabel Lynan, Mary Morison, Martha De Gray, Elizabeth Wheeler, Sylva Schoverling, Alice Morrill, Mary Hardy, Grace Jenkins, Ada Case, Edith Jarvis, and Florence Schoverling.

Brownies of the Mines—Marie Alden, Louise Alden, Mildred Miles, Margaret Elbers, Elvia Zabriskie, Marguerite Simmons, Louise Simmons, Marjorie Decker, Beatrice Hood, and Gertrude Bloch.

Sea Fairies—Gladys Rice, Orlena Zabriskie, Marie Keller, Nellie Eade, Grace Dunne, and Carrie Meyer.

Cloud Fairies—Blanche Wandel, Mathilde Vietor, Lottie Robbins, Irene Miles, Gladys Cayard, and Katharine Journeay.

COACHMAN WAS A ROBBER.

Paper Funnel, Sponge, and Chloroform Found in His Room.

Justice Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, yesterday, held Farley Dotlin, a well-dressed West Indian, for the Grand Jury on the charge of larceny. Dotlin was a coachman, in the employ of Dr. James W. Fleming of 471 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, and confessed to robbing his employer of a diamond pin, ring, and several other articles, valued in all at $200.

Dotlin's room was searched. A bottle of chloroform, a sponge, and a paper funnel were found.

ARE NOW TRYING BLUING.

Sawdust Failed to Make Its Way into the Leaking Dock.

The Navy Yard people have not yet learned the source of the water that is leaking into the new big dry dock. The experiment of dumping sawdust into the Wallabout channel with the expectation of seeing it carried through the earthworks if the water came from there was not a success. The sawdust was not sufficiently fine.

Yesterday afternoon about fifty pounds of ordinary washing bluing was put in the channel, and at daylight to-day the engineers believe they will be able to decide if the water comes from the Wallabout or from the old timber basin. Divers sent down in the Wallabout to explore around the caissons for under currents and springs were unable to find any reason for the leaks.

Rear Admiral Sicard has received orders to prepare his flagship, the New York, for immediate departure, and she was coaled yesterday afternoon. She will be ready for sea service to-morrow.

County Detectives Appointed.

District Attorney Backus of Kings County yesterday appointed six county detectives, a doorkeeper, and a clerk. All the new appointees are machine Republicans. They are Detectives Joshua Dibble of the Seventeenth Ward, Henry Schultz of the Eighteenth, John Worth of the Twenty-fifth, George W. Simpson of the Eighth, John Armstrong of the Fifth, and Fred Deller of the Twenty-eighth. The clerk is W. R. Lawton of the Eleventh Ward, a colored man, and the doorkeeper is John Daly of the Twelfth.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

The reports submitted to the Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, now holding its sixteenth annual session at the headquarters, 40 Court Street, Brooklyn, show the society in a flourishing condition. There are 47,000 members in good standing, and during its existence the society has paid out nearly $7,500,000 to the families of deceased members. A debate on a rearrangement of the present scheme of assessment was referred to a committee.

Picture for Public School No. 43.

Henry P. Schmidt of the Brooklyn Board of Education has presented a large picture of himself to Public School No. 43, of which school he is Chairman of the local committee. The picture is a good likeness. It is unframed, and the teachers are collecting subscriptions to frame it handsomely. The school is one of the largest in Brooklyn. It has fifty-four classrooms, three heads of departments, and nearly a thousand scholars.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

New and attractive goods each day in all of our many departments, qualities not to be surpassed. It will pay to anticipate your wants. All prepaid goods delivered free at station within a radius of One Hundred miles.

DRESS GOODS.

We have determined to close out every piece of Spring Dress Goods, and have done some unusual price cutting.

52-inch broken check tweed Suitings, strictly all wool, good for cycle or traveling costumes, would be cheap at 65c., on sale until all are sold at 29c. per yd.

On Bargain Table, dress goods aisle, Livingston Street entrance, 50 pieces of 42-inch Diagonal, navy blue, black, brown, green, also all-wool Cheviots and English Frieze Effects, special price, 19c.

38-inch fancy shepherd Checks, strictly all wool, good color combinations, 29c. per yd.

45-inch fine twill all-wool Serge, nearly all the desirable colors, 29c. per yd.

50-inch storm Serge, hard twisted, pure worsted, navy blue and black, 39c. per yd.

44-inch storm Serge, double warp, steam shrunk, pure Worsted, navy blue, black, green, plum, brown, and cadet shades, wear guaranteed, 49c. per yd.

50-inch Habit Cloths, already shrunk, pure wool, solid colors and mixtures, 49c. per yd.

38-inch Canvas or Etamine Cloth, navy blue and black, pure worsted, cheap at 50c., special at 25c. per yd.

45-inch Etamine, all the fashionable colors, 69c. per yd.

Cycle Cloth, special at 39c., 49c., 75c. per yd.

Silk stripe Challie, wool filling, lisle thread warp, French styles, worth 29c., 17c. per yd.

Best French Challies, all wool, new styles, 35c. per yd.

Bicycle Suits.

On Monday we will place on sale the best values ever offered in ladies' Bicycle Suits; these Suits are in two styles and four colorings of best quality of granite covert cloth, one style made with divided skirt, the other with circular skirt, jacket, hat, and bag, regular price, $5.00; our special price, $2.98.

300 ladies' Bicycle Suits in the Mostkowitz, Stein's Parkway, Star, ostkowitz, Stein's Saddle Seat, Lenox Circular Skirt, Luey, and The Winner; prices, from $6.50, $8.50, $10.00, to $28.00.

Ladies' Suits.

190 ladies' fine mixed cloth Suits, new fly-front reefers, lined with silk, skirt lined with percaline, regular $10.98 to $15.00 quality, at $6.98 and $7.98.

300 linen and duck Blazer Suits, latest styles, at $4.98, $5.98, $7.50, to $10.00.

Boys' Clothing

ANNIVERSARY

is near at hand and we are prepared with a more extensive line of Clothing than ever. It will pay to keep posted and know what we are doing in this department.

300 boys' finest quality Sailor Suits, extra full blouse and deep collar trimmed with braid, sizes 3 to 10 years, actual value $5.00 to $8.00; our special prices, $2.98, $3.98, $4.50.

400 boys' Middy Suits, style of cut, trimmed in a variety of styles, best values ever offered, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98.

All wool double-breasted Suits, best makes, latest patterns, sizes 4 to 15 years, intended to sell for $4.50; sale price, $2.69.

325 boys' long pants Suits, strictly all wool, latest styles and materials, sizes 14 to 19 years, regular $7.00 and $8.00 grades; sale price, $4.98 and $5.98.

We are prepared to furnish estimates and fill orders for Brigade and Band Suits. Our leader is a fine all wool military cloth Suit, perfect fit, sizes 9 to 16 years, at $3.98. Sent for inspection.

Cadet Caps, 50c. and 75c.

New Straw Hats for Boys.

Look at our line of STRAW HATS, the largest in the city. Prices from 25c. to $2.49.

SHOES.

600 Pairs Ladies' high grade dark tan and Russet Vici kid Lace Shoes, opera, coin, and full round toes, medium weight, hand turned flexible soles, serviceable, stylish, up-to-date Summer Shoes, all sizes and widths, made up to retail for $3.00 and $3.50, on sale Monday at $1.95.

In our Boys' Shoe Department we offer 500 pairs Boys' and Youths' Black Calf and Russia, and Russet Lace Shoes, opera and round toes, hand welted and stitched extension soles, sent us for quick sale by the makers, (Barbour & Co., N. Y.;) every pair in the lot worth from $2.50 to $3.50 per pair, on sale Monday while they last, at $1.49.

Fur Storage.

We are now prepared to give estimates on repairing and making over Furs, and our facilities for storing are complete.

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE, & LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN.

BRIDGE CAISSON LAUNCHED.

Hydraulic Jacks and Three Powerful Sea-Going Tugs Were Used.

The great caisson intended for the new East River bridge, which on Thursday withstood all attempts to move it, was successfully launched yesterday from the yards at the foot of North Second Street, Williamsburg. There was a large gathering of engineers and contractors present to witness the launch.

The ways had been thoroughly greased, hydraulic jacks were placed under the huge wooden box, and it was lifted so that, when three sea-going tugs made fast with heavy hawsers and pulled together, it had to come. The tugs towed the caisson over to the foot of Delancey Street, where it will be sunk for the building of the New York tower of the new bridge.

The caisson weighs about 1,100 tons, is rectangular in shape, 76 by 60 feet wide, and its full height is 31 feet. It is surrounded by a cofferdam. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible on the second caisson, which will be completed by the middle of Summer.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC WIRE.

Reilly Stopped to Help Linemen and Received the Fatal Shock.

Henry Reilly, thirty years old, of 344 Second Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday noon by a shock from a broken light wire of the Citizens' Electric Light Company of Brooklyn.

Reilly was employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. On his road home to lunch he passed Third Avenue and Wyckoff Street, where three men aloft were repairing the broken wire, one end of which was hanging to the street. The men were hauling it up. It fouled with the pole, and one of the men was about to descend to clear it. Reilly stepped forward. "All right," he shouted. "I'll fix it." As his bare hands touched the wire he staggered and dropped to his knees, clutching the death-dealing wire.

The foreman, Thomas Fitzpatrick, hurried to his help, and was slightly shocked in his attempt to drag Reilly back. His men, protected by rubber gloves, disengaged the wire and laid the body on the sidewalk to await the arrival of an ambulance. The surgeon said death had apparently been instantaneous.

Reilly leaves a wife and five children. The wire that killed him was charged with 2,000 volts of electricity.

Police and Fire Wire Chiefs.

The Executive Committee of the International Association of Police and Fire Telegraph Superintendents met yesterday at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, to decide on a date and place for the annual convention. Oct. 14, the birthday of Frank C. Mason of Brooklyn, the President of the association, was chosen as the date, and Nashville, Tenn., as the place. Mayor William McCurdy of Nashville sent a cordial invitation to the association.

Sailor Bergone Fatally Injured.

While at work unloading in the hold of the bark Hawsberg, lying at the foot of North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, Kutz Bergone, aged twenty-one years, a sailor employed on the craft, was fatally injured yesterday. A lump of chalk weighing about fifty pounds fell out of the bucket, striking the sailor on the head and fracturing his skull. The doctors at the Eastern District Hospital, where he was taken, say he cannot live.

GREATER CITY'S CHARTER.

Dr. Albert Shaw Gives His Views—What He Says of the Citizens' Union and Its Outlook.

Dr. Albert Shaw, the writer on municipal government, has made a statement of his views regarding the outlook for efficient government of the Greater New York. He says the charter has created eighteen or twenty distinct and independent bureaucracies, which it will be the business of the Mayor to launch in the first six months of his administration. But when once in office, the Commissioners in the various departments will not be accountable to the Mayor or anybody else. The bureaucracies will do almost everything within their respective spheres, and leave very little to be done by the Municipal Assembly in the way of ordinance making.

Of course, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will have an indirect control over the departments, as it will have the granting of supplies. He compares the Municipal Government to the planetary system, the Mayor as central sun, evolving eighteen departments, each of which revolves in its own planetary orbit. The analogy, however, stops here, for the charter cannot be said to provide for the keeping of the eighteen bodies in a true and constant relation with the power from which they emanate.

Dr. Shaw thinks there are some very good things in the charter. The Commissioners have made possible "a magnificent development in the educational field," and recognized "the rights and interests of the public in lucrative franchises," and "dealt wisely with the details of such subjects as the organization of charity." He admits that the adjustment of city debts and finances was a question of much difficulty but believes it was statesmanlike to consolidate the indebtedness of all over the consolidated area. He cannot see any reason why the administration of the city's affairs in the coming four years should have anything to do with monetary standards or tariffs.

"The new charter for the city calls imperatively for non-partisan administration and for the conduct of municipal elections upon strictly municipal issues," says Dr. Shaw. After warmly commending the platform of the Citizens' Union, he adds: "Party statisticians are always short-sighted; they do not credit the people with having either brains or independence. Their figures of strength based on Presidential election figures are absurd. If the Citizens' Union selects a strong ticket to stand upon its strong platform, it will go into the field with a good cause, and the politicians will find it impossible to force the party wedge into the situation."

New Line to Greenwood Cemetery.

Commencing to-day, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad will operate a new line of cars from Fulton Ferry, Bridge, and City Hall, to Greenwood Cemetery, via Court Street, Third Avenue, and Twenty-fifth Street, to the Fifth Avenue entrance. Free transfers will be issued and received from all connecting lines at City Hall.

Henry Batterman Entertains.

Henry Batterman, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant, on Thursday night celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of his business career by giving an elaborate dinner to the heads of his departments and a few special guests at his residence in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Peerless Offering of

Our Annual May Sale

Starts to-morrow and will command wide spread attention. We've determined to deepen the conviction which has grown with each recurring sale, that the values we give in under muslins are not matchable elsewhere. We mean that this sale shall stand out pre-eminently as the GREATEST BARGAIN GIVING EVER ATTEMPTED IN BROOKLYN. It is easy enough to quote low prices, but it's another thing to give great values. Yet you can come here to-morrow prepared to get much better values than even this announcement would lead you to expect, for the extremely low prices give no indication of the exceedingly high quality of the goods. The most fastidious critic cannot fail to be pleased and satisfied with the beauty and excellence of this underwear; all the garments are carefully made in the most approved style, they're generous in size and width, and the variety is enormous.

Gowns.

Muslin Gowns, superior quality, cluster tucking in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.....29c

Muslin Gowns, two insertions and fine tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.....39c

Muslin Gowns, surplice neck, yoke of insertions and tucks, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, herring-bone stitching.....48c

Empire Gowns of muslin, with two insertions in neck, full ruffle of embroidery in neck and sleeves.....58c

Surplice and high-neck Gowns, with four insertions and fine tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle in neck and sleeves; others with surplice neck, with two insertions in yoke and Hamburg ruffle on neck and sleeves.....69c

Very fine cambric Gowns, small V neck and pointed yoke of eight fine insertions and tucks; others in Empire effects, with revers and insertions of all over embroidery.....97c

Cambric Gowns, Empire effect, with insertion across front and finished with ½-inch ribbons through beading, double ruffles of lace on side of yoke, in neck and sleeves.....$1.17

Extra fine Gowns of cambric and nainsook, elaborately trimmed with lace or fine embroidery, at $1.23, $1.39, $1.98, $2.39 & $2.98.

EXTRA SIZE GOWNS, special at 59c., 79c., 97c. ea.

Walking Skirts.

Muslin walking Skirts, with full umbrella ruffles of embroidery and dust ruffle, at.....97c

Others with handsome ruffles of embroidery.....$1.23, $1.48

Others with muslin top and five yards of embroidery in ruffle, or cambric top with deep lace ruffle...$1.69 & $1.75

Extra fine grades at.....$1.98 & $2.98

Under Skirts.

Muslin Under Skirts, yoke band, embroidered ruffle and tucks.....39c

600 flannelette Under Skirts, yoke bands, regular value 29c., at.....17c

Corset Covers.

Plain high-neck Corset Covers of Masonville muslin or Berkley cambric, with pearl buttons.....8c. ea

Cambric Corset Covers, V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery, or plain round neck.....19c

V neck Corset Covers, with choice patterns of embroidery, low neck, neck and sleeves trimmed with neat Hamburg edging.....29c

Corset Covers, V front and back and low neck, trimmed with wide bands of embroidery, or square neck with insertions and edging, or low neck, with drawing tape at waist.....39c. ea

Other very pretty styles at 58, 69, 97, $1.17, and $1.39

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, open and closed.....19c

In Masonville muslin.....25c

Masonville muslin Drawers, trimmed with fine quality of embroidery—open and closed.....39c

Cambric and muslin Drawers, with handsome ruffles of embroidery, some with full umbrella ruffles—open and closed.....59c

Fine cambric Drawers, with full umbrella ruffles of embroidery, open or closed, at.....69 and 79c

Extra fine grades cambric, others nainsook.....97, $1.17, $1.39, $2.98

Chemise.

Muslin Chemise, round neck, trimmed with neat Hamburg edges.....29c. ea

Cambric Chemise, square neck, trimmed with fine Hamburg insertions.....69c

Aprons.

Lawn Aprons, 40 and 50 inches wide, some satin striped, others with woven lace border, at.....15c. and 19c. ea

Fine lawn Aprons, with 4-inch width insertions of embroidery, in assorted patterns.....25c

Second floor.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

RIDGEFIELD PARK STRIFE.

The Trustees in a Dead-lock and Probability that All Work Will Be Stopped.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., May 15.—There is a dead-lock in the Board of Trustees of this place. The Trustees are M. L. Morgan, George E. Helm, and J. H. Ficken, who held over, and F. C. Lowe. The village should have five Trustees, but at the election in March C. W. Reinhart and J. L. Oberg each tied, with 157 votes. The four Trustees, under the law, tried to choose the fifth. Sides were taken, Morgan and Helm opposing the two others. No choice has been made. Helm wants Morgan made President, while Mr. Ficken wants Lowe. The President has the appointing of committees, and this has caused the strife.

On account of the dead-lock, the Collectors, assessors, Constables, and other officers elected were not sworn in as the law requires, and no business is being transacted. The lighter has quit work; the contractor who was building a new schoolhouse in the Westview part of the township has stopped; it is feared that the school now in operation will have to be closed; and much needed street work is impossible.

Last year the Board of Village Trustees became involved in a quarrel. It could find no bank that would loan it money on municipal notes, all public work was stopped, and the town was in darkness for a long time because there was no money to pay the lamp lighter. The property owners finally decided to change the form of government by asking the Legislature to create a new township out of part of Ridgefield, including Ridgefield Park Village, to be known as the Township of Overpeck. While this would still leave the local government in the hands of the Village Trustees, it was believed that the combinations to be formed by the creation of other offices, as Chosen Freeholder, Collector, and Assessor, would bring about a complete change for the general good, especially as two Trustees went out of office by expiration of term.

The law was passed, but the election did not stop the strife, and a special election may be called to choose the fifth Trustee.

Two Men Killed in Newcastle, Penn.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., May 15.—A sand and gravel slide at a cut being made by the New Castle Traction Company, south of this city, buried five men. Two were killed instantly and three others seriously injured, one fatally. The dead are John Sheyance and John Nicholas. The injured are Austrians, and their names are not known.

Jail for a Pittsburg Contractor.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—W. J. Dunn, a well-known city contractor, convicted of forging estimates on assignments of city contracts to the amount of nearly $50,000, was sentenced to-day to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Hess's Diamond Stud Stolen.

Ex-Alderman Hess of the Thirteenth Ward, Williamsburg, was robbed of a diamond stud night before last by a stranger whose acquaintance he made in a Broadway saloon.

RELIGIOUS GARB IN SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Skinner Decides Its Use in Watervliet Is Inimical to Public Welfare.

ALBANY, May 15.—Supt. Skinner of the Department of Public Instruction handed down to-day his decision in the appeal of Samuel Kennedy and others from the action of the Board of Education of the City of Watervliet, in refusing to require six teachers in one of the public schools of such city, held in the St. Bridget's Parochial School Building, to discontinue, while teaching in the school, the wearing in the schoolroom during school hours, the distinctive dress or garb of the religious sect or order of which they are members.

He says that the teachers in the public schools of the State ought not to wear the distinctive garb of any religious denomination, order, sect, or society, but dress in the usual custom worn by men and women generally; that any other costume or usage is inimical to the best educational interests of the locality, and should be discontinued by direction of the local authorities, whose duty it is to so administer the trusts reposed in them as to bring about the very best results with the least irritation, and in harmony with the spirit of the provisions of the organic law of the State.

The Board of Education is directed to require such teachers to discontinue the wearing of such distinctive garb while teaching in the school, and in event of a refusal by the teachers to do so, to dismiss them as such teachers, and the public school funds are withheld until such order is complied with.

LEADVILLE MINES ALIVE.

Pumping, Employing 1,000 or 1,500, to be Begun at Once.

LEADVILLE, Col., May 15.—An agreement having been reached among the owners of the principal mines to resume pumping, which was stopped last Winter, while the strike was on, the work will be begun next week, and will give employment to 1,000 or 1,500 men, with a strong probability that the number will reach 2,000 within the next six months.

It will require thirty days of pumping before any men can be put to work.

It is thought that by Aug. 10 the upper levels of the working mines will be clear. It is not thought that any of the properties have been seriously damaged, though it is believed that many repairs will be necessary. There is a general feeling among the mine owners that the definite settlement of the pumping question, now practically accomplished, is the first step toward developing a territory which is believed to be one of the richest in the Leadville district. More than 3,000 acres are included within the boundaries.

Piute Indians Killed in War.

CALIENTE, Cal., May 15.—News has just reached here that Piute Indians are at war with one another near William Shipsey's ranch, which is in the foothills of Piute Mountain. One Indian is reported killed and it is not known how many more are dead.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Latest Fear.

From The Spectator.

Time was, I said, I fear not Death,
For death is but the end—
Darkness, a pang, a failing breath
That heals what Love can't mend.

My God! I cried, it is this Life,
Not Death, my soul doth fear—
The pain, the shame, the lonely strife,
Despair—and no goal near.

I liv'd. The shame, the pain liv'd too,
The lonely strife held on—
But, how it was I never knew,
Despair one day was gone.

Despair was gone, and dread no more
Of Life or Death I knew—
God's light was where, an hour before,
My sin its shadow threw.

Ah! now, I fear not Death, I cried,
Nor pain nor lonely days,
Yet still, a doubt unsatisfied
Within my bosom stays.

I fear the days of coming age
When sense and reason fail—
I fear lest ere Death turn the page
Fear should again prevail.

But still I liv'd, and curtain'd night
Closed round my failing mind,
Age stole away my body's sight,
But left the soul's behind.

My latest Fear had come to me—
But was it Fear at all?
True, thought and wit and memory
Were gone beyond recall;

But kindness stayed, and sympathy,
And sense that God is near,
And all around a mystery
Of Love that casts out Fear.

An Encounter with a Lion.

Henry Hamilton Johnston, the writer of the following sketch, was born in Surrey, England, in 1858, and has a wide acquaintance with Africa. In 1885 he was appointed Vice Consul for the Cameroons. In 1884 he published "The River Congo," but is best known for his two works, "The Kilimanjaro Exhibition" and "Life of Livingstone." Some seven years ago he visited Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The sketch which follows, written by Mr. Johnston for The London Saturday Review, is remarkable for its strength and vividness:

He is a young doctor and a surgeon on board one of the small gunboats placed on a great African lake. Fresh-colored still, though slightly tanned by exposure to the lake winds, with merry Irish eyes of blue gray, a square-cut jaw and obstinate chin, a long upper lip, a little whisker at the temples, and short wiry black-brown hair. Like many men of his class, he is a potential Darwin, and, having no other means to travel and study natural history, has entered the navy as a surgeon. He has landed on the shores of the lake for a day's shooting, hoping to get an elephant at least, but meantime content to study sunbirds. Let us in imagination enter his mind, see through his eyes what he saw, and lay bare his thoughts.

Grass! a forest of grass with stout knotted stems six to eight feet high, and abundant leaves starting from every joint. Each stem ends in a drooping plume of ripened seeds. As the doctor forces his way through the tangled herbage and cane-like stalks the seeds shower down on him, each one steadied in its descent by its long feathery stipule. The seeds are sharp-pointed and barbed at the ends, so they pierce their way through his khaki clothing easily and scratch the perspiring flesh beneath. This raises to exasperation the discomfort already felt to be well nigh unbearable; for the doctor's face is now the color of raw beef from the stifling heat and the frightful exertion of forcing his way through such a thicket of grass, and his hands are scratched and cut by contact with the razor-edged leaves. His Teral hat is constantly being dragged off his head, and it is all he can do to carry his gun and elbow his way through the obstructing herbage, protecting his face as well as possible with the left hand. So he is in an ill temper, and cannot stop to notice the small weaver birds of flame color and black, the extraordinary stick insects, (exactly simulating stalks of grass,) and the green, leaf-like mantises which throng the dense brake on either side. He is after bigger game. The most experienced of his boys pioneers him through the stifling grass jungle, another boy with a second rifle follows behind. The idea is "elephants," elephants having been reported hereabout the previous day; when suddenly (they have reached a space where the grass is a little drier, a little less dense) the pioneer "boy" comes doubling back on the master with every gesture expressive of "Hush!" The doctor stops, mops his boiling face, (thankful for the momentary halt,) and asks inquiringly: "Elephants?" "No," says the negro in a panting whisper, "Lion! * * * there, there! no, not there. You see that ant hill? Well, climb on to its side and you will see the lion lying in a clear space just beyond. A male lion, truly; its body is nearly white and its mane is black."

With Express rifle at full cock the doctor advances gingerly through the interlaced grass, bent nearly double, keeping the muzzle of the gun directed straight before him and shielding its sensitive trigger from the intrusive grass stems. The ant hill is reached, he clambers on to its sloping side. * * * "Good God! the boy's right. * * * What a beauty! and asleep, too!" But something in the doctor's coming has aroused the lion, not ten yards away; aroused him partially, for there is no sudden movement. He raises the great head set in a collar of yellow, brown, black mane; slowly the dim nictitating membrane passes over the yellow eyes, but as they are focusing to meet his own gaze, the doctor fires, fires precipitately, (his position on the sloping ant hill is insecure,) wounds the lion somewhere, somehow, but does not kill him. The beast gives a sharp explosive roar, seems to jump into the air with all four feet, and then in three bounds has crashed into the grass jungle. Silence. "Well, I am a muff!" thinks the doctor. "He wasn't ten yards away, and I didn't kill him dead! I don't quite know where I hit him; in the chest, I think. But he can't be far away; and I must finish him off." He descends from the ant hill into the clear trampled space where the lion had been lying. At the spot where the beast had made its first bound into the dense grass hedge there is a great squirt of blood over the tangled greenery—the dark crimson liquid still drips from leaf-blade to leaf-blade. "Ah! thought so; he must be pretty badly hit."

Two black faces, with starting eyes and anxious grins, now cautiously peer round the ant hill. The doctor, raising his head, recognizes his boys and beckons them down. The three converse in whispers. The situation is explained—how the lion was wounded, the direction in which he bounded away. The boys urge caution. "Lion plenty fierce. Mkango mkali nditu. Master must take care; better climb tree and look all round—not go into grass." But there is no tree anywhere near. A boy hoists himself to the slender summit of the ant hill and reports that he sees the grass moving in the direction whither the lion had withdrawn—moving as though a stationary animal were shaking it with convulsive throes, (all of which is explained more by gestures than by words.) The doctor, clambering up beside the boy, thinks he can even descry (as the grass stems bow and droop before some writhing object) the lion's waving tail and a yellow gray haunch. He fires, descends from the ant hill to reload. * * * A rush comes through the grass, a deafening roar, some great yellow object in the air above him * * * momentarily * * * dark against the sky * * * yellow eyes * * * (insensibility.)

"'Click clock, click clock, click clock.' * * * I wonder what that funny sound is * * * am I in a train? No, it is the engines of the steamer—or is it the pulse beating in my temples? Then I have been asleep, and in broad daylight, with the blue sky above me and in the broiling sun! How foolish! But no—it must be something more. I know there was something happened—let me think * * * the lion, of course * * * a lion jumped at me. Then I must be wounded? Let's see" (raises himself painfully on his right arm.) * * * My left arm has no feeling * * * "My God! a pool of my own blood * * * chawed by the lion, hand almost detached, rest of arm a mass of blood, muscle, bone, and khaki. * * * O God! I'm going to die—can't live—he has torn open my stomach * * * that must be the pancreas. I'm like a butcher's shop." (Whimpers. A blubbering sound attracts his attention.) "Hullo! you here, Juma? Plucky chap; thought you'd have cut and run. Where's Saidi? Eh? Speak louder, I'm deaf. * * * Oh, gone to gunboat; quite right. * * * What? the lion?" (turns his head slightly) "there, still living; looks pretty sick, too." (The lion is lying four yards away, partly on his side, one crippled forepaw turned back, the other outstretched and the great head resting on it, eyeing the men with solemn yellow eyes no longer fierce, the pupil shrunk to a pin point. With each convulsive shudder of the lion's body the blood pool round him widens slightly.) "By heaven, if I've got to die, I'll die like a man, and he shall go first. Who can tell? He might recover and hurt the boy. See here, Juma, (to Juma who is supporting his back,) "be very gentle, take a cartridge out of my belt, put it in the rifle * * * so; now * * * Uh! ah! mind my arm * * * now, give me the rifle in my right hand and come between my legs * * * so; stoop very low down, like that. Now I'm going to rest the rifle on your shoulder and take aim. Keep very still, I won't hurt you * * * keep still * * * I'll aim just between the brupte's eyes." (A minute's pause. Bang! Doctor falls back fainting. Lion stretches out his head three times with spasmodic upward movement, the tail and the limbs—all but the crippled one—stiffen, the claws stand out from their sheaths, and the beast dies.)

* * * * * * *

"Juma, is that you? Water, how delicious! more—and on my forehead * * * so * * * what a brick you are! Upon my word, I'd like to leave you something, Juma. You must tell them that I said so, you know, for sticking by me, God bless you! Is the lion dead?" (The sobbing boy nods "yes.") Well, then, I must die, too. I'm enough of a doctor to know that. Don't cry. Tell them I bore it like a man. But it's beastly hard! Who'd have thought my day's shoot would have ended like this? (Whimpers.) 'Beastly hard. I'm so young and I've done so well up to now * * * and there's mother. Who will break it to her? She'll never get over it * * * and Lily * * * and, damn it all, I can't even send 'em messages! How can one tell such things to a black boy? 'S'pose I'm dying primarily from the shock * * * know I'm dying somehow—can't raise my head to look. * * * Mother! Mother! * * * What rot to go on like that, as if it could do any good! * * * See here, Juma, more water. So. * * * Now listen. Ine ndirini amai, ndi mlongo. Iwe— O God! How can I tell him? It's all slipping away from me. * * * For the blood is the life. Where have I heard that? The blood is the life * * * slipping away—slipping away. * * * I must be in a boat, it is so soothing; up and down, up and down; so restful." (Sighs gently. Dies.) H. H. JOHNSTON.

"Music, My Maids."

Music, my maids! His weary senses steep
In soft untroubled and oblivious sleep,
With mandragore anoint his tired eyes,
That they may open on mere memories;
Then shall a vision seem his lost delight,
With love, his lady for a Summer's night.
Dream thou hast dreamt all this, when thou awake,
Yet still be sorrowful, for a dream's sake.
I leave thee, sleeper! Yea, I leave thee now,
Yet take my legacy upon thy brow;
Remember me, who was compassionate,
And opened for thee once the ivory gate.
I come no more, thou shalt not see my face
When I am gone to mine exalted place;
Yet all thy days are mine, dreamer of dreams,
All silvered over with the moon's pale beams;
Go forth and seek in each fair face in vain
To find the image of thy love again.
All maids are kind to thee, yet never one
Shall hold thy truant heart till day be done.
Whom once the moon has kissed loves long and late,
Yet never finds the maid to be his mate.
Farewell, dear sleeper, follow out thy fate.
—From Ernest Dawson's "The Pierrot of the Music."

Camphor for His Wife.

From "Time and the Hour."

"There was a farmer up home," he said, "who used to have his occasional spree. Every one knew his failing, and neither of the druggists in town would sell him a drop. One day he brought a quart bottle into one of the apothecary shops, with two or three big lumps of gum camphor in the bottom. He told the druggist that his wife wanted her camphor bottle filled with alcohol. The druggist filled it without suspecting anything. In a week the old man came again, and in a little while the third time. Finally the druggist discovered that the 'gum camphor' was milky quartz, picked up in the fields, and that the farmer had poured camphor over the outside of the bottle until enough had crystalized there to look natural and smell right. The quartz didn't hurt the alcohol for drinking purposes."

Dishorning Cattle an Unnecessary Cruelty.

From "Our Animal Friends."

Prof. McCall, for many years Principal of the Glasgow Veterinary College, said: "I have heard the evidence of Prof. Walley, and I agree with him that the operation is one of extreme torture at the time and afterward. There must be more or less pain until the wound is entirely healed. Under the most favorable circumstances it must be painful for ten days. The operation does not benefit the animal in the least, nor the flesh as food. But if the animal is vicious, I consider it sufficient to remove the tip of the horn. I have known of an animal from which the tips of the horns had been removed to take to butting again, but very rarely. Even then they did not do much damage."

George Andrew Leper, Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said: "I consider the practice of dishorning cruel because it causes fearful pain and is absolutely unnecessary. I have heard the previous evidence and agree with it."

Prof. William Pritchard of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and for twenty years professor at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, had heard the previous evidence, and agreed that the operation tortures the animal and is unnecessary.

Prof. Cox, Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and for some time its President, said: "In my opinion dishorning is extremely cruel and quite unnecessary."

Prof. J. Macqueen, for ten years professor at the Glasgow College of Veterinary Surgeons, and afterward at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, said: "The operation is not necessary, and, if performed at all, should be done on the animal before it is six or eight months old. That prevents the horns growing, and the operation is comparatively painless."

Water Lilies.

How like yon water lily fair
Is my true love! In her I find
Both in body and in mind
Spotless purity combined
With beauty rare.

Somewhat like a lily too
'Am I! Ah! now a merry cry
Rings from her laughing lips "Fie, fie!"
Yet listen, Saucy One, and I
Will prove it true.

'Tis not for pow'r to charm or please,
'Tis not for comeliness of face,
For purity like thine, or grace;
God knows I have but little trace
Of such as these!

But this is why—Though from her boat
White-rigged upon the waters still
The lily dips and drinks at will,
That she can never quaff her fill
Is plain to note.

For when the fleecy cloud light whirls
The raindrops down, her leaves unfold
Like sails, and in her bosom's hold
She loves to store amid the gold
The dewy pearls.

Though deep her roots like anchors trend
Where life and sustenance abide,
With water round, below, beside,
Her thirst unslaked, unsatisfied
Still knows no end.

Thus, then, sweet lily-love, am I
Like to this ever-thirsting flower—
The more the love that thou dost shower
On me, the more my will and power
To drink thee dry.

To quaff of love, for maids and men
Doth seem I vow but foolish waste:
The more the thirsty creatures taste
The greater is their panting haste
To quaff again.
—WILL HILL in Chambers's Journal.

Knives and Pistols.

From The Altruist Interchange.

During September I visited several of the reformatory institutions to see what was being done for the younger boys in regard to manual training. I found very little systematic instruction. The principal occupations were caning chairs, knitting stockings by machinery and other purely mechanical work. In none of the schools was there systematic instruction in manual training as it is now carried on in educational institutions. In fact, there were so many young boys who could not be kept busy at machine work that a large part of the time, which might have been usefully employed, was spent in idleness. During these hours the boys found occupations on their own account for their hands to do to a limited extent.

In one institution the boys had taken from their hat bands the broad steel wire which kept them in shape, broken it into pieces from three to six inches in length, ground these upon the door steps or walls of the building and used them as knives to whittle such bits of wood as they could pick up about the yard or secure from the janitors when they made the fires. They made a handle by winding on the ravellings of stockings or binding two bits of wood on either side. Little boats, paper knives, household furniture, were rudely shaped by these crude instruments. Some of the boys were put there for wrecking trains, for burglary, &c., and their tendencies were sometimes expressed in the things they tried to make. For instance, pistols, small knives, and weapons such as boys might use in Indian raids, &c.

The Tame Fawn.

From The Badminton Magazine.

Although they do not appreciate confinement in a paddock, it is easy to tame a fawn, and it makes a delightful pet until it attains to years of indiscretion. A tame roe used to follow the children everywhere round the old castle of Duntroon, and even up the stairs and into the rooms. One of his little play-fellows had been obliged to give up his room to a gentleman who had come to stay there, and the surprise of the guest was unbounded when the head and neck of a roe protruded through his half-open door. "Dear me!" he said, "game must be extremely plentiful in these parts!"

Yet, just as a kitten would be the most delightful of pets except for its unfortunate habit of growing into a cat, so a roe, and especially a buck, becomes too much of a handful as a pet when it grows up. Their beautiful little horns are both sharp and dangerous, and a tame roebuck very nearly put an old woman off the road and into the Crinan Canal by its obtrusive attentions. It meant no harm; it really expected to get a lump of rock salt, with which it had usually been rewarded for its caresses, but the old dame did not appreciate its uncanny approaches, and narrowly escaped with her life.

Fast Local Service.

From Cassier's Magazine.

One of the fastest local services in the world is that run over the Cheshire Lines Committee's system, between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of thirty-four miles, which is accomplished in forty minutes, and by a number in forty-five minutes. * * * As originally built, these engines weighed 40 tons 12 cwt., of which 17 tons 11 cwt. were upon the drivers, and with their wheels 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, driven by cylinders 17½ by 26 inches, and ample heating service, they speedily acquired an enviable reputation for efficiency, being notably quick in getting up pace, a most desirable feature in so short a run. At present there are twelve of these fine locomotives in service, their weight being altered to 38 tons, of which no less than 10 tons 14 cwt. are available for adhesion. Their load is six bogie coaches, weighing 180 tons, and their booked speed fifty-one miles an hour. They accomplish this difficult task on an average consumption of thirty-two pounds of coal per mile.

The Triumph of the Cross.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

During all their march through the desert, and it lasted several weeks, Dom Régis, the Trappist, and Horace Vernet rode side by side. They ate together, the same tent sheltered both, and when at length the summoned tribe brought tribute and hostages and owned themselves subject to France, the Governor, after receiving their oath of fidelity, returned their money presents, bestowed new dignities on the now submissive Sheiks, and, turning to Dom Régis, said: "Now you shall have the honor of finishing this ceremony." The "finish" was an altar raised in the desert. And such an altar! One feels that it was erected under the hand and eye of an artist. One great oak, leveled by the sappers attached to the expeditionary corps, was fashioned into a huge rustic cross, which towered high in air; beneath it, row upon row, a pile of drums formed a unique platform for the portable altar raised upon them, which, garlanded with some of the rare desert flowers gathered near the spot, was still further decked with a contribution from a steamer, which lay at anchor near, two enormous ship lanterns, supplementing the usual and necessary liturgical wax candles on either side. As the commanding figure of the Trappist monk, robed in his abbatial insignia and vestments, stood before the altar the painter's eye swept over a strange and picturesque sight.

The whole army corps, ranged in a semi-circle, stood in serried ranks, their General and his staff in the midst; outside this circle a throng of white-robed Arabs, wondering and watchful; away in the distance a long stretch of desert on the one side; on the other the blue Mediterranean sparkled beneath the sun. He was so struck with the scene that he has immortalized it in one of his most famous pictures, entitled "Une Messe en Kabylie," in which, as he said himself, he offered to God "the expression of his gratitude for having been brought back to Him." The time chosen by the painter is the moment of the elevation. Dom Régis himself, served by a Trappist brother and a secular priest, stands full in view before the temporary altar, on a platform supported by piles of drums, and surmounted by the gigantic cross. To the left kneels row upon row of Chasseurs d'Afrique, in the picturesque zouave jackets and full trousers; while graceful Arab figures, in turban and ample white bournous, fill the foreground, and far away in the middle distance the white tents of the soldiers stand out against a background of tall mountains, while the cannon smoke, which marks the moment of adoration—"sole incense worthy of such a sacrifice"—hangs over all.

The Decay of Animal Matter.

Grant Allen in Longman's Magazine.

A great many proofs, now more or less familiar to most people, show quite clearly that the decay of animal or vegetable matter is not a simple chemical change, inevitable in the nature of things, but a violent interference with the natural course on the part of hostile organisms. The bacteria which produce decomposition are very minute plants, which grow, like mushrooms or molds, upon organic matter, and which reproduce their like with incredible rapidity. Tyndall showed long ago that the spores of these plants exist in myriads in the air, floating everywhere around us; that they occupy all crannies and empty places on the surface of the earth, and that they swarm in their millions in all ponds and puddles. An easy way of proving that these spores alone, and the plant colonies which spring from them, are the cause of putrefaction, may be obtained by boiling beef tea in a test tube, so as to kill the bacteria, and then, while the liquid is still steaming, closing up the mouth of the tube with a plug of cotton wool, which admits the air but strains out the germs of the putrefactive organisms. Under these conditions, the beef tea will keep good for years; but if you remove the plug, it will begin at once to putrefy.

Death in "The Old Oaken Bucket."

From The Arena.

Let us now examine into some of the conditions surrounding domestic wells and springs in the larger towns and villages, conditions which also prevail sometimes even about rural homes. We shall then be better able to understand how a well, like a Nevada silver mine, may have "millions in it," and how "the old oaken bucket" may bring from the depths elements of disease with the same draught that refreshes the thirsty throat. For convenience a well is situated in the back yard, perhaps a rod away from the house, or it may even be nearer. Certain other things, also for convenience' sake, are grouped close about the back door. Here is a cesspool but a short distance, perhaps only a few feet, from the well; there is a vault, a filthy institution, which is an open disgrace to civilization. A little further away is the garbage heap. In other adjacent localities are the chicken coop, the pigpen, and the stable, with their accumulations of decomposing filth. It may be that in a corner a dead animal has been buried to save the trouble of conveying it to a distance. A damp and reeking spot near the back door marks the place where the slops have been deposited since the drain to the cesspool became stopped up with the accumulated refuse of half a dozen years.

Every one of the sources of contamination mentioned is a contributor to the well. A part of the putrid material floats upon the ground and is disposed of by evaporation, but the greater portion of it soaks into the ground. It is a common error to suppose that whatever has disappeared into the ground is destroyed. The filth which has disappeared from the surface may be out of sight, but it is not out of existence. If the soil is filled with refuse of various kinds, the well will be contaminated. Every rain washes the filth a little deeper down until it reaches the well proper or one of the underground veins of water by which it is fed. It may not be generally known that a well will draw water a distance of sixty feet.

A Ruse de Guerre.

When daintie Daphne, inne ye Towne,
To take ye Aire doth goe,
Shee dons a masque to hide hr Fayce
From everie ogling Beau;
A Trifle, made of Silke and Lace,—
And, oh! ye saucie, winsome Grace
Yt lies hr Masque below!

For me shee tooke awaie hr Masque:
Hope inne my Breaste did start!
But when to win hr Love I tried
I learn'd hr mocking Arte:
For when shee putt ye Masque aside,
Wh erst hr daintie Fayce did hide,
She placed it o'er hr Heart!
—H. H. BENNETT, in The Chap-Book.

The Learned Blacksmith.

From Self-Culture.

Before leaving the anvil for this term of study, Elihu Burritt was, we learn, in the habit of practicing on problems of mental arithmetic, which he extemporized and solved while blowing the bellows. These mental exercises were afterward renewed, and his quick mind enabled him to tackle more difficult problems, and to take advantage of what he called "corner moments," to study Greek, Latin, and French, though against the snatched moments for these studies he had often to do double duty at the forge. Later on, he conceived the idea of going for a while to New Haven, that he might pursue Greek in the classic atmosphere of Yale. Here he determinedly mastered a good deal of Homer's "Iliad," with no other help than a Greek lexicon with Latin definitions. Having given the Winter to Homer, and to the intermittent study of Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and even Hebrew, he returned to New Britain with a naturally quickened relish for the languages, ancient and modern, though under increasing necessity to provide for his daily bread. After an unsuccessful attempt to establish himself in business, he made his way on foot to Boston, thence to Worcester, where he resumed his work at the anvil, with happy interludes in mental acquisition, stimulated by access to the large and rare library of the Worcester Antiquarian Society.

The Jews of Modern Times.

From The Menorah.

The Jews of Germany and of other Continental States (Poland and Russia excepted) may be divided into two classes—those that do and those that do not observe the ritual or the ceremonies of their religion. Very few of the richer classes belong to the former; most of the poorer classes belong to the latter. Absolutely, the Jewish day admits of three divisions—the strictly rabbinical, the progressists, and the ultra-reformers. Each of these divisions has its temple, with schools attached. The ultra-rabbinical Jew, wherever he is located, retains all the devotion for the letter as well as for the spirit of his religion that characterized his race in the Middle Ages. He observes during the year five fast days of total abstinence, from sunset to sunset, besides the great Day of Atonement, the only fast that has a Mosaic basis. He is regular in his attendance at the synagogue three times a day, and his prayers are voluminous. He is also most scrupulous with respect to the dietetic regulations of "Cosher" and "Tarefa," as well as with regard to the vessels in which the food is cooked. All this becomes an onerous charge on the wife and the daughters, but they are dispensed from a variety of other observances, which are held to be incumbent on males.

Among this class of rigid observers there may be found some high-minded and intellectual women, but, generally speaking, their spiritual education is not of an elevated character, and their conception of religion seldom rises above the platform of the mere letter. With reference to moral conduct, no difference whatever obtains between the ultra-rabbinist Jews and those who are less scrupulous about outward forms. They are all exemplary in the discharge of the duties and obligations appertaining to home and family life. Drunkenness and unchastity are vices rarely to be met with among them, but the lower orders are addicted to gaming, and are fond of finery in dress and of showy trinkets.

A New Source of Rubber.

From Nature.

The discovery of a new source of Lagos rubber, from a tree known to the natives as the "Ire," or "Ireh," has given a great impetus to the trade of the West Coast of Africa in a rubber of extremely good quality. The Kicksia africana forms a tree 50 to 60 feet high, with a trunk averaging 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It is said to be one of the most beautiful trees of the forest, and is capable of producing in a good season as much as from ten to fifteen pounds of rubber per tree. For the purpose of extracting the rubber, a deep vertical cut is made through the bark, and several oblique cuts on each side running into the main channel, at the base of which a vessel is placed to receive the exuding milk, which is coagulated by allowing a quantity to stand for some days in a cavity made in the trunk of a tree, so that the watery portion evaporates or soaks into the wood, leaving the solid portion behind, which is kneaded and pressed together into a solid mass, or the milk is placed in a vessel and boiled, the rubber beginning to coagulate almost immediately heat is applied.

The whole history of this interesting discovery and development is given in The Kew Bulletin for 1895, page 241, and 1896, page 76, from which we learn that in January, 1895, which practically marks the beginning of the industry, the exports were 21,-131 pounds, valued at £1,214, and at the end of December of the same year this had increased to such an extent as to show a total for the twelve months of 5,069,504 pounds, of the value of £289,892 13s. 10d.

As The Bulletin remarks, "The history of this new rubber industry in Lagos is full of interest, and illustrates the wonderfully rich resources of the vast forests of West Africa. It shows also very clearly how largely these resources can be developed by judicious and intelligent action on the part of the Government."

Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Charles W. Eliot in The Educational Review.

I believe the great sin in our public high schools is that they give an inferior course of instruction to those children whose education is to be the shortest. But, accepting the statement that there should be nothing taught in the secondary schools which is not placed there in their own interests, I must protest against the proposition that it is more important for the secondary school to connect itself with the elementary school than with the higher institutions. I believe that to be an absolutely fatal error, just exactly as I think it is a fatal error in the individual if he does not look up, and not down—if he does not seek his inspiration from above himself. Can any proposition be plainer than that in a school we must always look upward? Shall we not follow Emerson's advice and hitch our wagon to a star, and not to a bowlder by the roadside that has not moved for millions of years?

Practically, what has been the source of improvements in education, here in the United States, for the last two generations? It is fifty years since Agassiz landed here. Where did laboratory teaching begin? Who brought into this country the method of studying zoology by observation and experiment? Louis Agassiz. Who did the same service for botany? Asa Gray, whose honorable name has been already mentioned here this morning. From what institutions have come the superior methods of teaching Latin and Greek within the last twenty-five years? Those languages have been taught in American secondary schools ever since the Boston Latin School and the Roxbury Latin School were founded in the seventeenth century; but where did the improved methods come from? From the colleges, and the colleges only. Who started the method of reading at sight? Who produced books designed to encourage it? The classical Department of Harvard College?

For Success in War.

From "The Life of Nelson," Capt. A. T. Mahan.

For success in war, the indispensable complement of intellectual grasp and insight is a moral power, which enables a man to trust the inner light, a power which dominates hesitation, and sustains action, in the most tremendous emergencies, and which, from the formidable character of the difficulties it is called to confront, is in no men so conspicuously prominent as in those who are entitled to rank among great Captains. The two elements—mental and moral power—are often found separately, rarely in due combination. In Nelson they met, and their coincidence with the exceptional opportunities afforded him constituted his good fortune and his greatness.

Camille Saint-Saens.

From The Looker-On.

The man himself is of less than average height, thin, nervous, sick-faced, with great and exposed forehead, hair habitually short, beard of frosted chestnut. His eyes are almost level with his face. His eagle-beak would have excited the admiration of Sir Charles Napier, who once exclaimed, "Give me a man with plenty of nose." Irritable, whimsical, ironical, paradoxical, indulging in sudden changes of opinion, he is faithful to friends, appreciative of the merits of rivals, kindly disposed toward young composers, and zealous in practical assistance as well as encouragement. A man who knows the world and shines in conversation; fond of society; at ease and on equal terms with leaders in art, literature, fashion. A man who ponders the most abstruse subjects, and did not hesitate to separate from his wife because he was dissatisfied, as he said, with the domestic cookery. A man whose Monday receptions were famous throughout Paris, and which "All Paris" was eager to attend; yet he was never so happy as when taking the part of Calchas to Bizet's or Regnault's Helen in Offenbach's delightful version of "Troy's Fall," or impersonating, in extraordinary costume, Marguerite surprised by the jewels. An indefatigable student of Bach, he parodied Italian opera in "Gabriella di Vegy," a "pochade micaremo carnovalesque," and in "Carnaval des Animaux" he reproduced the cries, songs, howls, grunts, cluckings, bellowings, of the animal kingdom. A Parisian from crown to sole, and yet a nomad.

Dancing with the Wrong Man.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Personal appeals to the devil are held by popular belief to be at least as efficacious as imprecations uttered by another. The latter has already received illustration; two German tales will confirm the force of the former. In one of these a girl, who was dancing at some village festival, boasted that no partner could tire her at the sport, not even the devil himself, and she only wished he would come and try her. Hardly had she uttered the words, when a coach drove up, out of which stepped a fine gentleman, who begged permission to take part in the dancing. This was no sooner granted than he accosted the damsel already mentioned, and asked her to be his partner for the rest of the night. She gladly consented, and danced with him so incessantly and with such activity that all the rest of the party gazed on the pair with surprise, which was changed into alarm when it was perceived that the gentleman had hoofs, and was indeed the devil himself. So the musicians were told to play the air, "Begone ye fiends of hell," which no demon can abide. All present joined in the words, and so powerful was the strain in its effect that the infernal visitor, seizing the girl in his arms, leaped with her through the window, and neither of them was ever seen again.

The other story is that of a young maiden of Raasdorf, whose companions at a gathering of girls one night were talking about their respective lovers, whereupon she expressed her sorrow that she had none, and declared herself so anxious to have one that she would willingly take the devil if she could get nobody else. At 11 o'clock a tall gentleman entered the room, and, taking a seat beside the impatient damsel, lost no time in making love to her. His dress was green, and the sight of a hoof struck all the girls with consternation. When the party broke up at midnight the stranger went with them to the top of the "Kappel" hill. Here a sudden cry arose from every mouth, as the girl who had wished for the devil was carried up with him into the air, higher and higher, till they disappeared altogether. Nothing but her cap was left behind.

Rossini's Trumpeter.

From Chambers's Journal.

This is a story Rossini liked to tell: A performance of "The Barber" was being given in my honor in the local theatre. While the overture was in full swing I noticed a huge trumpet in the orchestra, manifestly blown with remarkable force and continuity by a member of the band; but not a sound in the least akin to the tone of that instrument could I hear. At the close of the performance I interviewed the conductor, and asked him to explain the purpose of the noiseless trumpet. He answered: "Maestro, in this town there is not a living soul who can play the trumpet; therefore I specially engaged an artist to hold one up to his lips, binding him by an oath not to blow into it, for it looks well to have a trumpet in an operatic orchestra."

Talk to Domestic Cattle.

H. Carrington Bolton in The American Anthropologist.

"Cusha, cusha, cusha, calling,
Ere the early dews were falling."
(The High Tide.)

Jean Ingelow's familiar lines embody a call to cows in the fields prevalent in Scotland; it also obtained in Lincolnshire as early as 1571. It is sometimes used in combination as cushy-cow, and has given rise to a term of endearment, cush-love. It is found in England as cushie, and in Ulster County, N. Y., as cush, (pronounced koosh.) Philologists find the root of this word in the Icelandic kusa, kussa, or kusla, to address a cow coaxingly.

In Scotland one hears the terms prrutchy and pruh. Sir Walter Scott names the latter in his "Heart of Midlothian," (v. 11):

"Jeanie rejoiced, in the simplicity of her heart, to see her charge once more, and the mute favorites of our heroine, Gowans and others, acknowledged her presence by lowing, turning around their broad and decent brows, when they heard her well-known: Pruh, my leddy, pruh, my woman."

Prutchy, also spelled prrshe, is said to be a survival of the French "Approchez," which, like other French terms, were introduced in the time of Mary Stuart.

Another Scotch call is recorded by Jamieson: "Hove, used in calling a cow to be milked, sometimes as hove-leddy; anciently in the Lothians this was prrutchy and prutch-leddy. Hove is evidently meant in the sense of stop, halt." (Scottish Dictionary.)

From Warwickshire is reported the call koup, which seems to be related to kope, current in England and the United States. This word, as already stated under calls to horses, is a contraction of "come up."

"Come uppe Whitefoot, come uppe Lightfoot,
Come uppe Jetty, rise and follow
Jetty to the milking shed."

The Negro in Demerara.

From The Saturday Review.

The negro has undoubtedly a very strong inclination to sleep in the day and to spend the night in gossip, dancing, or singing. On this account he is often a nuisance to his neighbors, especially when he has a wake. As his home is often nothing more than a single room about eight feet square, the funeral party is conducted in the open yard. Here congregate fifty to a hundred people, who begin the entertainment with hymns, going on after midnight to songs and games, and often winding up toward morning with a free fight. Then there is the Cumfoo dance, one of the finest institutions in the world for producing nightmare. Two men beat drums with their hands, the one instrument producing a tum-tum and the other a rattle-rattle, almost without intermission during the whole night. At intervals of about a minute the party utters a weird cry in some African language which startles you as you lie in bed vainly trying to sleep. As hour after hour passes your house appears to vibrate, the bed shakes, and your spine feels as if made up of loose segments. How can the drummers keep this up for ten hours? And the dancers? With the latter exhaustion alternates with the renewal of the orgy; one set falls down and another takes its place. This and other dances are connected with Obeah, the witch cult of the African.

Every negro and most of the colored people have an innate fear of the Obeah man, however they may deny it to the whites. One of the latest developments of this superstition was brought to my notice a short time ago in connection with a cricket match. The East Coast Invincibles and the Admirable Creolians were to play a match, and from a few words dropped by the Captain of the latter it appears that he was sure of victory to his side because a notable Obeah man had oiled their bat.

Curious Nesting Places.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

"In the year 1888 a pair of great tits built in a wooden letter box which stood in the road in the village of Rowfant, Sussex, into which letters, &c., were posted, and which was cleared daily. Unfortunately, one one of the birds was killed by a boy, and the nest was not finished. In 1889 a pair completed it and laid seven eggs, and were sitting; but one day an unsual number of postcards were dropped in, nearly filling the box, and causing the birds to desert it, when the nest and the eggs were removed. In 1890 a pair built a new nest, the hen laid seven eggs, and succeeded in rearing five young, although the letters continued to be posted daily, and when taken out were often found lying on the back of the sitting bird, who never left the nest. The birds went in and out by the slit for the letters."

Connected with the robin there is a sacred tradition accounting for the color of the bird's breast, to which I need not further allude, except to hazard the guess that the little songster is piously disposed, so that one is scarcely surprised to hear that on several occasions he, or she rather, has built in a church, and once affixed a nest to the Bible as it lay on the reading desk. It is gratifying to learn that the Vicar would not allow her to be disturbed, and provided himself with another copy of the sacred volume from which to read the lessons.

Russia Has No Love for Greece.

From Harper's Weekly.

Despite all her apparent advances of friendship, Russia was ever and is yet looked upon with suspicion and antipathy in Greece. There is too great a difference between the rude and despotic character of the Muscovites and the refined and liberal nature of the Hellenes. Moreover, the latter are still caressing their ideas of Pan-Hellenism and their dream of again possessing Constantinople, which is coveted by Russia herself. The Muscovites know that Greece will be ever a stubborn obstacle to their projects, a barrier to their invading propensities, and they conclude that the fewer Greeks there are, the more powerful will be the Russian Empire. The traditional policy of the Czars has aimed at preventing a too intimate alliance of Greece with any of the four neighboring countries, Roumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Servia, which are more or less attracted toward her by the prestige of the superior Hellenic civilization, and by the dread of the Russian bear. This is once more demonstrated in a recent dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that it was "semi-officially pointed out" that the formation of an alliance between Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro was not only for their protection, but against Pan-Hellene aspiration in the Balkan Peninsula. The dispatch might as well have added that such an alliance is not yet formed, inasmuch as Russia is opposed to it, though she poses as the protector and friend of the Slav orthodox population of the Balkans and the Carpathians.

The "Little Father" on the bank of the Neva had emancipated these populations from the Turkish yoke only to submit them to the knout, and he worked against them when Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Servians showed their displeasure at the continuance of Muscovite practical domination. The Czar energetically opposed, in 1885, the reunion of Eastern Roumelia to Bulgaria, and, later, the annexation of Crete to Greece. Meanwhile he has constantly supported the Sultan in order to maintain intact an inheritance which Russia would be sure to appropriate if the Greek watch dog could be weakened or annihilated, a task to which the Muscovite is now giving his best attention.

Irish Lace.

From Donahue's Magazine.

In the Counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan; in the Carmelite Convent, New Ross; the Ursuline Convent, Blackrock, County Cork; the Mercy Convent, Kinsale, and other places in the South, the "Irish crochet lace" is produced. This fabric, known in France as "Pointe d'Irlande," durable and decorative in its two chief varieties of "relieved" work and "guipure," has already acquired a large Parisian sale. The working of Carrickmacross "applique" and "guipure" and of the "rose point," or "Innishmacsaint lace," so called from a wild region in Fermanagh, in which it is principally made, is becoming an extensive and profitable occupation in many places.

Only a few months ago the sisters of mercy, Ardee, started a school of this lace for the grown-up girls, and, judging from the results since attained, a substantial amount will very soon be added to the week

CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE

Others Besides Broker Chapman May Perhaps Spend Time in the District Jail.

ONE VERY DELICATE POINT

Disappointment of the Members of Universal Postal Union—Little Attention Paid to Them in the Way of Entertainment—Internal Revenue Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Unless the temper of the Senate shall undergo a complete and speedy change, it begins to look as though Broker Chapman would be obliged to spend about a month as an inmate of the District of Columbia Jail, and that by turns Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Searles, E. J. Edwards, and John S. Shriver would realize what it is to dwell in that abode chiefly of black offenders at the Nation's capital.

Some of the Senators, notably Chandler, Tillman, and Allen, have appeared to be determined that the law, as construed by the Supreme Court, shall have its full effect in reaching and punishing all of the men whom the Senate called upon to testify touching alleged Senatorial speculation in sugar, but who refused to substantiate their accusations by naming the Senators, thus bringing dismissal and perhaps something "on the side" for the Senatorial offenders. But within a day or two the persistence with which the Senators referred to have demanded that the witnesses should be compelled, even after they have served time under the sentence of the courts, to divulge the information they refused to give up, at the risk of incurring new penalties for refusal, has suggested the possibility that they hope to dig out of the humbled witnesses the names of the Senators who did speculate in stocks on the strength of the information they had of the advantage to be given by the doctored Wilson bill to the Sugar Trust. After a while, then, there may be Senators boarding down on the Eastern Branch, where the witnesses are to be sent to bear as best they may the penalties of the courts for contempt of the Senate.

Broker Chapman will find the prison a much less forbidding place than the Tombs or than Blackwell's Island. It stands quite near the west bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac River, and, excepting the almshouse and the pesthouse, if that still remains, is remote from other buildings, open to every breeze that blows, somewhat too near the mosquitoes of the river to be altogether comfortable in Summer, but as wholesome a location as any along the river bank, which has the disadvantage of an atmosphere occasionally burdened with the exhalations of vegetation, now wet and now dry, and a somewhat too patent suggestion of the possibility of malaria. The Pennsylvania Railroad trains run so near to the building that the prisoners who occupy cells on the east corridor can easily see them as they pass. There are no boats except occasional rowboats navigating the stream, which long ago ceased to have any commerce above the navy yard.

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The jail is not without its own excitements, proceeding from causes without and within. Now and then a man is led out from one of the cells in the east corridor, where they put the condemned under their last watch, and is marched in a sinister little parade across the central rotunda to the northeast corridor to be hanged by the neck until he is dead. That is what befell Charles J. Guiteau, in 1883, and since then the same gallows has been set up on the same spot to interrupt the career of other malefactors.

At very long intervals prisoners reach the jail who are not doomed to be killed to keep them from repeating their offenses, but who become subject to restraint under conditions similar to those menacing the witnesses in the Sugar Trust investigation. Hallett Kilbourn, who refused to open his books to the Senate, was declared by the Senate to be in contempt, and was by the Senate clapped into the jail. Kilbourn lived like a prince of the blood royal for the few days he was held, his friends and supporters supplying him with consoling meats and drinks and legal as well as spiritual encouragement. And Uncle Sam had to foot the bill, for after Kilbourn had for years disputed in the right of the Senate to deprive him of his liberty, he was finally given $40,000 in damages, and has enjoyed for some years the satisfaction of having taxed the people through the Senate.

It is doubtful whether the capitalists and newspaper men who are now heading toward the District jail will be able to enjoy their terms so well as Kilbourn did, but the Warden says that they may have their food cooked to suit themselves, at their expense, and may receive visitors in the rotunda, but cannot obtain leave to go to town to visit their friends or the theatre. The chance is that the prospective prisoners will not all be in jail at the same time, but that the trials of Havemeyer and others may be so long delayed by taking advantage of every legal point to be made that the Warden may be entertaining some of them a year or two years from this time.

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Many reports have been heard about intended appeals to the President to secure the exercise of Executive clemency in behalf of Chapman. That course was evidently contemplated. But upon inquiry the matter became so delicate, in the light of later insinuations concerning the influence of the Sugar Trust in the formation of the tariff schedules of the Senate bill, that a manifest disinclination of the Administration to interfere was plainly made out. Attorney General McKenna was at great trouble to assure inquirers that requests made to the President for clemency were always referred to the Attorney General, who in turn inquired of the prosecuting attorney and the presiding Judge to learn whether they considered the case to point out a method to favorable treatment under the appeal.

Just now, when the country is endeavoring to find out the reasons that controlled the Finance Committee of the Senate to make sugar schedules pronounced by competent judges to be the most advantageous to the Sugar Trust that has ever been made, the President is not likely to strain any point to release from prison a man whose case is similar to if not identical with the cases of the members of the Sugar Trust who are about to be brought to trial. Then there can be little use in leaning upon a jury to decide in a different way with the knowledge of the first case in their possession. The Sugar Trust men hold that their cases are different from those of the broker and the newspaper men, as they refused to answer questions concerning their business which they do not consider they are compelled to reveal. The newspaper men who started the rumpus are to come up last for trial. Neither of them is expected to uncover anything he refused to reveal in the Senate investigation. They both expect to remain in the same business, and one of them lives here. Should he disclose information which he had promised to regard as a secret he might as well change his address, for his usefulness to his paper would have ceased as soon as he chose to screen himself rather than undergo the slight inconvenience of twenty-five days' detention in the District of Columbia jail.

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Of all the congresses that Washington has sheltered in years, that of the Universal Postal Union is the most irritating to the reporter, and in some respects it is the most irritable. It is made up of about 120 delegates, from more than forty lands. It was soon discovered that it had not been customary for the sessions of the congress to be open, and since that announcement was made the reporters whose business it has been to ascertain the subjects of controversy have been learning with the usual degree of success about the things over which the delegates are likely to disagree. It is found that they are not likely to agree to a postage stamp good in any one of the countries of the Union, for the reason that the settlements would be embarrassing between gold and silver countries.

The great bone of contention has been the question of intermediate transit, the substance of which is that each country is to transmit, free of cost to the others, all mail crossing it for a contiguous or distant country. The United States and Great Britain, for instance, have an agreement by which the New Zealand mails are sent across this country to the Pacific without charge, or in consideration of similar free transmission of the mails of the United States across British territory. Belgium is the country chiefly concerned in this matter, and as about all Europe lies beyond Belgium, and it would be necessary to transmit free a great deal of mail matter, without much prospect of getting anything in return for the expense incurred, Belgium has indicated its opposition to the extent of promising that, if the majority should compel the Belgians to do so, they would leave the Union rather than submit to be compelled to transmit the mails for all Europe and from all Europe free of cost.

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For a few days it seemed as if some of the local stories about the delegates to the convention were misrepresenting some of them as incredibly peevish and resentful because of what they considered inadequate provision for their entertainment. But it is ascertained that there is unquestionable disappointment over the almost complete disregard of the Congress by society. There have been some official attentions to the delegates, and many of them have brought letters of introduction that have supplied them with acquaintances. Postmaster General Gary has received the Congress. But that reception was in the nature of a joke. The Postmaster General was there, with his wife and daughters, and a few other Washington people. The rest of the company consisted of the delegates and their wives, arrayed in official costumes for the men and full dress for the ladies. They had all met before, and had fallen into the habit of complaining. Now they had a new cause for grumbling. They had hoped to see some of the well-known men of the country, and some of the ladies of Washington. They saw only themselves.

On Friday the committee in charge of the entertainment of the delegates had them down the river to Mount Vernon, and again they were thrown too much upon themselves. Later on they are to have an excursion to Fort Monroe and to Richmond, where it is to be hoped they will not be compelled to be their own guides. One of the delegates has said that the Vienna congress—the last before this one—was marked by a round of very liberal entertainments, including a dinner at which the Emperor presided. It is hoped that President McKinley will be able to offer the congress a reception at the White House. It would be doubly interesting. It would show the delegates to Washington and the Administration; it would show to the delegates something of the official round of the capital; and it would be to Washington a notable occasion as the first of President McKinley's formal receptions since his inauguration.

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One of the uncontradicted reports is that the President will by and by put a man named Scott from West Virginia into the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was only a few days ago that Scott was quoted in the press as having declared that he would not occupy the office unless the President modified the civil service rules so as to permit him to appoint certain of his subordinates without submitting them for examination. Scott may be indispensable to the Administration, but the President is probably aware that George W. Wilson, now Deputy Commissioner, would make a very much better Commissioner than anybody in West Virginia. Entering the bureau after the war, from which he emerged with the rank of Captain, he became gauger, then an agent of the bureau, rose gradually to higher rank, and his ability and fidelity in every capacity in which he was employed easily led to his appointment as Deputy Commissioner at the request of Representative McKinley.

Commissioner Miller regarded his knowledge and executive ability so highly that he continued him in his place right through a Democratic Administration. He knows the service thoroughly, the local conditions that came under his observation while a traveling agent, the possibility of securing economical management, the personnel of the force, and the practice of the bureau, a knowledge of which is important for the head of the bureau. It is not at all likely that he would insist upon making such terms as are offered in a dictatorial way by Scott, and that he would make a much better officer no one who knows Mr. Wilson and his work will hesitate for a moment to answer.

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The first or extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is the thirteenth extra session of that body called by a President since the establishment of the Union. The token may be lucky or not, but there are some superstitious Republicans as well as Democrats, and these phantom chasers have been wondering if the number is to cloud the session. After the session is over there may appear to be more or less halo about it, but there will be more palpable grounds for it than the accident of the number thirteen. But if the Cuban policy announced on Thursday should turn out to be unfortunate, or fortunate, these same superstitious persons would insist that it was so because it was announced on the 13th of the month. To those who care for omens it might be just as well to say that Mr. Aldrich's Finance Committee that has just reported the Tariff bill about which there is so much dissatisfaction consists of thirteen members.

E. G. D.

TWO BANK DECISIONS.

Suits Brought by Receiver Hayden of the Capital National of Lincoln, Neb., Decided by Judge Wheeler.

Decisions in two suits of interest to banks and other financial institutions were handed down by Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

The first was brought by Kent K. Hayden, receiver of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., against the Chemical National Bank of this city. The former had an account of remittances and drafts with the latter, which varied from day to day. On Jan. 18, 1893, the account on the books of the Chemical National Bank was overdrawn $84,486.19. On that day, and for several days after, the Chemical National Bank received remittances from various other banks in the city for the credit of the Capital National Bank. These remittances reduced the overdrawn account to $25,515.82. On Jan. 22 the Bank Examiner took possession of the Capital National Bank and it went into liquidation.

On Jan. 23 the Chemical National Bank received more remittances for $11,486.39, all dated before Jan. 22, and a smaller remittance for $833.64 on Jan. 24. These were credited to the Capital National Bank and reduced the overdrawn accounts to $13,-917.94. Receiver Hayden sued to recover the amounts of the remittances received on Jan. 23 and 24, as contrary to the National statute touching the case.

Judge Wheeler dismisses the bill of complaint. "The transfers," his decision says, "were complete when the remittances were mailed to the defendant, and must be considered as having been made in due course, and in continuation of, lawful business, and not in contemplation of committing any act of insolvency. These transactions were like the ordinary business of such a bank done over the counter in the usual way, and for character they are to be compared with the transactions of such business which seem to be valid."

In its answer, the Chemical National Bank sought a decree for the payment of the amount the Capital National Bank owes to it. Judge Wheeler says it is only entitled to a dividend from the plaintiff, which cannot be decreed now.

The other decision is in the action of Receiver Hayden against George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, and John B. Dodd. Mr. Williams owned fifty shares of Capital National Bank stock, receiving dividends upon them until January, 1892, when he transferred them to Dodd. When the bank became insolvent, Mr. Williams paid an assessment of $5,000 made by the Controller of the Currency. Receiver Hayden sued to recover back the dividends as having been made from the capital of the bank.

Judge Wheeler decides that as the books of the bank prove the entry of fictitious credits from which dividends were declared, and as this suit was for money which came lawfully enough to the defendants, but which belonged to others, Receiver Hayden is entitled to a decree against Mr. Williams for $1,850, and against both defendants for $200 more.

HORACE A. PINKHAM KILLED.

Struck by a New York, New Haven and Hartford Train.

QUINCY, Mass., May 15.—Horace A. Pinkham, aged seventy-two years, manager of the American Electric Company of Boston, was struck by an inward-bound train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Wollaston this morning and sustained fatal injuries.

Mr. Pinkham crossed the tracks after an outward train had passed by and failed to notice the inward train. He was removed to the Quincy City Hospital. He died at noon, not having recovered consciousness.

Brooks a Policeman for Thirty Years.

Acting Inspector Brooks yesterday celebrated his thirtieth anniversary as a policeman. He was appointed a patrolman on May 15, 1867. On March 27, 1872, he was made a Lieutenant, and on Nov. 30, 1878, became a Sergeant. He was promoted to a captaincy June 30, 1887. He has been Acting Inspector nearly two years. He received many floral gifts.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA

The President to Issue a Message on the Situation To-morrow.

RELIEF TO BE RECOMMENDED

Reports Confirm the Stories of the Distress of People Shut Up in the Towns—Jealousy Expressed in Madrid as to Any Action by This Government.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The announcement was made at the Capitol to-day that a message on the Cuban situation will be sent to Congress by the President Monday. It will deal specifically with the question of the deprivations to which citizens are subjected in Cuba, and it is understood that it will recommend an appropriation for their relief.

All the information which the State Department is receiving from official and unofficial sources confirms the published reports of the destitution prevailing in Cuba among those who are penned up in the towns. Absolute starvation is threatened, owing to the lack of food supplies. The reports also confirm the statements that many of the sufferers are American citizens, most of them, of course, naturalized, but there are also others who are native-born Americans.

The Administration, when the facts as to the existing destitution in Cuba first came to the knowledge of the President, was disposed to move cautiously, as it was feared that precipitate action might irritate Spain and possibly endanger the lives of our Consular officers when the character of their reports became known to the Spanish authorities and the loyal subjects of Spain in Cuba. The Spanish Minister, Dupuy De Lome, however, on behalf of his Government, said that Spain would be glad to welcome any relief which could be granted to those who were in need.

The plan now favored is to give notice through the American Consuls to all American citizens in Cuba that the Government will undertake to remove them from the island to the United States if they so desire. To do this will require action by Congress, not necessarily a specific authorization of the removal, but merely the limitation of the appropriation to the general terms of one for the relief of American citizens in Cuba.

Figures are not obtainable as to the number of American citizens in Cuba who are in actual distress and in need of food or clothing as the result of Weyler's order bringing them into the towns. The State Department is now in correspondence with its Consuls by telegraph, seeking to get this information. But, so far, the number of Americans in this condition has been reported as between 150 and 200. The sufferers are mostly naturalized citizens, holding small parcels of ground, upon which they have depended heretofore for livelihood. It is not doubted that there are more of this class in need than are yet known to the department, but it is hoped in the course of a few days to have a fairly accurate census of them.

The agencies to be used to relieve these people are the United States Consuls in Cuba, and it can be stated that the Spanish Government, through its Minister here, so far from opposing the exercise of such charitable offices by the Consuls, has professed its readiness to assist in every proper way in the distribution of relief, which is taken to mean that it will guarantee safe conduct for the transporting parties over the island.

There is considerable talk about what may be done with the message when it reaches the House of Representatives. Ordinarily, such a message would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but now there is no such committee. The message and any resolution concerning it could be considered by unanimous consent, but this is not likely to be given. It is possible that the Committee on Rules may wait to see if any disposition is made of the message or relief resolution in the Senate, and then arrange a special order for its consideration in the House. To-day the managers of the House had not come to any conclusion about the matter, saying that the message had not yet arrived, and that its contents should be known before any determination was arrived at relative to its consideration.

ANY INTERFERENCE OPPOSED.

Comments in Madrid upon the Proposed Action Here.

MADRID, May 15.—The Heraldo, referring to the possible action of the United States in the direction of relieving directly the suffering of Americans in Cuba, says:

"The Spanish Government will have universal opinion on its side if it acts with energy in repelling American interference in our affairs; but this opinion will be hostile unless the Government ceases making concessions. These displays of weakness, if they do not increase the difficulty of solving the question, certainly do not improve the situation in Cuba."

The Correspondencia announces that the reported increase in the strength of the Spanish Navy was decided upon in view of the possibility of international conflicts.

MARTINELLI COMING HERE.

To Attend the Alumni Meeting of the American College in Rome.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, will leave Washington Tuesday next for a trip covering the balance of the month. On May 19 he will attend the meeting in New York City of the Alumni of the American College at Rome. On the 23d he goes to Albany to participate in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the diocese, returning afterward to New York to confirm a large number of Italian children. On May 30 he will join the Franciscans at Butler, N. J., to celebrate the anniversary of the Pope's becoming a member of the third order of St. Francis. About June 2 the Monsignor will return to this city, and until then no decisions in the Bishop Bonacum case and other pending questions will be announced.

QUEENSLAND WANTS SETTLERS.

Agent Reaches San Francisco in Quest of Artisans and Farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—John D. Russell, commercial agent of the Queensland Government, is here on behalf of the Colony of Queensland and hopes to induce a goodly number of farmers and skilled artisans to emigrate.

"We have several millions of acres of the finest land that ever lay out of doors," said Mr. Russell, "and we can raise everything from sardine cans to sugar and mangoes. What we want is for people of the middle classes, with experience and some capital, to emigrate to Queensland and develop the natural resources of the country. There is an abundance of good Government land that may be rented or purchased for a song. Out of 668,487 square miles of land in the colony, the Government has only sold thus far 22,205 square miles. Over 450,000 square miles have been leased, and there remain nearly 200,000 square miles open to settlement.

"The mineral deposits in the country are rich and varied. People with experience and small capital can here make a better living, in my opinion, than in any other country in the world."

CHARLES F. HERR ELECTED.

The Newark Board of Works Contest Decided in His Favor.

NEWARK, May 15.—The recount in the Board of Works contest was completed today, and Charles F. Herr, Democrat, will succeed John J. Burkhardt, Republican, who contested the election. By the official canvass Herr was shown to have received 14,009 votes and Burkhardt 14,003. The recount resulted as follows: Herr, 13,994; Burkhardt, 13,976; Herr's majority, 18.

Thirteen ballots were left out of the count, the members of the Board of Election being unable to agree as to whether they should be rejected or not. As, however, they could not change the result, Judge Depue of the Supreme Court will on Tuesday issue a certificate to Mr. Herr.

So many errors were found in the recount as to bills, deemed evidence of culpable negligence on the part of the election officers in a number of districts.

The only question left unsettled is whether the cost of the contest should be borne by the county or Mr. Burkhardt. According to general usage, the latter should foot the bills, as he insisted upon the recount and deposited a sufficient sum to defray the cost.

QUEST FOR RURAL HOMES

Toilers of Greater New York to Gain by Long Island Rapid Transit.

TWENTY MINUTES TO JAMAICA

Pretty Suburban Villas Springing Up in Anticipation of the Proposed Atlantic Avenue Tunnel—Grass and Air for All.

In their quest for homes, away from the ceaseless bustle of a large city, and beyond the range of high rents and fancy prices for real estate, the toilers in Greater New York will naturally seek the outskirts of the great boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Northward and eastward lie inviting expanses of open country—pastures, grain fields, and orchards—which are gradually changing into residence parks and villages. In recent years more than a score of attractive suburban settlements have been established within a few minutes' ride of Brooklyn.

The proposed Atlantic Avenue improvement in Brooklyn, with its clearly defined promise of superior rapid transit facilities, invites attention to the residential possibilities of the territory lying between East New York and Jamaica. Thousands of acres of historic farmland on Long Island are rapidly assuming the form and character of city blocks in order that they may provide homes for the steadily increasing human overflow of the metropolis. The extension of the Brooklyn trolley lines and the rapid transit service on the Atlantic Avenue Division of the Long Island Railroad are helping to build up an interesting chain of new villages.

To Jamaica in Twenty Minutes.

The plan which has been adopted by the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission and approved by Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn and by the Long Island Railroad Company will make it possible for persons doing business in the Borough of Manhattan to go from a station at Cortlandt and Church Streets or a station at Maiden Lane and Pearl Streets to the City Hall, Brooklyn, in 4 or 5 minutes; to Flatbush Avenue in 6½ minutes; to Nostrand Avenue in 9½ minutes; to Manhattan Crossing in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, in 14 minutes, and to Jamaica in 21 minutes.

Two important features of the plan for the restoration of Atlantic Avenue to its proper use as a city street are the substitution of a partly underground and a partly elevated structure for the present surface roadbed of the Long Island Railway and the connecting of New York and Brooklyn by means of a tunnel.

It is proposed to establish a passenger station at Cortlandt and Church Streets, in New York, about seventy feet below the street surface, connected with the elevated railway by means of elevators. Tunnels will extend from that point on the same level to a station at Maiden Lane and Pearl Street. Thence a tunnel will run under the East River, and under Pineapple and Fulton Streets, to an underground station near the Brooklyn City Hall. From there, the tunnel will extend under Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue to the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, going into a depressed station there, about eighteen feet below grade. After leaving the Flatbush Avenue station, the tracks in Atlantic Avenue are to be depressed to Bedford Avenue, a distance of 6,700 feet, the depression being covered by means of girders and masonry arching, restoring the surface of the street to public use, at its full width. From the east side of Bedford Avenue the railroad will rise rapidly, in an open cut, to the grade of the street, and continuing to rise, will pass on to an elevated railway structure, which at Nostrand Avenue will attain such a height that full headroom will be provided for all street traffic. The elevated road will continue as far as Ralph Avenue, beyond which point the character of the structure will vary. Electricity will be adopted as the motive power, and it is expected that an uncommonly high rate of speed will be attained.

Many New Houses Under Way.

With even the present suburban rapid transit service on the Long Island Railroad, and the trolley and elevated railway facilities, there is sufficient means of reaching the outlying territory to stimulate a steady residential development. Between East New York and the Brooklyn city line scores of new houses have been built this Spring, and many more are under way. Beyond the city line, and all the way to Jamaica, the prospect is inviting. Cottage homes in picturesque clusters give variety and animation to miles of rural landscape. The first station beyond the city line is Union Course, an attractive suburban settlement which retains the name of the famous old race course where nearly two score years ago Flora Temple was seen in her then wonderful bursts of speed. Now numerous detached houses, with pretty gardens and lawns, from pleasant and moderate priced homes. The lighting and water facilities are practically the same as in Brooklyn, and the cost of living is said to be less. The proximity of the source of supply of produce makes the price of many table necessities and luxuries lower than in the city. Union Course is half an hour's ride from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and the fare is 10 cents each way by suburban rapid transit, and 5 cents each way by the trolley.

Improvements in Woodhaven.

Woodhaven, with its miles of macadam roads, its excellent water supply, and its hundreds of attractive homes, both costly and humble, lies about one mile beyond Union Course. This Spring opened with renewed signs of enterprise and activity in the matter of improvements in Woodhaven. Building operations, which for three years of the period of business depression were practically suspended, have started up on an extensive scale. Efforts are making to increase the population and the industrial activities of the place at the same time. The great agate ware works here already give employment to a large number of persons. There are houses of all descriptions for all classes of people, which can be bought on easy terms, or rented at monthly rentals of $15 and upward. Many pretty Queen Anne cottages are now in process of construction. There are six handsome school houses in Woodhaven, and six volunteer fire companies. There is also a Woodhaven bank, of which William F. Wyckoff is President and John Wyckoff is Cashier.

A few wide awake men have bought up some of the old farms hereabout and cut them up into city blocks, with streets macadamized, curbed, and lighted, and these villa plots are already thickly dotted with houses. This process of transformation has already affected the almost historic estates of Dominicus Vandeveer, Charles V. Lott, John B. Napier, John T. Suydam, Van Wicklin, McCormick, and Desraines. Active in the work of building up this locality are L. C. Whiton, C. G. Davison, John Wyckoff, and E. Willard Jones, all well known in New York and Brooklyn.

Some Residential Parks.

Within a short distance of the station of Woodhaven Junction are half a dozen inviting residential parks, each having its distinct features, but all equally endowed so far as regards healthfulness, pure water, accessibility, and natural attractiveness. These parks are known as Brooklyn Hills, Chester Park, Ozone Park, Brooklyn Manor, Columbia and Belmont Parks, and Union Terrace. Each one is systematically laid out with broad streets and avenues, and well supplied with water, electric lights, and gas. There are many occupied houses in each park, and building operations are constantly under way. Brooklyn Hills embraces the Napier and the Desraines farms; Ozone Park the Van Wicklin and McCormick farms; Union Terrace, the Charles V. Lott farm, and Columbia and Belmont Parks the John T. Suydam farm. Brooklyn Manor, which comprises a section of the old Dominicus Vandeveer farm, adjoins the new 500-acre Forest Park. It is owned by a company, of which E. Willard Jones of New York is President, and it is almost in the centre of Greater New York. Chester Park and other neighboring plots are owned by the Woodhaven Junction Land Company, of which L. C. Whiton and C. G. Davison are the controlling spirits. Ozone Park is the property of the Ozone Park Land Company. All of these places are within forty minutes' ride from the Brooklyn Bridge and can be reached at an outlay of five or ten cents. The Brooklyn trolley cars run at frequent intervals, and the Atlantic Avenue rapid transit branch of the Long Island Railroad runs trains every half hour each way, and makes stops at stations only a few blocks apart. All of the through trains on the Atlantic Avenue division of the Long Island Road stop at Woodhaven Junction.

City Lots for $300.

Persons who desire to establish homes in this suburban section can buy city lots, 25 by 100 feet in size, for $300 and upward, and they can arrange to build houses costing from $2,500 to $4,500 on easy terms. In many localities they can rent comfortable cottages for $15, $18, and $25 a month. In addition to the advantages of rural scenery, fresh air, roominess, and healthfulness, the conveniences of living in the suburbs are increasing each day. Not only are supplies of provisions brought to the door every few hours, but nowadays the enterprising dry goods merchant, the furniture dealer, the crockeryware vendor, and every other kind of tradesman in the city sends his solicitor and his delivery wagon into every suburban nook and corner at least once each day. In most quarters competition prompts excellent service and keeps prices at a reasonable figure. The water furnished by the Woodhaven Water Supply Company is obtained from artesian wells and is distributed from reservoirs conveniently located in the highlands.

Morris Park, which lies between Woodhaven Junction and Jamaica Station, is a thriving place, where comfortable homes are constantly multiplying, and where persons of wealth as well as persons of moderate means can be suited. It can be reached in about forty minutes from Flatbush Avenue by the suburban rapid-transit trains, and in about one hour from the bridge by the trolley cars. This place was formerly known as Morris Park, and was a popular picnic ground. It was bought from the Morris Park Association by enterprising real estate men about six years ago, and was cut up into about 3,000 city lots, and a large number of lots were sold on easy monthly payments. There are now two or three hundred houses in the Park. Two years ago the village was incorporated and called Richmond Hills, but the name of Morris Park still clings to the place. Cottages there rent from $15 to $35 each. There are two large brick public school buildings, four or five churches, many miles of good roads, thickly shaded, and electric lights, gas, and water. Most of the sidewalks are of stone or gravel. Persons who have removed from Brooklyn to Morris Park say that the cost of living is less in the Park than in the city.

A Million for Good Roads.

All of the places from Woodhaven to Jamaica station are in the town of Jamaica, and therefore will share in the benefits of the extensive road improvements now under way in that town. The expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 in the construction of macadam roads has been authorized by a vote of the people of the whole town, and it is expected that the work will be completed next Fall.

The old village of Jamaica, with its 9,000 inhabitants, is beginning to brush up and take an interest in the outside world. Increased trolley facilities have put it in close touch with Brooklyn and all of the surrounding villages, and the old settlers are prepared to welcome immigration from the large cities. Jamaica is nine and a half miles from New York or Brooklyn, and there are thirty-five trains daily each way on the central section of the Long Island Road. By the Atlantic Avenue suburban rapid-transit service it takes just forty minutes to go from Flatbush Avenue to Jamaica station, and the fare that way is 10 cents. The Brooklyn City trolley line carries passengers from the Brooklyn Bridge to any part of Jamaica.

A spirit of activity has taken hold of the people of Jamaica recently, and building operations are increasing to a marked extent. Recently there has been a great demand for small houses. D. L. Hardenbrook of that place said the other day: "I could rent 100 small houses for $25 per month this season if I had them." Building lots in Jamaica are selling at from $150 upward. The streets there are broad, clean, and inviting. The people have the electric light, gas, and good water, and the healthfulness of the village is a matter of local pride. There are several interesting old estates and handsome residences in Jamaica. The old Colonial house occupied by Rufus King, who was Ambassador to England when George Washington was President, is still in the possession of members of the King family. R. C. McCormick has a very fine mansion and grounds here, as also have John M. Crane and Theodore Rogers of New York. The State Normal School, which is planned to be completed next Fall, will be Jamaica's chief show building.

IN OLD NEW UTRECHT.

Attractive, Brisk, and Unique Villa Settlements That Have Developed in Recent Years.

There are several localities on Long Island that are justly entitled to the much abused appellation of "garden spots." The old town of New Utrecht, now in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, is one of them. Nearly all of the artistically planned and carefully developed villa settlements that stretch away from the Brooklyn city line toward the ocean are veritable "garden spots." From the picturesque landscape effects around the cottage railway stations to the flower beds and rockeries in the trim door yards, this region of rural homes presents a peculiarly inviting and blossoming appearance just now.

The trolley cars, which run through New Utrecht Avenue, carry passengers with satisfactory speed from the Brooklyn Bridge, the South Ferry, and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, to and from the numerous home settlements that lie between Brooklyn proper and Coney Island. Fort Hamilton Avenue is laid out 100 feet wide, direct from Prospect Park to the ocean, and along each side of this avenue are distributed the attractive homes in West Brooklyn. This settlement was started about ten years ago by the West Brooklyn Land Company of which George Cadella is Secretary, and at present it embraces about 150 houses. There are two or three railway stations within the boundaries of the settlement, on the line of the Nassau Electric Road, the first being at the intersection of Hamilton Avenue and Forty-third Street in a park of venerable trees. Cadella Park opposite this park a lawn tennis court has been laid out with room for six courts. West Brooklyn is about three and a half miles from the City Hall of Brooklyn, and fourteen trolley cars pass its stations each way every hour. The trip to or from any of the ferries or the bridge occupies from twenty to thirty minutes.

West Brooklyn's Advantages.

This locality is sixty feet above tide water, and has the reputation of being exceedingly healthful. Fine old elms, with some birch and oak trees of respectable antiquity abound, and in addition thereto the projectors of this settlement planted 1,000 young elms several years ago. There are nine miles of gas mains and four miles of water mains in West Brooklyn, the water pipes being connected with water works and reservoir which supply the same quality of water and in the same manner as in the City of Brooklyn. There are two or three convenient churches and a very fine public school house in this place, and the sociably inclined residents also have a comfortable Town Hall in which they are able to enjoy their frequent club entertainments. William B. Orr, nephew of Alexander E. Orr, Burtis Van Hennik of De Vinne & Co. of this city, and William E. Key, the Brooklyn builder, own and occupy cottages in West Brooklyn.

In Blythebourne Hamlet.

The Hamlet of Blythebourne is adjacent to West Brooklyn, lying on the opposite side of New Utrecht Avenue. This settlement was founded by E. B. Litchfield, who named it Blythebourne, or "Happy Home," after his old home on the south side of Long Island. It is similar to West Brooklyn in character, and in the appearance of its houses, of which there are about 120. The residences in both of these settlements range in value from $3,500 to $7,000 each, and home-seekers who are unable to own houses can rent them for $25, $30, and $40 per month, according to size and location. "The cost of living," says Mr. Allin, "is about the same out here as it is in Brooklyn. The big stores in the city solicit and deliver goods here daily, and our own local stores charge about the same prices that prevail in the city."

A Progressive Settlement.

Connecting with the outer boundaries of Blythebourne are the outskirts of Bath Beach Junction, which is one of the most stirring and progressive settlements in this vicinity. It was started about ten years ago by Jere Johnson of New York on about 400 acres of farm land. Now there are about 1,000 houses, ranging from the modest cottage worth $1,500 to the stately mansion worth $15,000. There are also schoolhouses, churches, and a town hall. Building lots are here sold on easy payments, but one choice lot now commands as much as was paid for an acre ten years ago. The water and lighting facilities of Bath Beach Junction are excellent, and the electric railway service brings the place within half an hour's ride of New York. Beyond Bath Beach Junction is Lefferts Park, which once belonged to the fine old estate of Lefferts Lefferts. Its development as a residential park began in 1889, since which time it has steadily increased in popularity and population. There are now about 200 houses here, and most of them are suitable as homes for persons of moderate means. There is an abundance of gas and good water and other desirable modern conveniences. The price of homes in this place ranges from $1,600 or $1,800 to $4,500 and even more. Adjoining Lefferts Park is the forty-acre plot recently purchased by the City and Suburban Homes Company of this city.

Cozy Van Pelt Manor.

Van Pelt Manor is the name of a growing settlement of cozy and picturesque cottages, on a large plot of land owned by J. Lott Nostrand. There are now twenty-five or thirty houses in Van Pelt Manor, which was started about five years ago, and plans have been prepared for several others. The same advantages with regard to gas and water that prevail in the other villas throughout this region are enjoyed by the residents of Van Pelt Manor. A distinctive feature of this place, however, is the old ivy-clad church whose congregation has a recorded history of about 150 years. There are also a number of interesting historic associations connected with this particular locality, it being really a section of the old town of New Utrecht. Van Pelt Manor is six miles from the Brooklyn City Hall, and can be reached by trolley cars from that point in about twenty-five minutes. Bath Beach, for many years a well-known and favorite resort for city people, is only a short distance from Van Pelt Manor.

In Unique Bensonhurst.

Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea has fairly won its self-applied title as "the unique suburb of New York." This successful cottage city was founded by James D. Lynch, not as a mere real estate speculation, but in pursuance of an intelligently wrought plan "to found a settlement of about 1,000 families who desire to live convenient to New York in comfort both Summer and Winter without extravagance, and be within an easy hour of the heart of New York at any time of day or night at low fare." The place was named after Egbert Benson, the first President of the New York Historical Society, and the owner of one of the seven farms purchased by Mr. Lynch for his settlement. After acquiring the property, the founder set several hundred men to work, and within four years accomplished the following results: Fourteen miles of streets were made, 28 miles of sidewalks laid, 28 miles of fences were built, gas and water pipes were laid, as well as sewers emptying into the ocean, 5,000 shade trees and thousands of decorative shrubs set out, more than 100 dwellings, costing from $3,000 to $10,000 each, were built."

With a Flavor of Antiquity.

The surroundings of Bensonhurst are attractive. Bath Beach is its near neighbor, and the Marine and Field Club and the New Utrecht Club occupy comfortable houses with extensive grounds. "The old Dutch homesteads," says Mr. Lynch, "give the place a flavor of antiquity, which has a charm for every reflecting mind. If one takes pleasure in historical investigation it is not necessary to go outside of Bensonhurst, where the British and Hessian troops landed in August, 1776, on the memorable day which preceded the battle of Long Island. A royal frigate was anchored off Bensonhurst, and under the shelter of her guns 16,000 soldiers came ashore. They took up their line of march along the King's Highway, as the old, winding road at the northern end of Bensonhurst is called, and so passed on to the battlefield in Prospect Park."

At Bensonhurst there are churches, schools, a branch of the Brooklyn Library, New York Canoe Club, Bensonhurst Yacht Club, tennis club, public hall, Bensonhurst Club, long-distance telephone, bathing, boating, and delivery wagons from Brooklyn stores. This villa settlement can be approached from the Battery by ferry and electric cars, and also from the Brooklyn Bridge via the Fifth Avenue elevated road. Time of journey from the Battery, forty-five minutes, and fare 10 cents.

Sea Gate, a New Resort.

A new resort for Summer residents has been laid out on Norton's Point, Coney Island, which is attracting considerable attention. The design is to impart to "Sea Gate," as it is called, something of an exclusive character. Only residences of the better class will be built there, and efforts will be made to make the place peculiarly attractive.

Sheepshead Bay, which is just fifteen miles from New York and twelve miles from Brooklyn, is manifesting a progressive spirit this Spring. Several new houses are being built, and some of the old ones have been rehabilitated. Rents here range from $12 to $40 per month. Sheepshead Bay is reached by trolley from Brooklyn, and on the Long Island Railroad there are seventy-two trains each way on week days and seventy-seven trains each way on Sundays.

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LADIES' DOMESTIC
UNDERWEAR

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SILK, LAWN AND NAINSOOK

AND IN ADDITION FOR MONDAY, SEVERAL SELECTED STYLES OF

CHEMISES, DRAWERS AND NIGHT ROBES

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The New York Times.

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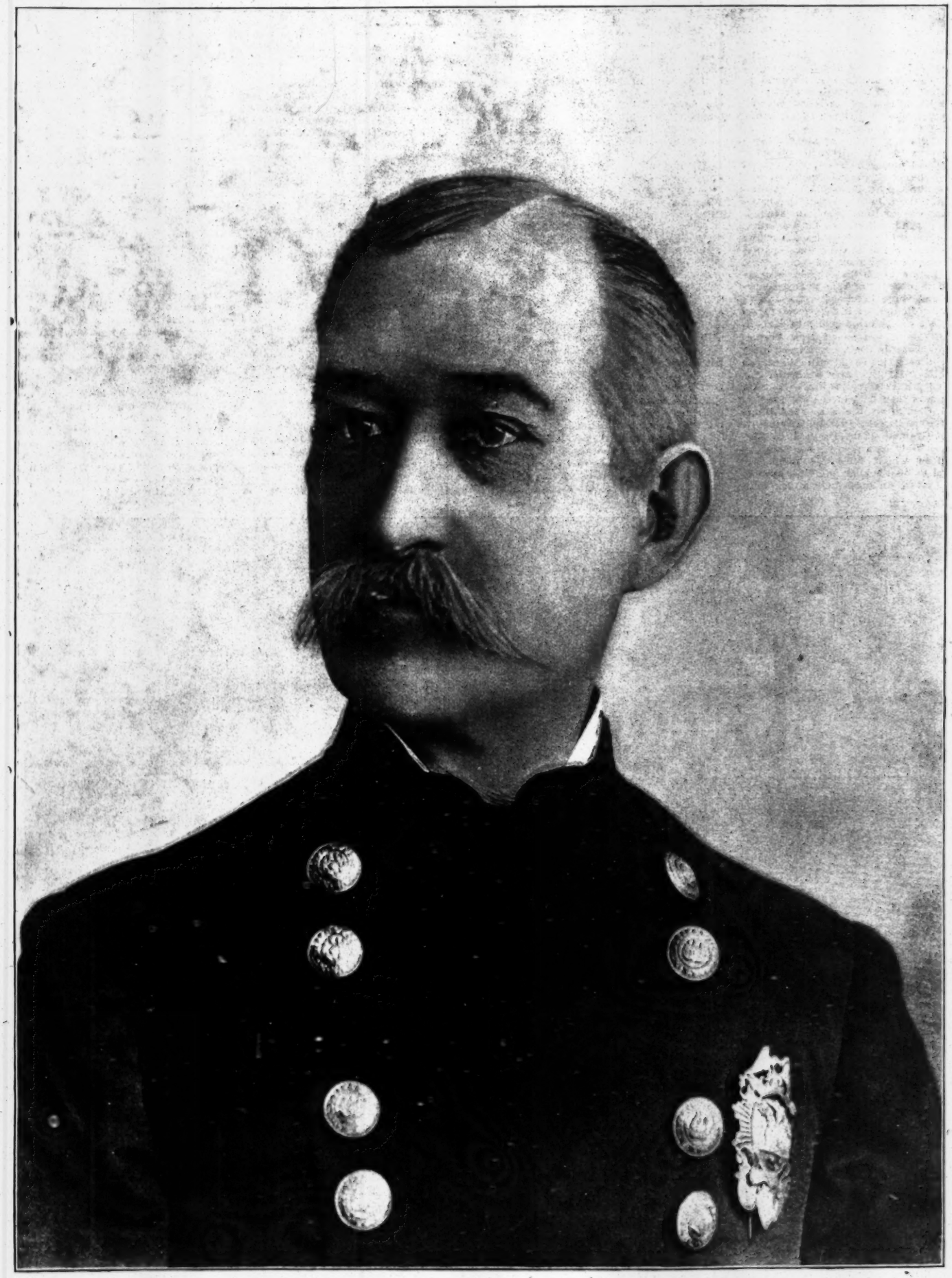


PETER CONLIN.

[CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.]

PETER CONLIN.

AN unassuming man of small stature and slight physique, courteous in his manner and quiet in his speech, sits at a desk in a handsomely furnished office at Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street, and controls and directs the operations of the largest police force on this continent. Chief Conlin is a busy man, as may be naturally inferred from the thousand and one matters to which his attention is called during the many hours which he devotes daily to the business of the department of which he is the executive head. Questions of police policy which he is called upon to decide, the enforcement of all laws, no matter how obnoxious to the general public, which it is his duty to enforce, complaints against subordinates which he must investigate, hundreds of communications, each one of which requires an answer, all tend to keep the Chief strung up to concert pitch during his office hours. In addition to all these calls upon his time and attention, the visitors at his office are legion. Every one having a grievance against the police rushes to the Chief with his complaint, and unless he receives a patient hearing he goes away disgruntled and thinks himself an ill-used citizen. Despite all these burdens, and the many annoyances resulting from an attempt on his part to perform his duty acceptably, and with the smallest amount of the oppression which always accompanies the exact enforcement of police law, Chief Conlin keeps his temper in a remarkable degree, and is always courteous and polite in his intercourse with his subordinates and the people with whom his duties bring him into contact.

Chief Conlin is a native New Yorker. He was born in Delancey Street, near Essex Street, in the Tenth Ward, on April 15, 1841. His early education was received in Primary School No. 12, which was then held in the old Presbyterian Church at the corner of Ridge and Broome Streets. Subsequently he attended Grammar School No. 4, in Rivington Street. As a youth there were two ambitions which filled his mind. He wanted to be a soldier and he craved to be an actor. In pursuance of his military instincts he joined the Tompkins Blues, an independent military company famous in those days. This company was the pride of the city. It had its own band, and the members owned their uniforms and equipments. To satisfy his craving for histrionic fame, he became a member of the J. R. Scott Dramatic Association. This association was named after James R. Scott, a sterling actor, who made his appearances at the old Bowery Theatre, and was the hero of the Bowery youths. From this association many famous actors were graduated. It gave its entertainments in Dramatic Hall, in East Houston Street, immediately in the rear of the present Police Headquarters.

When young Conlin left school he entered the service of his brother, William J. Florence, the actor, in the capacity of confidential clerk and secretary, and general handy man. He was with him playing at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, at the time Fort Sumter was fired on. Immediately on hearing the news, he left Philadelphia, barely taking time to bid his brother good-bye. The next morning he was marching down Broadway with a musket on his shoulder, in Capt. Boyle's Company G, of the Twelfth New York State Militia, with Col. Daniel Butterfield commanding. His company was one of the first to reach Washington and to cross the Long Bridge into Virginia. After the first term of service of the regiment expired, Conlin returned to this city and re-enlisted. Although he was then not quite twenty years of age, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Col. Robert Nugent commanding. He also was a member of the famous Meagher's Irish Brigade, and continued with it while he remained in service. He commanded the color company in the Irish Brigade during McClellan's campaign in the Peninsula. He was then but twenty-one years old.

At the close of the war, after being mustered out of the service, Capt. Conlin was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second Louisiana District, and held the position until the duties became distasteful to him, when he retired from the public service and returned to this city. After engaging in several private enterprises, which did not prove successful, he secured an appointment as a patrolman on the police force. This was on Nov. 14, 1869. From that time he has passed creditably through every grade in the department—Roundsman, Sergeant, Captain, and Inspector—until two years ago, when, upon the retirement of Chief Byrnes, he became Chief. He was the unanimous choice of the Board of Police Commissioners which came into office on the accession of Mayor Strong. During the entire session of the famous Lexow investigation Chief Conlin, then an Inspector, was not mentioned unfavorably, and his reputation as a faithful and honest police official was not besmirched by even an innuendo, during the whole of that troublous time.

After serving a probationary term as Acting Chief, he received full promotion by the unanimous vote of the Commissioners. His path since he became the executive head of the force has not been a particularly happy one, owing to the dissensions which have broken out from time to time among the Commissioners. Many attempts have been made to draw him into these squabbles, but he has thus far diplomatically kept free from entanglements.

As Acting Chief of Police and as Chief of Police he has surprised a great many people by the executive ability he has developed in handling the force. No condition has come before him that was not practically handled and with good results to the people and to all concerned.

While he is kind and courteous in his manner to all who come in contact with him, he is nevertheless a strict disciplinarian and a close observer of the manner in which his subordinates carry out even the smallest details of the duties imposed upon them by the rules and regulations of the department. He has developed a masterly way of handling great crowds of people in the streets of our city, as was evidenced during the great sound-money parade on the eve of the last election, and during the more recent parade on Grant Day.

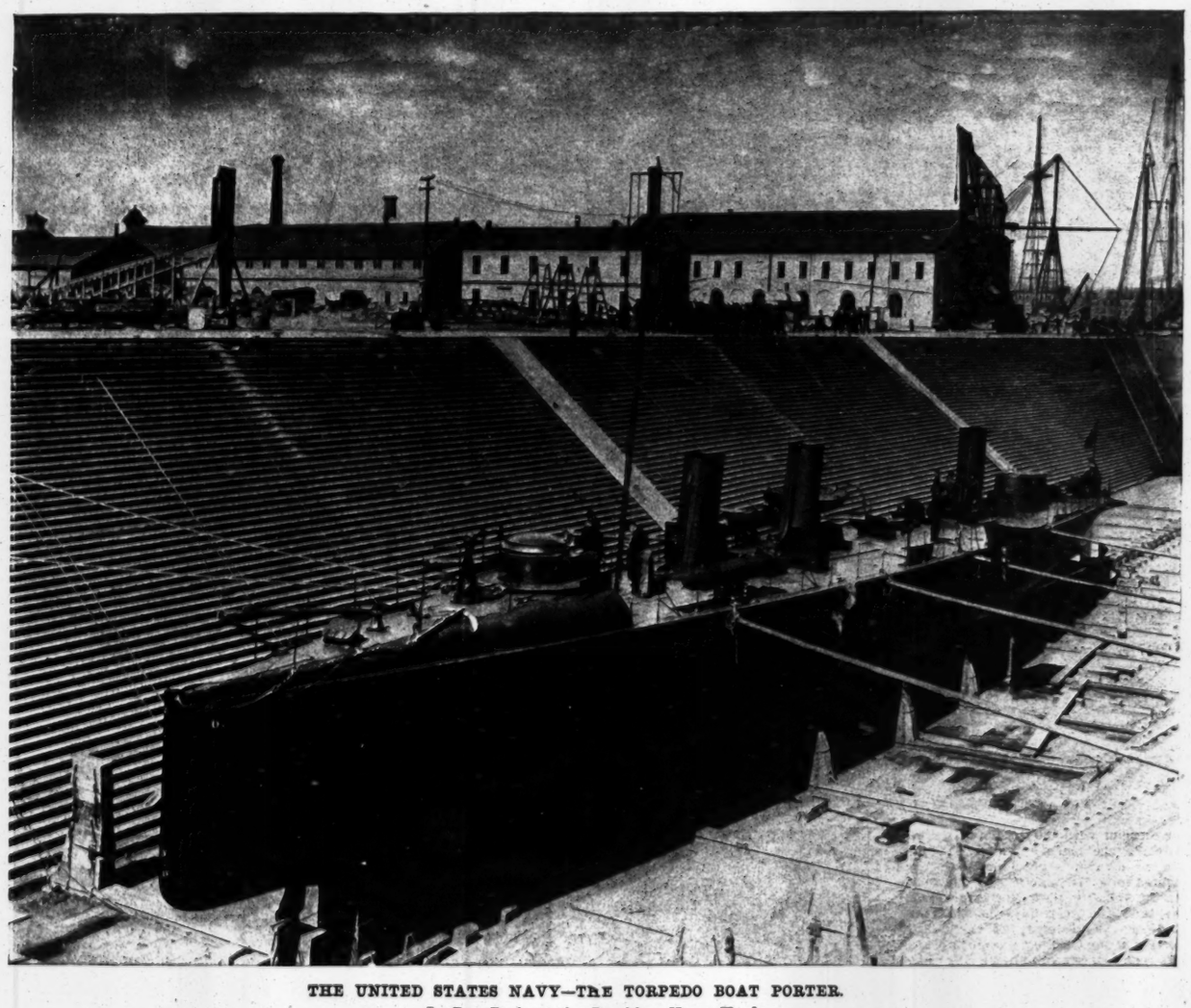
Now that the Greater New York charter has been signed, he sees before him a task to be completed before Jan. 1, 1898, of tremendous size and importance. This is the preparation necessary to have the police law go into effect on the first day of January so smoothly that there will be no clashing of any kind. To do this Chief Conlin sees that it will be necessary for him to familiarize himself with every inch of territory to be policed, and to become acquainted with, and to know intimately, the calibre of every commanding officer in the police forces that will be added to the present one. New rules, regulations, and orders will have to be arranged to fit the new conditions, and all this in addition to the already very large amount of routine work that the Chief has to dispose of day after day.

Chief Conlin is a very hard and conscientious worker. It is rarely that he reaches his desk after 8 o'clock in the morning, and it is rarely that he leaves Police Headquarters before 5 or 6 at night. He never leaves until thoroughly satisfied that everything throughout the city is attended to. M. B. ABRAHAMS.

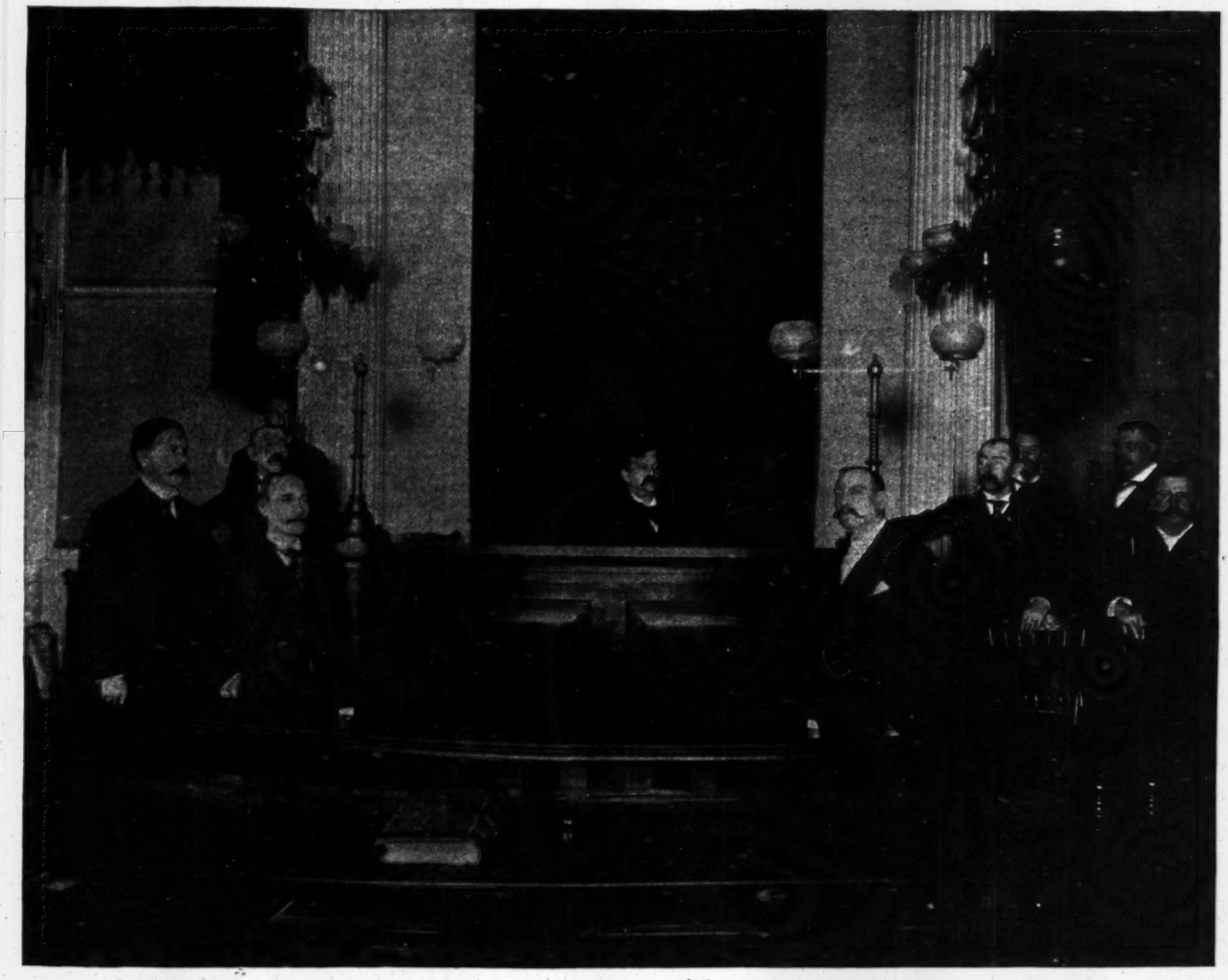
THE TORPEDO BOAT PORTER.

The navy of the United States has been growing at a rate which a good many patriotic Americans do not appreciate. The average citizen sees very little of our war vessels and knows even less about their nature and their capacities. But the strides which have been made since the Government set out to provide the country with a navy commensurate with its coast line and its defensive demands at home and abroad are such as might have been expected of American energy and ingenuity. Naturally, the first step was to provide a fleet of powerful and speedy cruisers, capable of keeping the sea at a moderate expenditure of coal for long periods or of making short bursts at high rates of speed. After these came the more ponderous and less vulnerable battleships, armed with enormous guns and clad with almost impenetrable armor. The success of the United States in the manufacture of armor is already a matter of history, and foreign nations have begun to offer good prices for our products in this line.

But for a long time the United States Navy was lamentably weak in torpedo boats. The navies of Europe were well supplied with these fleet little craft, and England's list of them far outnumbered our entire array of fighting vessels. The first step toward supplying our navy



THE UNITED STATES NAVY—THE TORPEDO BOAT PORTER.
In Dry Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.



From a Photograph Taken Special, for The New York Times.

PART III., CITY COURT, NEW YORK, CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERT A. VAN WYCK PRESIDING.

with torpedo boats was taken when the swift little steam yacht Stiletto was purchased and equipped. Then came the building of the Cushing, and after that Congress seemed to awake to the necessity of supplying a fleet of swift, small fighting craft. The part which the torpedo boat will play in the naval warfare of the future is yet an unknown quantity, but it is generally conceded that it will be very important. Torpedo boats are comparatively inexpensive, and their destructive powers are very large, for a single torpedo, exploded in the right spot, will sink or disable the most powerful battleship.

One of the greatest desiderata in a torpedo boat is speed. She must be able to dash into the thick of the fight at a pace which makes her extremely difficult to be hit by the big guns of a battleship, discharge her torpedo, and escape. England has torpedo boats for which a speed of 30 knots an hour is claimed, but it is doubtful whether such a speed is really attained except in extraordinary circumstances. The United States Navy has recently acquired a torpedo boat which is believed to be as fast as any afloat. The original proposal of Congress was for the building of three torpedo boats of about 180 tons burden and 26 knots' speed, but on Aug. 3, 1895, the Herreshoffs of Bristol, already famous as builders of fast yachts, offered to build such a vessel with a speed of not less than 27½ knots an hour for $150,000.

On Sept. 27, 1895, they were awarded a contract to build two at $144,000 each. One of these, known formerly as No. 6, but recently christened Porter, after the famous Admiral, was launched on Sept. 9, 1896, and had an unofficial trial trip on Jan. 20 of the present year. With an untrained crew in the fireroom, under N. G. Herreshoff's direction, she made 26.85 knots an hour with 180 pounds of steam. On Feb. 5 she made a record of 28.76 knots an hour in eight runs over the measured mile. Her official trial trip took place on Feb. 10, when she made 28.78 knots, and the next day she was accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. The crew of the Cushing was put aboard of her soon afterward, and she was mustered into the service. She was one of the vessels present at the recent naval review in honor of the dedication of the Grant Monument, and her lean, bottle-green hull, with its two smokestacks forward and one aft, attracted much attention. Some naval officers are of the opinion that when her machinery is running more smoothly she will make very nearly 30 knots an hour, which is equal to 33 statute miles—a good railroad speed.

W. J. H.

THE CIGAR MOUTHPIECE.

A rich Russian banker had been discovered murdered in his house in St. Petersburg, says a writer in The Green Bag. There was no clue, but in the room there was found a cigar mouthpiece containing part of a cigar of such an expensive kind that it was supposed the banker himself had been smoking it just before the crime had been committed. On close examination the mouthpiece was found to be worn away by the teeth of its owner, but the dead man's teeth did not fit the indentation. The servants were one by one examined, and it was then found that the hollows of the mouthpiece compared exactly to the formation of the front teeth of the cook, to whom no suspicion had been attached. He afterward confessed to the murder.

Justice Lewis J. Conlan.

THE City Court of New York is a tribunal of ancient lineage as well as being one of the busiest courts in the busiest city on the continent. Its years of service in one form or another and under different names turn the century mark. Its courtrooms and its Judges' chambers now occupy most of the eastern half of the fine old City Hall, but the court's tenure of a place in the Hall is almost over, for one of the supplemental bills passed in connection with the Greater New York charter provides for the accommodation of this court elsewhere and the devotion of the whole City Hall building to the purposes of the executive and legislative branches of the greater city's Government. At present there are five large courtrooms of the City Court in the Hall, besides the Judges' private chambers in the northeast corner of the building and the offices of the Chief Clerk and his assistants.

For years and years this busy court has been doing its business in the City Hall, and the fact that it is soon to be removed to other and doubtless better quarters makes a brief sketch of its history and something of the Judges who now conduct it of timely interest. One of the illustrations shows the present Chief Justice of the Court, Robert A. Van Wyck, upon the bench in the courtroom of Part III., just after adjournment of a hearing on a motion. This courtroom has a very artistic interior. It is situated just over the office of the Mayor.

Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer.

In a work written by David McAdam, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, some years ago on "Marine Court Practice" many interesting facts are given concerning the court. Justice McAdam was for a dozen years Chief Justice of the City Court and was filling that very honorable and important place when the people elected him a Superior Court Judge, in 1890. Subsequently the new Constitution made him a Justice of the Supreme Court.

In his work on the Marine Court, which was formerly the name of the City Court, Justice McAdam said: "This court is a creature of the statute from which it derives all its power. It is one of the oldest courts in the State. In February, 1797, an act was passed reciting that the plan then in operation was not calculated to produce the results contemplated by it, and abolished the assistant Justices appointed under the act of 1787 and created in their place Justices of the Peace for the City and County of New York, unlimited in number, with the same jurisdiction, constituting them a single court and requiring two of them to sit in rotation at the City Hall." Justice McAdam pointed out that the court created by this act was the same court afterward known as the Justices' Court, and so he traces its history and shows that the court was reorganized March 26, 1819, by an act providing "that the Justices' Court in the City of New York having marine jurisdiction shall be known by the name of the Marine Court of the City of New York."

This continued to be the name of the tribunal up to 1883, when the name was changed to the "City Court of the City of New York." The court still maintains its jurisdiction in marine cases. It can pass upon such cases no matter what the amount involved. "The name was changed," said a veteran attaché of the court to the writer recently, "because the old name savored too much of salt, and many people believed that nothing but marine cases could be tried here."

The court has now six Justices, and

Justice John Henry McCarthy.

their portraits are herewith presented. When Justice McAdam went upon the Superior bench he was succeeded by Justice S. M. Ehrlich as Chief Justice. Justice Ehrlich died three years ago, and the Justices then elected Robert A. Van Wyck as Chief Justice. Justice Van Wyck was first elected to the court in 1889, and is now serving his second term. He has popularity with lawyers and litigants alike. He is a native of this city and was graduated from Columbia College Law School at the head of a class of 124 and was the valedictorian. He comes of a family of lawyers. His father, the late William Van Wyck, was conspicuous at the bar and a distinguished man of affairs in this city sixty years ago. His brother, Augustus Van Wyck, is a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn. His ancestors settled here in 1650. They came from the town of Wyck in Holland.

Justice Fitzsimons is also serving his second term upon the City Court bench. He practiced law for several years before he entered politics, but after serving a term or two as an Alderman he was called to the bench. Justice McCarthy was in public life for years before he became a member of this court. He was a State legislator, a Civil Justice, and a member of Congress from the Ninth District. Justice Schuchman and Justice O'Dwyer were both elected in 1894, and both were busy practitioners at the time. Justice Schuchman is a member of several German-American organizations. Justice O'Dwyer is one of the officers of the Democratic Club of the City of New York.

Justice Conlan was elected to the bench in 1893. He had served in the Legislature and had made a record for himself at the bar. He is a very alert man and a very hard worker. But for that matter all of the Justices of the court have to put in hard work. A glance at some of the items in the summary of the business for 1896, prepared by Chief Clerk John B. McGoldrick, will show this. In that year there were 11,156 judgment rolls filed, aggregating $5,463,241.57; notes of issue were filed to the number of 3,319, and 7,208 opinions and decisions were filed. Fees to the amount of $25,852.48 were turned over to the City Chamberlain, and term fees to the amount of $5,844 were turned over to the Sheriff.

In looking over the list of former Judges of this court, either under its present form or under the preceding forms, many interesting names are found. There is that of John Wells, and of Samuel Jones, who was afterward Chief Justice of the Superior Court; Samuel Lawrence, William Cutting, father of Francis B. Cutting; William Paulding, afterward Mayor; Elbert Herring, afterward Master in Chancery; Nelson J. Waterbury, James Lynch, and Edward E. Cowles. The court, according to Justice McAdam, was at one time situated in Broad Street, where it was presided over by Elbert Herring, then Justice. Other names of more recent date in the list of former Justices might be added, including A. A. Phillips, Florence McCarthy, A. A. Thompson, Arta K. Maynard, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Michael C. Gross, Henry Alker, Edmund L. Hearne, George M. Curtis, Alexander Paulding, Henry E. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, Henry P. McGown, Leicester Holme, and Henry C. Botty.

The list of Chief Clerks of this court for some years past also has several very well-known names upon it. There is that of Maurice J. Power, now United States Shipping Commissioner; John Savage, John Reed, Michael T. Daly, who was afterward Commissioner of Public Works, and James P. Keating, afterward Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions. The present occupant, John B. McGoldrick, has served in the Legislature and has been in his present place for five years. It takes a large number of deputy and assistant clerks to handle the clerical business of so busy a court. The deputy clerks are Edward H. Prepenbing, Patrick A. Gilroy, and Terrence J. Duffy; assistant clerks, James J. McCloskey, George Croker, Thomas Carroll, John Graham, Peter F. Murray, E. S. Tulley, H. P. McGown, Simpson Hamburger, Richard J. Sheerin, John Quigg, Theodore A. Hamilton, Frederick Tourelle, Moses Levy, Edward Brucks, Frederick Straus, F. P. Dunlap, John D. Wicking, John Courtney, William Arbuthnot, John F. Scully, John C. McDermott, W. H. Keegan, and Leon Phillips. The stenographers are Farrell O'Dowd, Francis J. Warburton, John R. Potts, and Michael J. Kelly, and the interpreter Philip F. Schmid.

Arrangements for the new quarters for the City Court have not yet assumed definite shape. The bill empowering the city to secure proper quarters has been signed by the Mayor and will certainly be signed by Gov. Black, if he has not done so already. There must be commodious quarters for this court, for it has business to do, and much of it.

A. M. DOWNES.

Justice James M. Fitzsimons.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

Chief Justice of the City Court of New York.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—The Rev. John McNeill, the evangelist, was a railway porter for years before he became a preacher.

—Gen. Kostaro Kristos, chief of the Cretan insurgents, is 100 years of age. He is said to be as enthusiastic and almost as active as a youth of twenty.

—George du Maurier's grave, where the casket containing his ashes is buried, in Hampstead Churchyard, England, has had a wooden monument erected over it.

—Mr. Labouchère has called attention to the fact that the date of the coming diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria is also the date of the lamentable loss of the battleship Victoria.

—Mrs. Sara D. Jenkins, editor of The Popular Educator, has taught in Oswego, Boston, Cincinnati, New York, and has studied and traveled abroad to fit herself for her present vocation.

—John Bryan, an Ohioan, will establish a public school for farming on the Miami River, near Yellow Springs, Greene County. He will devote 150 acres to the project, hoping to correct the tendency of people to rush to the larger cities.

—Cecil Rhodes has so endeared himself to the people of Bulawayo that they are going to erect a great brazen image of him in their chief square. It will be made by an English sculptor named Tweed.

—Prof. Lucian I. Blake of the Chair of Electro-Chemistry of Kansas University says it may be possible to whiten the negro by a cataphoresia process which shall decarbonize the pigment which gives his skin its color.

—Sir William Flower, one of the most distinguished experts of natural history now living, has been reappointed as Director of the British Museum of Natural History in London. He possesses an unrivaled talent for organization.

—Miss Alice Hughes, daughter of Edwin Hughes, the great portrait painter, is said to be the most successful and artistic photographer in England. She photographs royalty and other celebrities, and although her prices are very high, she is always busy.

—Signorina Maria Montoressi, a handsome woman of twenty-seven, is the only "dottoressa," or woman physician, in Rome. She is an assistant at the Woman's Hospital San Giovanni and has taken a great interest in the subject of sanitation in great cities.

—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and her company played "Jean Marie" before Queen Victoria lately at Nice without preparation of any kind, and so pleased the Queen that she had the actress write her name in her album and sent a signed photograph of herself to the French actress.

—Mrs. Storer, wife of the new Minister to Belgium, who established the Rookwood pottery in Cincinnati, has discovered another wonderful glaze produced by copper. Mrs. Storer for years has been a diligent worker over her kiln and has made for herself a high reputation among lovers of art, and particularly of ceramics.

—Signor Pietro Baldetti, the Italian Socialist leader, who was condemned to a long term of imprisonment in consequence of his Socialist propaganda, has just entered a monastery and taken the vows of a community of monks who devote themselves to the service for the sick and infirm.

—Dr. Lyman Abbott, while dining at the Aldine Club the other day, was introduced to Charles G. D. Roberts, the writer. "Very pleased to meet you," said Mr. Roberts, "but I recognized you at once by your symbol." Dr. Abbott was sitting under an old print depicting the capture of a sperm whale.

—Gen. Herman Haupt, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday at his home in Philadelphia, was the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad during its construction, constructed the famous Hoosac Tunnel line in Massachusetts, and also the first pipe line for transporting oil across the State of Pennsylvania. The application of compressed air to traffic has been largely developed by him. He is a graduate of West Point, and during the late civil war was in charge of the Military Railroad Bureau.

Justice John P. Schuchman.

"TIME TO TINKER 'ROUN'!"

Summah's nice, wif sun a-shinin',
Spring is good wif greens an' grass,
An' dey's somethings nice 'bout Wintah,
Dough hit brings de freezin' blas';
But de time dat is de fines',
Whethah fiel's is green er brown,
Is w'en de rain's a-po'in'
An' dey's time to tinker 'roun'.

Den you men's de mule's ol' ha'ness,
An' you men's de broken chair,
Hummin' all de time you's wukin'
Some ol' common kind o' air.
Evah now an' then you looks out,
Tryin' mighty ha'd to frown,
But you cain't, you's glad hit's rainin',
An' dey's time to tinker 'roun'.

Oh, you 'ten's lak you so anxious
Evah time it so't o' stops.
W'en hit goes on, den you reckon
Dat de wet'll he'p de crops.
But hit ain't de crops you's aftah;
You knows w'en de rain comes down
Dat hit's too wet out fu' wukin',
An' dey's time to tinker 'roun'.

Oh, dey's fun inside de co'n-crib,
An' dey's laffin' at de ba'n;
An' dey's allus some one jokin',
Er some one to tell a ya'n.
Dah's a quiet in yo' cabin,
Only fu' de rain's sof' soun';
So you's mighty blessed happy
W'en dey's time to tinker 'roun'.

—PAUL DUNBAR in The Outlook.

Chief Clerk John B. McGoldrick.

A CELEBRATED CHOIR.

THE choir of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin was organized in 1870 and sang at the first service in the church on Dec. 8 of that year. It consisted of about twenty boys and six men. The English communion services were rendered at the high celebrations on Sundays, and the solo parts were taken by boys. Mr. William N. Webb, a student of the General Theological Seminary, since ordained a priest, was the organist, and Mr. William C. Rhodes, now of St. Stephen's, Providence, was the choirmaster. On the second Sunday after Easter, April, 1871, Dr. George B. Prentice became organist, and has held the position ever since. Several radical changes were soon made. The choir was increased to about forty voices by the addition of more tenors and basses and several women, who were placed in the chancel back of the boys, while the soprano and alto solo work was given to women instead of boys. This innovation at the time when most churches were giving up their quartet choirs and putting in those of boys created quite an excitement in church circles, but since then has been adopted by many of them, and even as late as last Wednesday week, in conservative "Old Trinity," at the grand celebration on that day, quite a number of women with veils on their heads could be seen among the boys in the chancel.

At the time the character of the music at St. Mary's was changed, English adaptations of the celebrated masses made by Dr. Prentice were introduced in place of the Anglican communion services. The other radical change was the placing of a conductor with baton and stand in the chancel between the choirs, which also was seen at Trinity on Wednesday week during the singing of the solemn Te Deum. Mr. Thomas M. Prentice, a brother of the organist, was given this important position. Another custom inaugurated about this time at St. Mary's has been followed by a great many of the city churches, that of having special musical services on Sunday evenings at stated periods. On Passion Sunday evening, 1874, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was rendered, and these recitals of passion music have been kept up ever since, Haydn's, Mme. de Grandval's, and Gordigiani's "Stabat Mater" having been given, as well as Verdi's "Requiem, Gounod's "Gallia," and Mercadante's "Seven Last Words." The next innovation was the employment of string and brass instruments in the accompaniments, when on Christmas Day, 1874, Haydn's Imperial Mass was given entire by the choir, assisted by an orchestra of twenty pieces from the Philharmonic Society. A small permanent orchestra is now an established thing at St. Mary's.

In the Autumn of 1895 preparations were made for entering the new church, then almost completed and the entire musical arrangements were changed. Two choirs were organized, one of twenty men and boys, for the chancel, and one of forty mixed voices, which, with the soloists and the orchestra, were to be placed in the gallery. These arrangements were all carried out, and brought to a successful termination in the magnificent opening services in the new church when the entire musical organization consisted of seventy-three persons.

The choir of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin has attained its reputation by faithful and devoted labor on the part of its members, from the organist and choirmaster to the humblest member of the chorus. Its work has always received the encouragement and assistance of the rector, the Rev. T. McKee Brown, himself an accomplished musician, and of the Trustees of the parish. The annual upheaval on May 1 so common in many choirs is unknown at St. Mary's. It would almost appear as if death was the only factor which affected the personnel of this choir. In proof of this, in addition to Dr. Prentice and his brother, who have served the church for twenty-six and twenty-three years respectively, are found among the present members of the choir Miss Estelle M. Norton, who has been understudy for the soprano soloist and leader of the chorus for ten years; John E. Atkins, bass, who sang at the laying of the cornerstone of the original church, in 1869; Adolph Brumm, who joined the choir as a boy in 1874; Warren L. Salmon, whose connection with the chorus dates from 1880, and Charles Watt, tenor, who has been a member for fifteen years. For twelve years St. Mary's congregation has listened to the delicate and artistic playing of G. G. Cleather on the kettledrums, and Mr. Brown, when a mere boy, began to lead the procession with his cornet, while for seven years F. R. Sparks has been concertmeister of the orchestra.

In these days of changes such faithful service is exceptional and worthy of record. There is a feeling of good fellowship in the choir which appears to attract its members, and, coupled with the high standard of the musical services, is a magnet from which the true musician turns with regret. St. Mary's Choir has been a school from which has developed many choirmasters, soloists, and chorus singers, now occupying conspicuous positions in churches in New York and other large cities. Probably no choir is better known throughout the country than St. Mary's.

The musical library at St. Mary's is probably the largest of that of any church in the city. In it are masses by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Von Weber, Ambroise Thomas, Cimarosa, Gounod, Kalliwoda, Guilmant, Silas, and others, all of the principal oratorios (numbers from which are generally used for offertory anthems) and vesper services by Mozart, Gounod, Donizetti, Mercadante, Bellini, and many others.

Dr. Prentice was born in Norwich, Conn., and when a boy studied the organ under Turpin, a prominent organist who had come from England and settled in Eastern Connecticut. He entered the class of '70 of Trinity College, Hartford, and part of the time while there presided at the chapel organ. Later he accepted the position of organist of Christ Church, Norwich, made vacant by the death of his teacher, going down from Hartford on Saturday and returning on Monday. At the end of his college course, after a short vacation, he accepted his present position. He was given the degree of Doctor of Music by Racine College, Wis., in June, 1887. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the church in 1896, a well deserved compliment to his devotion to the interests of the parish. Dr. Prentice has composed several masses, vesper services, and anthems which evidently please St. Mary's congregation, judging from the requests so often made to have them placed on the programmes. Dr. Prentice is also Musical Director of the school under the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, in East Forty-sixth Street; one of the founders of the recently organized American Guild of Organists, and a charter member of the Clef Musical Club of this city.

Mr. Thomas M. Prentice is the director of the mixed chorus in the gallery at the south end of St. Mary's. He was born in Norwich, Conn., and began his musical career as a chorister at Trinity Church, this city, some twenty-five years ago. From there he went, in 1874, to St. Mary's, where for two years he filled the position of bass soloist. In 1876 he was appointed conductor of the choir, which position he has since filled. He was a familiar figure to the congregation which filled the old church in West Forty-fifth Street, occupying a position in the centre of the chancel between the choirs. Mr. Prentice is thoroughly conversant with the best in the field of church music and the extensive repertory of the choir is at his fingers' end. Some of the popular hymns sung at St. Mary's are the work of his pen. He was one of the organizers of the Musurgia Society, and was its Vice President for two years; one of the Executive Committee of the New York Chorus, directed by Theodore Thomas, and more recently an officer of the Metropolitan Musical Society.

Miss Ida W. Hubbell, the soprano soloist, came to St. Mary's in 1893 from a twenty years' service in the same capacity at Grace Church.

Miss Karlina Schmitt, contralto, enters on her fifth year at St. Mary's, having been before that second contralto at St. Bartholomew's.

T. A. Stoddart, the tenor soloist, joined St. Mary's Choir in November, 1892, having held positions in the Church of the Ascension and St. Peter's. C. C. Vickery having sung in English choirs since he was sixteen years old, after a seven years' service at St. Ignatius's Church, joined St. Mary's Choir five years ago.

—"If you pull more than one bill from your roll at a time by mistake," says the man who knows, "it is because you have not folded them correctly. To do that spread them out first, one upon another, neatly. Fold one-third of the length of the pile of bills over at the end, double the bills lengthwise over this fold, and double again crosswise. Bills folded in this way will separate easily."

THE CHOIR OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.
West Forty-sixth Street, New York.

EDWIN FORREST'S FORMER HOME.

NEARLY half a century has elapsed since Catherine Sinclair Forrest passed out through the portals of a wide-fronted brick mansion in West Twenty-second Street, and the brief married life of one of the greatest actors to whom America has given birth was ended. The dwelling stands on the southerly side of the rather old-fashioned thoroughfare, in a neighborhood peopled by families whose names represent many solid business men in the metropolis. There are not many houses in New York around which cluster such interesting associations as can be called in the old home of Edwin Forrest, who gathered in his spacious drawing room assemblies that included William Cullen Bryant, N. P. Willis, the Rev. Dr. Dewey, and Parke Godwin. In this mansion, where in fancy one may conjure up the shadows of men and women crowned with literary and artistic recognition fifty years ago, resides today Mr. James F. Drummond, a successful merchant, who possesses a collection of rare curios and art treasures that make his home one of the finest private museums in America.

Entering the portal, one stands in a square hallway at least twelve feet wide. A step transports one from the busy, bustling Empire City of the nineteenth century to where? England, France, Italy, and the Orient, as well as to mediaeval times. As the massive mahogany door closes, the musical notes of a welcome harp suspended upon it tinkle a melodious salutation. The hardwood floor is strewn with mats, the rich Oriental rugs silencing the footfalls and harmonizing with the subdued light cast through the window at the left. Tapestries are hung upon the walls, forming rich backgrounds for pedestals supporting figures and groups of marble and of bronze. A spiral staircase curves upward to the second story, and the low mahogany balusters are supplemented to greater height by a light ornamental iron railing. Perched upon a high coign of vantage is a peacock, its gorgeous tail half spread, while armor, helmets, and swords are fastened to the wall.

Edwin Forrest.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest.

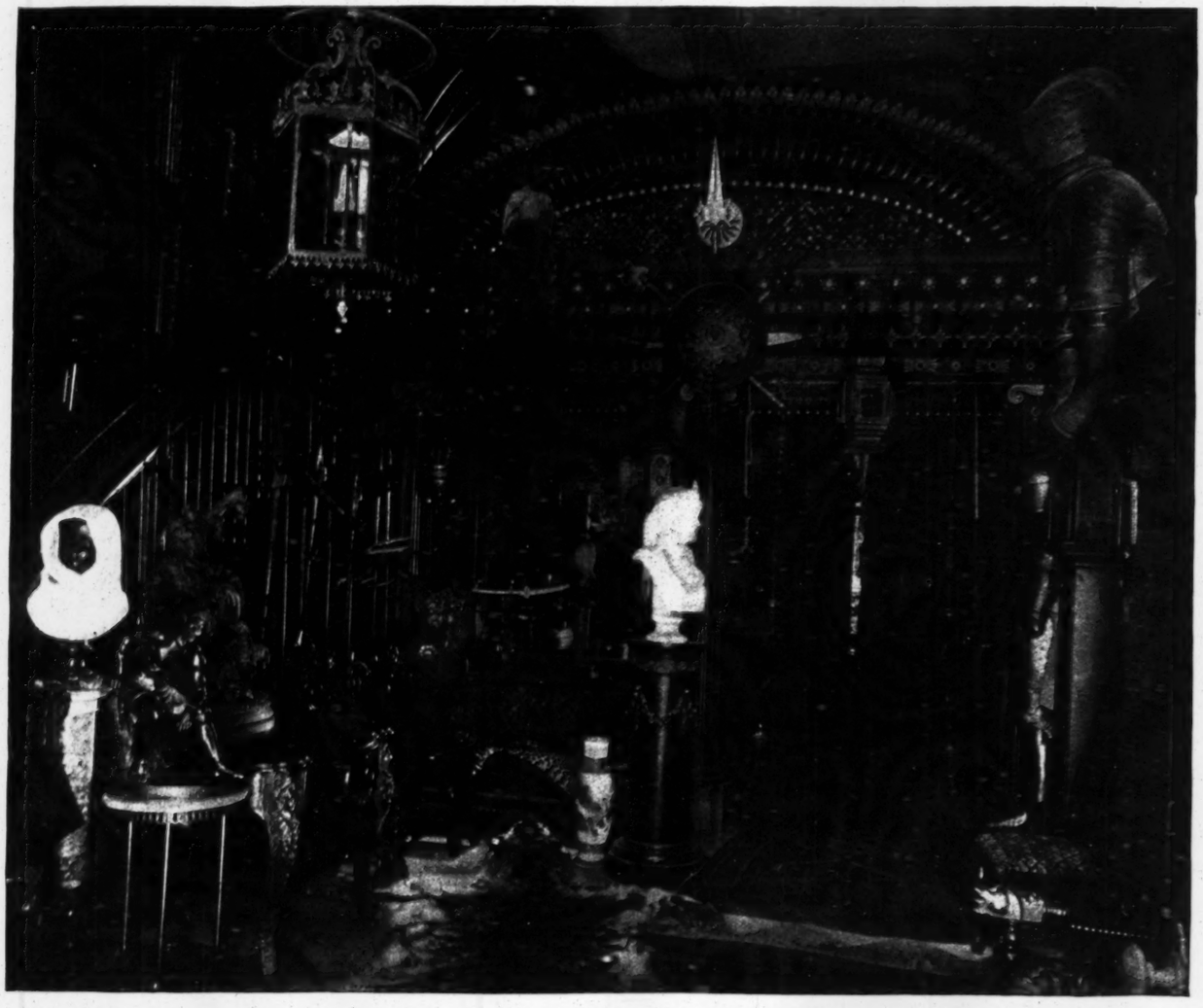
Crossing the hallway to midway of the building, one enters the drawing room, which covers the entire width of the house and half its depth. Three long French windows open upon a glass-inclosed piazza, forming a Winter garden. The drawing-room ceiling is supported in the centre by two fluted columns, giving the effect of a double room. The pillars, as well as the woodwork of the apartment, are stained dark red, harmonizing with the long paneled mahogany doors. The scheme of wall and ceiling decoration follows the Egyptian order, and the ensemble produces an impression of comfort and repose. Chairs, ottomans, and divans from the castle of Fontainebleau, with others of the First Empire, are upholstered in fabrics that indicate their age only by the mellowing effect time has produced upon the once gayer coloring. An admirable example of Roman marquetrie work is shown in a massive cabinet and a commodious armchair, in which intricate designs are skillfully executed. Two or three large tables of French marquetrie are of the Louis Seize period, and against the wall is a fac simile of the toilet table used by Marie Antoinette. It is inlaid with gold, and laden, as are various other cabinets of rare workmanship, with choice specimens of antique and modern bronzes and examples of Swiss, Italian, and Japanese carvings.

It is in the direction of ivory carvings that Mr. Drummond's fancy seems never to have been or never to be appeased. The large cabinets against the eastern wall contain beautiful, quaint, and grotesque creations of the carver's art. A tall, upright one of glass holds Mr. Drummond's choicest treasures. Herein are placed figurepieces of elaborate and marvelous conception; Japanese ladies, costumed in brocade, the designs evolved by the carver with such care and perfection that one can easily imagine the surpassing splendor of the toilet; fishermen with cormorants, lines, and basketsful of fish; personifications of the gods of happiness, benevolence, and longevity, and exquisite pieces of Italian carving as well. Many of the figures are from twelve to eighteen inches high. Drawers of the beautiful tables, which are now centuries old, are filled with these ivories; and a full set of implements employed by the artisan is placed among them with a history, in Japanese characters, of the methods used to develop them.

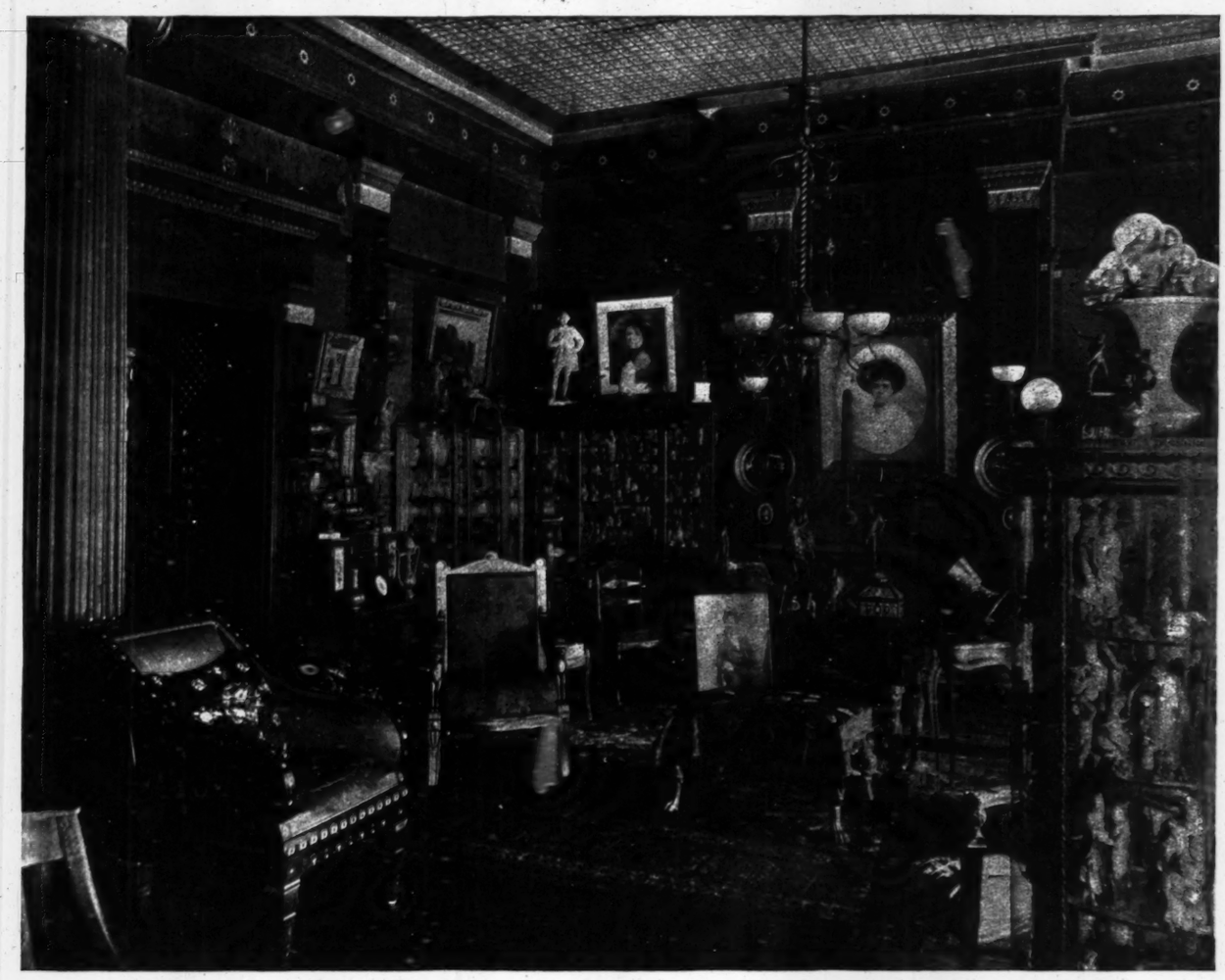
Over the marble mantelpiece, which Edwin Forrest brought from Italy, is a large mirror in a massive frame of carved oak. The walls are hung with a few well-chosen paintings. In all available spaces between these are placed the miniatures, which number several hundred, and specimens of porcelain paintings. Two portraits in this room cannot fail to attract the visitor's attention. These, in oval frames, are photographs from daguerreotypes of Edwin Forrest and his wife, taken when this dwelling was their home. The face of the great actor is lighted with a pleasant smile, and the countenance is amiable and genial, differing from the moody, sombre look which appeared his normal expression in familiar likenesses. The portrait of Mrs. Forrest has an effect of austerity. The type of face, the dressing of the hair, the Quakerlike simplicity of the garb, all unite in making it difficult to conceive the original capable of committing an indiscretion or yielding to a frivolous impulse.

Several Buddhas have found niches for themselves, and a collection of "tsubas," bearing the crest of ancient Mikados, are safely bestowed on the lower shelves of the cabinets. There are many Barye bronzes, and numerous examples of Russian bronze, set on quartz, that give variety to the collection in this direction. A score or more of crystal balls, absolutely flawless, display their iridescent beauty in contrast with a large specimen of the crystal in the rough, in which the purity is marred by feathery patches.

The treasures of the drawing room extend to the veranda conservatory beyond, where the sunlight gleams through stained glass panels upon huge cases of cloissonné and choice Satsuma. Luxurious reclining chairs are piled high with cushions, carved pedestals of teak and masrabia support feathery palms that spread their branches in a cozy, sheltering way over low divans. There are fine old Venetian, Japanese, and Chinese lanterns to light the place by night, and the dignity of a throne and the ease of a hammock are suggested in a richly wrought East Indian swinging chair suspended from the ceiling by brass chains. In the Summer, when the garden beyond is abloom with flowers and the foliage of trailing vines, the glass casement may be removed, and it can scarcely be believed that this blossom-laden inclosure,



MAIN HALL IN THE HOUSE OF MR. J. F. DRUMMOND.
West Twenty-second Street, New York.



THE DRAWING ROOM IN MR. DRUMMOND'S HOUSE.

with high jardinières and tall porcelain vases, is but a stone's throw from the city's channels, ebbing and flowing with the tide of humanity.

The dining room is situated upon the right as one enters the hallway from the street, and light from the northern windows of stained glass illuminates the room with cheerful color, falling upon a fine old Candahar carpet, and the grand old mahogany tree, that is set on festive occasions with a rare dinner service of Sèvres, at one time used by Louis Philippe at the Tuileries. This bears the royal crest, and except on fête days is kept in a Louis Seize cabinet, with many quaint specimens of old Dutch silver.

Ascending to the second story, midway up the staircase is a simulated window in panes of French looking glass, that reflects the art treasures surrounding it, and misleads one into believing he is looking into an adjoining apartment in which the rare possessions are multiplied. Upon this floor are situated the library and the living and bed rooms of the family. Throughout these apartments, as well as upon the staircase wall, ascending to the upper story, is the same profusion of tapestries, armor, and paintings.

Reaching the third floor, the suite of rooms at the rear evidences the same taste for the curious and the beautiful. Over the mantels and upon the walls are grouped antique and modern tsubas, richly lacquered inro, with the netsuke of elaborate carvings, and in the cabinets are bowls of jade, geological specimens, and curios; geodes, with water quivering as it was imprisoned thousands of years ago in the cavities of the quartz.

In one of the front rooms on this floor the great tragedian kept the wardrobe, properties, and manuscripts that pertained to his professional life. The cedar drawers wherein were stored the royal robes of "counterfeit presentment" have been torn out, and the walls and ceiling redecorated in restful colors. Antique plaques of cloissonné form an ornamental feature. Some old bronzes rest upon an inlaid cabinet, and a table is burdened with biographies of Edwin Forrest, old engravings, and volumes of favorite authors.

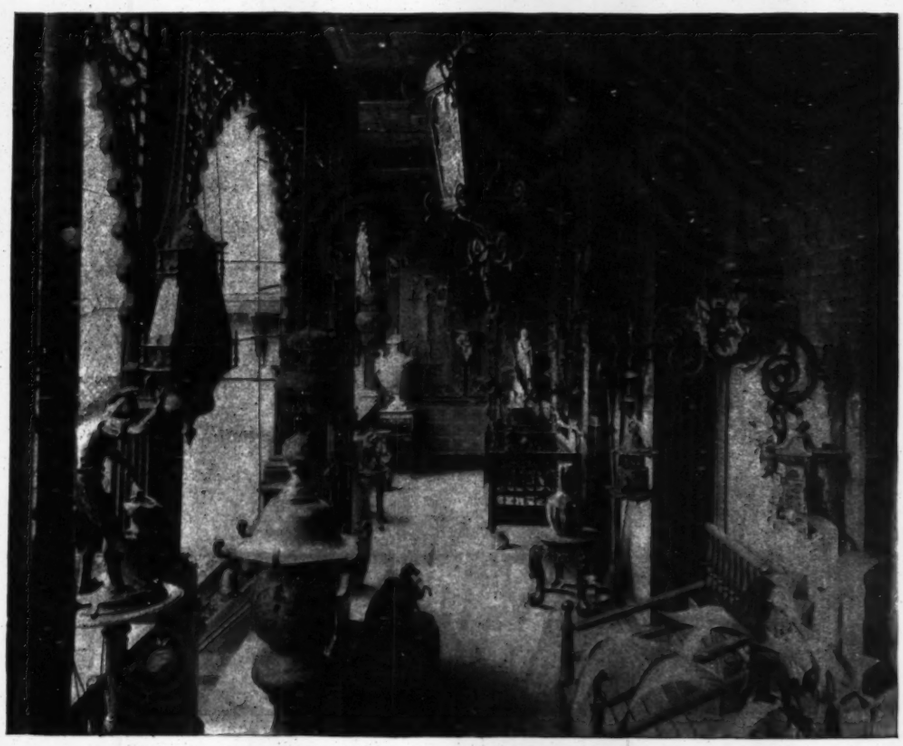
As the visitor sits enchanted by the beauty and rarity of the treasures that are stored even here beneath the eaves, the owner draws aside an old tapestry that conceals a former clothespress, and takes down a dark velvet garment, with gold embroidery, resisting bravely the tarnishing effects of time. This once enveloped in its ample folds the "noblest Roman of them all." Strange destiny that, "after life's fitful fever," the mantle of Edwin Forrest, a gift of Daniel Dougherty, should come to hang again upon an accustomed peg.

ADA CRISP.

WHEN IS A LIE NOT A LIE?

From The Academy.

When, if ever, is a lie not a lie? May we tell a lie to misguide an intending murderer? Mr. Jowett, so Mr. Gore tells us, used to say: "I suppose I should tell the lie, but I had rather not think about it beforehand or justify it afterward." Newman, characteristically, calls that "the unscientific way of dealing with lies," and states it in words almost identical with Mr. Jowett's: "It is a necessary frailty, and had better not be thought about before it is incurred, and not thought of again after it is well over." This view, he says, "cannot for a moment be defended, but I suppose it is very common." An Indian authority, quoted by Mr. Macnaghten, lays down the law that a lie for just cause is permissible, but the liar must "ask pardon of God."



MR. DRUMMOND'S VERANDA WINTER GARDEN.

THE DRAMA

Leo Dietrichstein.

AMONG the few dramatic topics of a dull week at the fag end of the season none seems to me of more importance than the rumored change of management of the American Theatre. I am afraid I have fallen into the habit of expecting a great deal from that nobly proportioned and well-appointed playhouse, and of proclaiming my expectations or expressing my regret when they are not fulfilled. But my admiration for the house and my belief that it could be made to serve as a powerful factor in the development of good taste in the multitude are sincere. It has seemed a great pity that this theatre should have no settled "policy" and that its ample stage should be open to any reasonably solvent traveling "combination" without regard to merit. The problems that beset theatrical management are stupendous, I dare say, and the amount of capital an unsuccessful theatre can eat up in a season must be alarming. And the advice of the "theoretical" critic is never heeded.

Nevertheless, any person who clings to the old custom of regarding the stage seriously must see the need, not of an endowed National Theatre for the establishment of a School of Drama in a new country like this, but of a permanently established playhouse for melodrama, as it is called, of the best sort, romantic plays, and tragedy, old and new, not necessarily with a permanent stock company, though a few actors engaged by the season would insure smoother performances, and with a stage equipment of the finest and most modern sort. I firmly believe that the historic old Bowery Theatre of the forties and fifties was a civilizing agent, with a larger educational influence than the Park and its fashionable successors. The rudeness of that stage would not suffice in these days, nor would any sane person favor a general revival of the old repertory. But good new plays would be forthcoming for such a theatre as I have in mind, well established, as surely as they would for that magnificent and endowed (and, I am afraid, impossible) temple Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke dreams about and has written of so eloquently in Harper's Weekly.

Shakespeare and the few other dramatic classics worth airing out of the library, mounted appropriately (not with dazzling spectacular effects) and acted intelligently, and coherent, vital new plays, put on to run as long as they naturally would, with no forcing for speculative purposes, should form the repertory of the American Theatre; and its prices of admission should remain as low as they are now. The satirical and the cynical should be avoided, although some of the best minds of this era have that bent and some of the finest plays are of that quality, because cynicism and satire do not please the multitude, which, in fact, does not comprehend them, and you cannot educate people by first bewildering and displeasing them. That play which ends with the interrogation point, like the analytical novel, is for the few. The American Theatre ought to be like the estimable Poet Laureate seems to think Beerbohm Tree's Her Majesty's in London will be, though I doubt that Mr. Austin correctly announces the plans of Mr. Tree when he thus portrays the doings on his stage:

Bewildered innocence, taxed with every crime,
And heroes entering in the nick of time;
Love scorning rank, wealth, ease, for Beauty's sake,
And Pity sobbing till its heart must break;
Villains triumphant till the final act,
Wit, pathos, humor, everything, in fact,
Romantic, generous, fanciful, ideal:
Romance is only the diviner real.
Away the worlding's mock, the cynic's sneer!
Imagination holds dominion here.

Still, there's scope enough indicated in those profound verses for a cheap but good theatre designed to educate a theatregoing public, not by didacticism, but by so pleasing it with the acted drama as to stimulate its imagination and cultivate its taste.

To cultivate and develop taste is the purpose of every really artistic enterprise, while the purely commercial speculator who invades the domain of art (bragging in his cheerful way of his progressiveness) is always reactionary. In spite of the speculator and all his devices, however, there is naturally an improvement in the public taste, an increase from year to year of the number of persons capable of appreciating fine art. They are finding a proof of this just now in London in the large popularity of Mr. Pinero's dainty, whimsical comedy, "The Princess and the Butterfly." The enjoyment of this by the habitual first-nighters was tempered by their fear of its failure. Its freshness of thought and unforced wit charmed them; but it was conversational and long drawn out and its slight story was delayed. Yet the public that rejected "The Hobby Horse" in 1887 and now accepts it heartily (and there is good stuff in "The Hobby Horse") also seems actually to like "The Princess and the Butterfly."

But, after all, the Pinero public is relatively small, and much smaller here than in London, while the public of "Othello"

SCENE IN "NEVER AGAIN"—ACT I.
The Innocent Young Artist and His Wife.

SCENE IN "THE CIRCUS GIRL"—ACT II.
La Favorita and the Other Performers of Drivelli's Circus.

and "Macbeth" and any good and stirring drama of innocence defended by heroism and love scorning rank will be just as large as the theatre managers care to make it. New plays in the best mood of Boucicault would be more useful at this hour than comedies as witty as Congreve's best.

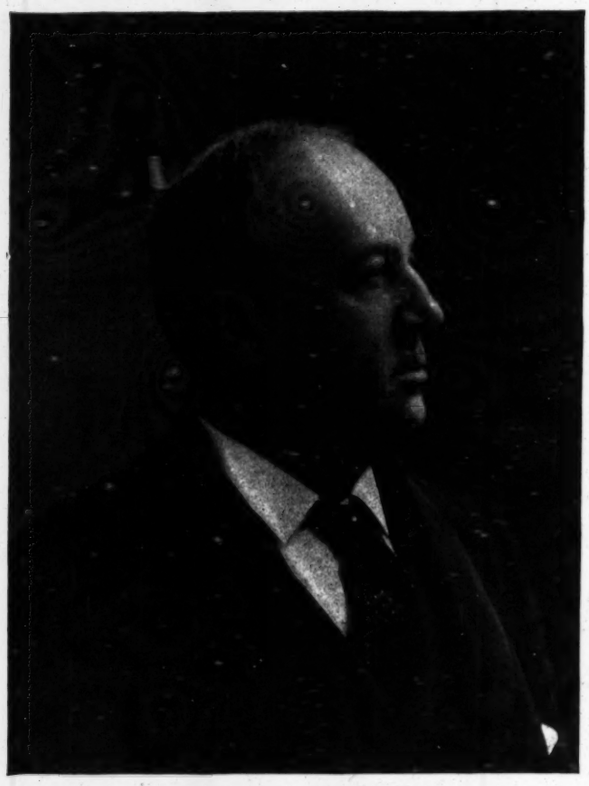
The old repertory suitable for such a theatre as I want the American to be, whether Mr. French keeps it or it passes into other hands, is not large. Within a very few years many plays long highly esteemed have passed out of date. I do not know what the blight is that so suddenly exterminated most of the standard plays, but I fancy the growing sense of humor, which used to be thought an indication of enlightenment, but is now known to be almost a malady, is largely to blame. I remember well that when Edwin Booth revived Shell's fine and bloody piece called "The Apostate," as long ago as 1885, he barely got through with it with dignity, in spite of the force and subtlety of his acting of Pescara. Smothered laughter in several critical scenes nearly caused a fiasco. Wilson Barrett, who is reviving "Virginius" for a sort of diamond jubilee flier at the Lyric, in London, has been protested with for changing and altering Sheridan Knowles's text by some singularly dense person who fancies Knowles was a poet. Mr. Barrett has replied that if he did the play as it was written in one scene, after the sacrifice of the ewe lamb in the market place, Virginius would have to enter carrying a marble urn under his arm, and, asked what he was holding so gingerly, would mournfully reply: "Virginia." Fancy the effect of that jar of ashes upon a cockney crowd in 1897!

Most of these second-rate old plays, which owed their fame to the skill of one great actor or school of actors, contained one or two strong scenes. For the rest they were very ordinary leather and prunella. Those who remember E. L. Davenport in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," in which he was positively great, recall that his big effects, his thrills, were all made in two comparatively short scenes. For this very reason many of the old tragedies would be admirably adapted to condensation for use in the "continuous" performance houses which, so far from degrading the drama and hurting the stage, are helping them, and by opening their stage doors to good actors in short plays are cultivating a taste which will not be satisfied hereafter by utter triviality. I long to see a revival of tragedy in the "continuous vaudeville." "Venice Preserved in Twenty Minutes" would be a great "go," and you could squeeze all the best of Otway's masterwork into that brief space of time. The well-trained actors would surely not be above stirring the emotions of a young and benighted generation with the heroics and rhapsodies of the older drama, and in time we might even be getting Ben Jonson and Fletcher in the "continuous" houses, and finding those unpretentious places of amusement transformed into resorts of curious scholars and literary antiquaries as well as of the multitude. Who knows?

Edward A. Dithmar.

SCENE IN "AT THE FRENCH BALL"—ACT I.
The Shoemaker and His Wife at Breakfast.

SCENE IN "THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE"—ACT III.
Jealous Tom Comes to Grief.



LESLIE W. RUSSELL.
Justice of the Supreme Court, Fourth Judicial District.

OF the Justices of the Supreme Court who are rendering important services in this county is Judge Leslie W. Russell of the Fourth Judicial District. From January, 1884, to January, 1892, he was a member of the bar of New York City in active practice, and is consequently well acquainted with its lawyers. Justice Russell during this time was one of the counsel for Judge Hilton in the noted Stewart will case, having for his associates Roscoe Conkling, Elihu Root, and other well-known lawyers. He was also counsel for the State of New York, representing the Attorney General in the Broadway railroad litigation. Justice Russell was engaged as counsel in the celebrated Paine will case on behalf of Mr. Chickering, the administrator. At the time proceedings were pending in the Surrogate's Court of New York County the case excited the greatest interest among the legal fraternity.

Of other important cases was that of the People vs. the Kings County Elevated Railway Company, Justice Russell being retained for the railway company in the litigation growing out of the action of its rivals in the suit of the Attorney General, who claimed that the company's franchises were void. The Court of Appeals sustained the validity of the company's charter upon all points.

Until his election to the Supreme Court, in 1891, Justice Russell was an active practitioner, and for many years leader of the bar in Northern New York. In 1867-8 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; District Attorney of St. Lawrence County, 1869-71; Regent of the University, 1878-92; County Judge St. Lawrence County, 1877-82; Attorney General, 1881-3; member of Congress, 1891, terminated by his unanimous nomination by both parties and election, as before stated, to the Judgeship in 1891. Justice Russell was assigned, during the first year of his Judgeship, to duties in New York City, and the Appellate Division has since enlarged his assignments so that he sits in Special Term and Equity parts about one-half of the court year. Justice Russell is exceedingly popular with the members of the bar in New York City, and his courtesy of manner and celerity in the transaction of business are highly appreciated.

CHARLES LEWIS TIFFANY.

On the 15th of February, in the historic year of 1812, in Danielsonville, Windham County, Conn., was born Charles Lewis Tiffany, founder of the house of Tiffany & Co.

The first fifteen years of this remarkable man's life were spent much as the average country boy's, in working from time to time on the farm, and during the Winter months attending the little red schoolhouse. When Mr. Tiffany was only fifteen years of age, his father, Comfort Tiffany, opened a little country store in Danielsonville, giving his son Charles complete charge, and it was in this humble and modest way that the great jeweler made his start in life. In the capacity of village storekeeper, Mr. Tiffany spent the following ten years of his life, making frequent trips to New York City to buy merchandise for his store, and where he formed many valuable business acquaintances. In 1837, recognizing the fact that his native town offered but poor inducements to a young and enterprising man like himself, he decided to move to New York City and establish a business there for himself.

The metropolis at that time had a population of somewhat over 200,000, and was as proportionately crowded with business enterprises as it is to-day, and it required no small amount of courage and pluck for the refined and sensitive country-bred lad to cut loose from his quiet and homely associations and plunge into the maelstrom of business life in the metropolis, and there match his ability with the wealthiest and keenest men of the day. But Mr. Tiffany's character was not one to halt at any such obstacles; indeed, it only served to make him the more determined to make a success where success was hardest to win.

Borrowing $1,000 from his father, he entered into partnership with John D. Young, a former neighbor and schoolmate, who had come to New York some six months previously, and established the firm of Tiffany & Young. This concern was at 259 Broadway, and conducted a business in fancy goods and stationery, and laid the foundation for the present house.

The receipts from sales for the first four days amounted to only $7.75. But, as the character and quality of the firm's goods became more fully known, the public flocked to the little store to buy, and Mr. Tiffany and his partner had the satisfaction of selling nearly $700 worth of goods the day previous to New Year, which was a remarkable showing, as the firm had only started in September of the same year.

In 1841 J. L. Ellis was admitted into partnership, the firm name becoming Tiffany, Young & Ellis. By this time the business had grown to such proportions that it was decided to send a member of the firm abroad to purchase stock from the foreign markets, and Mr. Young was accordingly selected to make the trip. To-day this would seem a step of little or no importance, but at that time it was an almost unheard-of thing for an American to send a buyer abroad, and it was considered a bold and hazardous business venture. But this idea, which was Mr. Tiffany's, like all other of his ideas, proved to be full of wisdom and success, and Mr. Young returned from abroad with a line of goods that greatly enhanced the value of their stock and the firm's reputation.

In 1850 Gideon T. Reed, formerly of Lincoln & Reed, the leading jewelry firm of Boston, was admitted into partnership, and soon after the Paris branch of the house was established and placed in his hands. As in the case of the New York house, the Paris branch rapidly developed and soon became one of the largest jewelry establishments of France.

In 1853 both Mr. Young and Mr. Ellis retired from business, and the name of the firm was once more changed, and became Tiffany & Co., by which name it is known to-day, and the business was moved to 550 Broadway. In 1870 Mr. Tiffany moved his business to the corner of Fifteenth Street and Union Square, where it still is.

It is to Mr. Tiffany alone, primarily, that the great success of the business is due, and at the close of a long and eventful career, Mr. Tiffany can look back with satisfaction at the results he has accomplished not only in the mercantile world, but in the mental as well, for it is largely due to his efforts that the minds of the general public have become as well educated in the fine arts as they have.

WHERE SHELLS ARE MONEY.

Persons who have traveled in Oriental countries have frequently encountered shell money. Many Americans have brought specimens of it home with them as souvenirs. Investigations by the Director of the United States Mint show that in many parts of Asia and Africa cowries, or small shells, are still used as a medium of exchange for small values. The cowrie in Siam is the smallest unit of value. It would take about 107 cowries to make one American cent. At the mint in Bangkok the range of values is as follows: 800 cowries equal 1 fuang, 2 fuangs equal 1 salung, 4 salungs equal 1 bat or tical, and 1 bat or tical equals about 60 cents of United States money. In Siam 219 or 220 cowries are reckoned equal to 1 penny sterling.

REV. EDWARD HUNTING RUDD.

Dr. Parkhurst will sail for Europe the first week in June. Services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church will be conducted during his absence by the new associate minister, the Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, late of Cincinnati, who recently was formally introduced to the congregation at a reception held at the church.

For the present Mr. Rudd will conduct the vesper services on Sunday afternoon, an innovation in the church programme that has long been deferred owing to the inability of Dr. Parkhurst through lack of time to give it proper attention.

The Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd,
The New Assistant Minister of Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

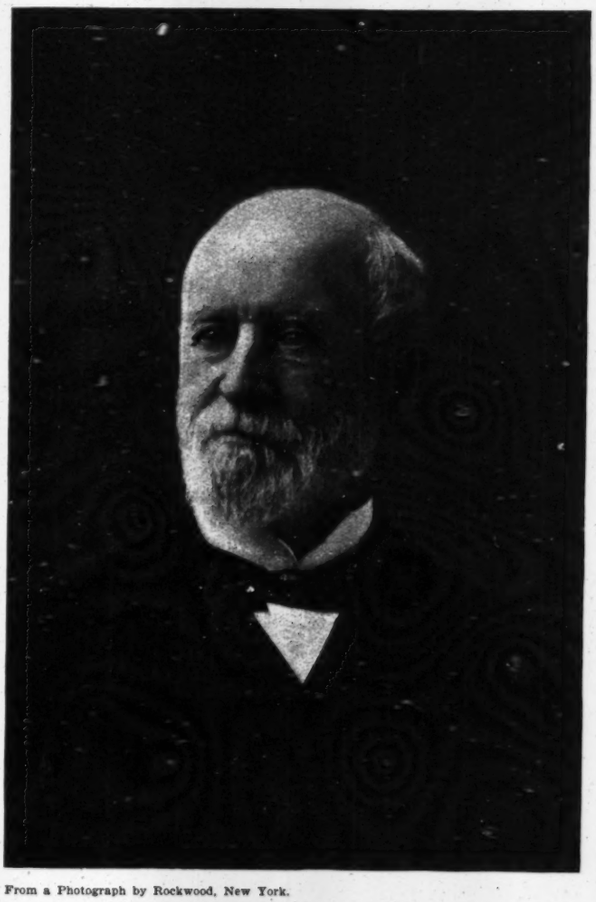
Mr. Rudd has been in the ministry ten years. He was born at Sag Harbor, L. I., in 1860. His mother was Mrs. Huntington, member of an old Long Island and Massachusetts family, and his father, Edward P. Rudd, was a member of the firm of Rudd & Carlton, publishers in New York in the early sixties.

Mr. Rudd was graduated from Princeton in 1883, and is the permanent Secretary of his class. He took a post-graduate course in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He married, in 1887, Miss Mary Winston Dwight of Pittsfield, Mass. They will reside for the present at 120 Madison Avenue.

"IN THE SHADOW OF THY WINGS"

Whene'er a leaf its shadow flings,
The nestling in the sunny wood,
Mistaking leaves for mother-wings,
Opens its eager mouth for food.

But we, poor we, with tears and cries,
Shrink from the peace Thy presence brings—
Too foolish yet to recognize
In death the shadow of Thy wings.
—VIDA BRISS in Good Words.



From a Photograph by Rockwood, New York.

CHARLES LEWIS TIFFANY.
Founder of the Well-known House of Tiffany & Co.

TOURING AWHEEL WITH THE "COLONEL."

NO sport which has become popular within recent years numbers so many adherents of varying temperament and views as to its capabilities, possibilities, and proper method of enjoyment as cycling. It may truly be said that there are all kinds of cyclists, and that hardly any two are entirely agreed in their views of the sport. Some of the elements into which cyclists are divided have been given catch titles which have passed into the vernacular. There is the "scorcher," the "monkey-back," the "ramrod," and the touring rider. Some riders scorn to traverse the ground on the silent steed at a lower rate than fifteen miles per hour, while others look with contempt on any cyclist who favors a rate of over eight miles per hour. Older and more sedate wheelmen can see no pleasure or merit in a century run, while he who thinks the most of consuming distance and the acquisition of survivor's medals cannot understand or believe that there is any pleasure in riding leisurely with disregard of the number of miles traversed.

With the development of cycling in America there has grown, particularly within the last two years, an interest in touring, and the non-scorching element which rides for pleasure and comfort, has gone into this branch of the sport with peculiar zest. The club run is fast giving way to the club tour, and the foundation of what may be in time a National organization similar to the Touring Club of France and England has already been laid in the Cycle Touring Club of New York. This organization, which is now in its second year, and whose limit of membership is still the low figure of thirty-five, is reducing cycle touring to a science. It furnishes its members each Spring and Autumn of the riding season with a carefully compiled little pamphlet, giving detailed descriptions of runs and tours of from two to five days in the most interesting sections of the eastern seaboard. It gives the route of each run or tour, the distance to be traversed, the hotels to be stopped at, the railroad fares, when trains have to be taken, the cost of expressing baggage ahead, the hours of starting and arrival, the exact distance to be traversed, and, in short, every detail which enables a club member or guest to present himself at the appointed place and hour of departure, fully equipped with all necessary information, and with the assurance that all the annoying arrangements as to board, lodging, &c., have been made. He can thus give himself up to the full enjoyment of the ride, pleasant company and the scenery through which he is to pass. Through the influence of even this little club, hotel accommodations in several instances have been improved, guide boards erected, and even roads put in better order, and if the club is made larger it is impossible to estimate the influence it may in time exert and the improved conditions that it may effect for the benefit of wheelmen all over the land.

Like most American organizations, the New York Cycle Touring Club has not only one, but two, Colonels among its members, and to the Colonel who was one of the original members and to his interest in and devotion to the sport and the organization its success is largely due. Time was when the Colonel was a beginner, and for several weary months struggled in a seemingly hopeless effort to acquire a mastery over the wheel. When he at last learned to ride a narrow sidepath in safety and to use one of his feet for a brake—sure indications of complete cycling knowledge—he developed into a "scorcher," to the amazement and amusement of his friends. This phase of the Colonel's cycling experience did not last long. He was apparently satisfied to have proved his ability to pass his fellows on the road, and to ride further and faster in a given time than they cared or were able to do, and so, with becoming modesty, he announced to them this Spring on one of the club's first rides that he was no longer a "scorcher," but was now a cycle tourist. The Colonel had, in fact, proved his claim to be called a cycle tourist by having ridden some 2,000 miles through Europe last Summer on his wheel, and the members of the club were regaled last Winter by friends returned from Europe with strange tales of a bearded American who had been seen speeding through the Rhine villages at nightfall; while there were stories told in the London and Paris clubs last Autumn of an American with a military title who had broken the record from Ghent to Aix. But the Colonel was reticent about these stories, and only patted his beloved wheel, which he calls the "X Ray," and gave a knowing wink.

If there is any one wheelman who knows the best roads, inns, and runs around New York; who can tell where the finest scenery is to be viewed, and who is posted on railroad rates and other necessary details, including the districts where the Raines law is effective on Sundays, &c., it is the Colonel. He is not only a well and a mine, but an entire encyclopedia, of cycle-touring information, and to him his fellow club members in the University and the Michaux and Cycle Touring Clubs resort for information as do the Mohammedans to Mecca for worship.

Of all the shorter cycle runs around New York, that to Springfield or Summit, N. J., over the fine roads of Union and Essex Counties, and with the picturesque little Baltusrol Club or the excellent hotel at Summit as the goal for luncheon or dinner, is the Colonel's favorite. On many a Spring, Summer, and Autumn day he has taken this run alone or with his fellows, and always with increasing delight. The Colonel's schedule for this run, and which may be followed with pleasure and profit by cycle tourists, is as follows:

The run provides a choice of routes. If one wishes to avoid railroad travel as much as possible, the Weehawken Ferry should be taken from the foot of West Forty-second Street. Having walked or ridden up the long but easy hill to the top of the Palisades, turn right one block and then turn left about three blocks over good macadam to the transverse road. Turn one-half block left, then right, to the famous Hudson County Boulevard. Ride down the fine boulevard thirteen and one-half miles, to the New Jersey Central Railroad Station at Bergen Point. Then take a train, which runs about every half hour, across the bridge over Newark Bay to Elizabeth, about seven minutes, fare, 10 cents. Follow the street leading directly north from the station at Elizabeth, which, after three squares of Belgian block pavement, changes to macadam, and then six miles through a beautiful rolling country and over a superb road to Springfield. Here continue straight on about two and one-half miles to Summit, or turn left on the Plainfield Road one mile to sign post bearing words "Baltusrol Way." Turn right, and a quarter mile brings one to the pretty little Baltusrol Golf Clubhouse, nestled at the foot of Springfield Mountain. Here, if one has a card, a good lunch and dinner may be obtained. If one does not have a card, turn right at the clubhouse through the woods to the Summit Pike. Distance to Baltusrol via this route from Weehawken, about twenty miles—to Summit, about twenty-two and one-half miles. The return may be made over the same route, or train may be taken from Elizabeth to New York via Pennsylvania or New Jersey Central Railroad, which makes the total riding distance about twenty-seven to thirty miles.

The second route to Baltusrol or Summit is via Erie Railroad, taking boat from foot of West Twenty-third Street to Rutherford, N. J.—fare, 30 cents and no charge for wheels. Leaving Rutherford, ride west most of the way along the left bank of the Passaic, under the spreading branches of fine old trees, to Belleville—five miles. At the Belleville L. A. W. Hotel, turn right on the Bloomfield Road and ride north about three miles to the first bridge crossing the canal, which runs along the left of the road, beyond a brick factory. Cross this bridge and follow Watsessing Avenue about one and one-half miles to Orange, thence through a beautiful suburban street one and one-half miles to the brick church, on Main Street, Orange. Follow Main Street west through Orange to West Orange, where, at the fork of three roads, take that to the left—the Valley Road, which runs along the base of Orange Mountain some seven miles, crossing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks at Wyoming, to the Irvington-Millburn Road. Follow this broad avenue to Millburn—one mile—and thence direct one mile to where it joins the Summit and Morristown Pike. Here turn left through Baltusrol Way, and through the woods to the club, or one and one-half miles to Summit. Distance to club, nineteen miles; to Summit, twenty and one-half miles. Return may be made over the same route, or as described in first route to Elizabeth, or, on weekdays or Sunday evening, at 10 P. M. only, train may be taken on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to Hoboken, and ferry to Christopher Street, New York. Fare, 50 cents, wheels free.

This is the Colonel's Baltusrol and Summit run. His next favorite run is to Tuxedo, which will be described next Sunday.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

ON THE ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

A HALT FOR REPAIRS.

LOVE'S MESSENGERS.

The rose shall be my messenger,
The herald of devotion;
Each petal sweet shall be the seat
Of tenderest emotion;
And in the heart of each fair rose,
Deep hidden in the core,
There rests my soul, my inner self,
To love but you e'ermore.

Each rose will die, each petal fade
And wither fast away;
Each freighted heart that speaks my love
Will languish and decay;
Not so with love—my soul that's hid
Within each rose's core;
That love will breathe and speak and live
Forever, evermore.

'Twill live for you and speak to you
When roses cease to be;
'Twill breathe the rose's fragrance rare
For thee, my sweet, for thee!
Then haste, my messengers of love,
Tell her my each emotion.
Oh, petals sweet, at her dear feet,
Bespeak my fond devotion.

WILLIAM MANLEY.

MUSIC

Walter Damrosch.

IT is a good thing for the curled darlings of the opera to "go on the road." New York worships them so utterly, so estatically, that it is no wonder they become distended as to their occiputs and fancy they are going about like Virgil's Dame Rumor, with their feet upon the earth and their sublime heads knocking the stars out of the sky. Some of them might have learned a lesson from their experience in the far West, but of course they saw nothing except the crass ignorance of the populace. But they are in a fair way to learn something nearer home—for New York is a second home to them. Several of them are coming over to give concerts next season. There will be a company including Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, and others. Plançon will give concerts and so will David Bispham. And there are others. Meanwhile that delirious dream of delights, Mme. Emma Calvé, is "barnstorming" in the country of festivals and is learning things to her disadvantage. Perchance some of the others would do well to read some of the Eastern criticisms on the cantering Carmen. She sang last week at the annual music festival in Springfield, Mass., and The Republican of that city, a newspaper of critical acumen, pounced upon her with eager talons and rent her asunder. Its remarks are somewhat extended, but they are so interesting and so very much to the point that I regard it as a part of my duty to Art (with a large A) to reproduce them. Thus spake Zarathustra:

"There is no need of disparaging Mme. Calvé. Every one knows that she is one of the greatest dramatic sopranos living; that she has no equal in 'Carmen,' and no superior in several other rôles. But when she leaves her proper field, and makes a bid for rural applause with an imperfectly rehearsed performance of a bird song, she becomes mediocre. She should leave that sort of thing to Mary Howe. Her high tones are not beautiful except when carried up with dramatic intensity and lack of crystalline clearness which is the very essence of a vocal feat like the David 'Charmant Oiseau.' There are many sopranos who can blend their voices more perfectly with the flute. Many of the chords were not even in tune, to say nothing of the discrepancy in tone color. In short, this was clap-trap, and not very successful clap-trap. She was meant for better things, and this is not at all her metier.

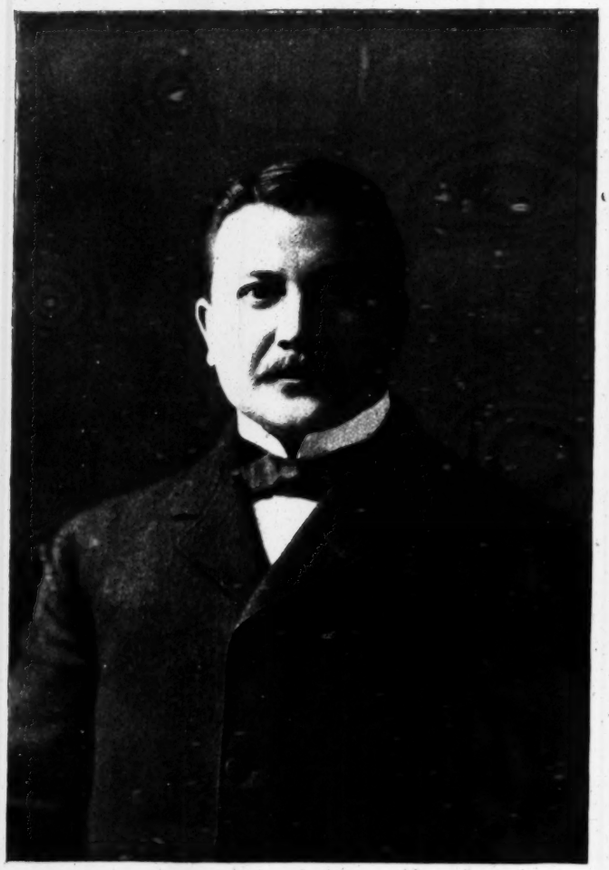
"On the other hand, the mad scene from Thomas's 'Hamlet' gives full scope to her dramatic fervor, and yet lost four-fifths of its effect from being detached from its context and its appropriate costume and action. The very difficulty which the artist found in expressing herself without action emphasized the lack. Opera is opera, and concert is concert, and if a concert singer takes a fragment from an operatic work she must depend upon her singing for effect and not on her powers as an actress. Mme. Calvé has been in the habit of singing this scene in costume, but it was deemed inexpedient here. It was quite as well. A scrap of opera, minus the setting, is not in keeping with the dignity of a music festival, and it is at the best a most unsatisfactory substitute for the real thing.

"Mme. Calvé is a great actress. There must be a touch of the comedian in her, to judge from the way in which she is starring the provinces, making up by facial expression and little speeches in French for the crudities of her vocal performance. In Paris she would rehearse most diligently for a night of opera, and receive perhaps $200. In Springfield, Mass., she sings one virtuoso piece, for which she is unfit, and one operatic scrap, does not deign to rehearse with the orchestra, and asks $2,800. No wonder that foreign singers consider America an easy mark. One could discern even amid the roughness and uncertainty of the performance that she is a great singer, but the performance itself was exasperating. She kept bad time, her intonation was not true, and there were several inexcusable breaks for which the conductor was certainly not to blame. In short, her singing was the only really ragged work that has been heard at the festival. However, there were many in the audience who were quite content at having seen and heard Calvé, and were overjoyed at an occasional exhibition of the malt-extract Carmen expression which they had seen so often in the advertisements, and raised great blisters on their hands in their frantic applause. The prima donna promenaded back and forth, talked volubly in French, and finally said 'Au revoir,' but not 'Good-bye,' being unable to speak English. For an encore to the 'Charmant Oiseau' she sang a French peasant song unaccompanied. She had the full share of adulation which beauty and fame insure to a singer, but it is not likely that she will appear at another festival. It was a sad waste of money that might have been spent to better advantage."

"Tantaene animis cœlestibus irae?" There "must be a touch of the comedian in her." Well, seeing that she is one of the most accomplished comedians on the stage and a poseur who is second only to Don Victor Giovanni Maurel, that remark hath a sarcastic tinge. The critic of The Springfield Republican is right, through and through. It is an outrageous fraud upon these communities which are not large enough to support grand opera to ask them to pay fabulous sums to hear our stars sing some of their Sunday night concert pieces (which we hear at $1.50 a seat) and in circumstances not as favorable as those of our Sunday night concerts. And they call that giving a music festival! I am free to say that such straightforward criticism as that of The Springfield Republican delights me. It is brave, honest, just, and—rare. We New Yorkers are much more wary in our remarks, and we handle our operatic pets with kid gloves.

But, nevertheless, there is another side to the story. If the managers of the Springfield festival had not believed that they could play upon the curiosity and artist-worship of their subscribers, they would not have engaged Mme. Calvé to

HARRY B. SMITH.



Stanislas Stange.

Julian Edwards.

THE AUTHORS OF "THE WEDDING DAY."

do her Sunday night concert act. I trust that the gentleman who wrote The Republican article will see these remarks, for it may be he does not know that we regard our Sunday night concerts as the lowest form of musical entertainment we have. Yet it is at these only that Mme. Calvé sings the "Hamlet" mad scene, (except in its proper place in the opera,) and that tiresome nonsense from "Le Perle du Bresil." The good people of Springfield ought to be told that such performances have no place in a music festival. To follow out the hint contained in the last sentence of the quoted criticism, it would have reflected infinitely more credit on the city to have spent that money in commissioning American composers, such as the conductor of the festival, to write new works. Then something would have been achieved for art. As it was, the appearance of Mme. Calvé served only to gratify a few curiosity seekers and to provide some idle women with a topic for tea table gossip.

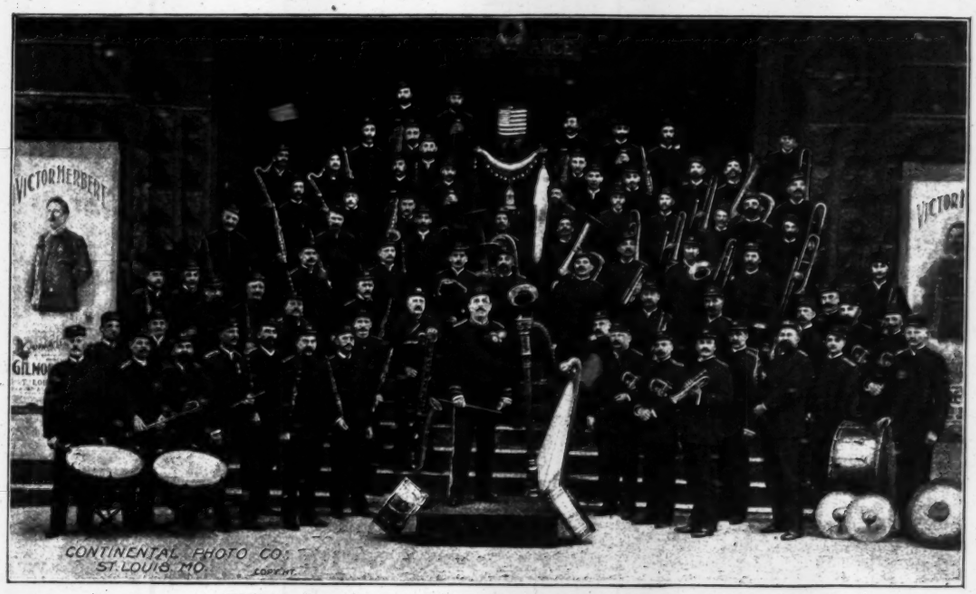
New York is fortunately to be rid of its operatic Walhalla next Winter. I say this not without due consideration. It is a good thing for music to have a chance once in a while. When the opera house is open with five performances a week taking about $30,000 a week out of the public pocket, there is small opportunity for enterprises of any other kind. If any one will show me in what manner these "Faust" and "Carmen" exhibitions benefit musical art or public taste, I shall cease to find fault. But it is only when something new is done—and that is seldom—that a stimulus to musical progress is given. Meanwhile all those who have projects worthy of attention must stand aside and wait, because all the money this public has for music is expended on a few artists, whose greatness I have always admitted, but who certainly are not worth the price we pay them.

Perhaps next Winter, when there is not so much opera, we shall be treated to something new in the concert line. There may be room for more orchestral concerts, and hence for the production of instrumental novelties, which at least make people think. Possibly even the Philharmonic Society will come to life. Ah, the Philharmonic! What a tender spot one touches when he censures that august body. How many well-meaning lovers of music have been brought up in reverence for that orchestra so that they are affrighted when some one says its work is bad. One of my correspondents is sorry that I criticised its organiation; but the truth comes out just the same.

"If I had supposed," she writes, "that criticism of the playing of that orchestra would imply criticism of its organization, or of it as a society, the kindly feeling of many years [why, it isn't a woman, after all,] would have made me hesitate long before raising any such question. But I did not and do not think that an improvement in Philharmonic playing should necessitate changes in the arrangement of the orchestra. I say 'an improvement.' I do not say that the same results can be obtained from an orchestra constituted like the Philharmonic as could be obtained from a band of young musicians. But I believe that very fine and dignified playing would come from the Philharmonic Orchestra, with its strong force of experienced and intelligent musicians, if it were once roused to realize what it seems to have gone to sleep and forgotten, viz., that want of rehearsals and want of ideals cannot be covered up by any mass of tone, however big, or whirled out of sight by any number of Wagneresque crescendo."

It is very evident that all the good musical critics in New York are not writing for the newspapers. The lines above quoted are full of good sense, and since they practically admit my point—that it is impossible to get the best results from an orchestra in which length of membership, and not merit, decides who shall occupy the principal desks, I am prepared to second them with all my heart.

Meanwhile, we may fairly have ground for hope that Mr. Frank Damrosch's accession to the Superintendency of Public Schools will lend powerful aid to the cultivation of taste in music in this community. The reasons why it should do so have already been set forth in these columns. Perchance those who heard the recent performance of "The Messiah" by the People's Choral Union will be better able to appreciate the significance of the Board of Education's latest appointment. The singing of the great chorus of 1,000 voices must have been a revelation to the average hearer. It certainly was to me. It showed what could be done with raw material by proper and systematic methods of instruction. If such work can be done with grown-up material, how much more can be accomplished with children! But it will not be done in a year. Mr. Damrosch has an enormous undertaking ahead of him, and it will require all of his first year to overcome the vis inertiae of ignorance and old customs. But I hope that in the course of two or three years I shall hear the school children doing better work in music than learning "Marching Through Georgia" or "Hail Columbia" by rote. If Mr. Damrosch is able to carry out his plans, in the course of two or three years the children in our public schools will be able to sing such music at sight. And they to sing such music at sight. And they will understand what they are singing, too.



VICTOR HERBERT'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

The popular operettas, "The Wedding Day," at the Casino, and "The Serenade," at the Knickerbocker, have been attracting large audiences in the week which has just come to a close. The music of Mr. Julian Edwards in "The Wedding Day" improves upon acquaintance, but it does not bear comparison with its composer's other work. A good deal of it is of the kind that the scene shifters and the back doorkeeper whistle as they go home "after the show"; and that is a sufficient demonstration of its commonplace qualities. But there is some very musical writing in "The Wedding Day," and Mr. Stanislas Stange, the librettist, comes in for a goodly share of the popular approval.

Mr. Harry B. Smith, the librettist of "Robin Hood," "The Fencing Master," "The Mandarin," and "The Serenade," is one of the men whom the public seldom sees. For that reason his photograph is published to-day. He rarely comes before the curtain, and is about the last man in the world to attempt to make a funny speech between the acts. Eheu fugaces anni! How the years have slipped away since he and De Koven made their first bow here with "The Begum." And now they are both famous, and De Koven is President of the Manuscript Society. He'll be a professor in the National Conservatory next.

The musical season in England is rapidly developing. Already they have begun to produce new operas. At the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on April 22, the Carl Rosa Company produced Puccini's "La Bohème." Although the work is new to English playgoers, it has since it was first given in the Royal Theatre, Turin, February, 1896, been heard at some of the principal houses on the Continent, being attended in every instance with great success. The libretto is written by Signori Giuseppe Giacosa and Luigi Illica, who have taken the main incidents of the piece from the novel "La Vie de Bohème," which deals with a phase of life in the Paris of the early thirties. The opera is divided into four acts, each of them complete in itself, though there is no break in the continuity of the action and dialogue. The principal characters are four reckless youths—Rudolph, a poet; Marcel, a painter; Colline, a philosopher; and Schaunard, a musician—together with Mimi and Musetta, two young girls. In the opening act, Marcel and Rudolph are found working in a barely furnished attic suffering from the cold. Suddenly, just as Rudolph is making a bonfire of his drama, Colline enters bringing with him a store of fuel, food, wine, cigars, and a purse of money. This scene closes with the introduction of Mimi in the character of a flower girl, and her admission into the Bohemian coterie.

The second act carries the spectator to a square in the Latin quarter, where a Christmas revel is going forward. The four friends sup together, Mimi and Musetta being of the party. The latter rouses the jealousy of her lover Marcel by encouraging the attentions of another admirer. In the third act, which is again a street scene, there is a further development of the love affairs, and by a series of cross-circumstances Rudolph suffers greatly under the false impression that Mimi is not true to him. Before the end, however, matters are explained, and they renew their vows of undying affection, while Marcel and Musetta separate in anger. The last act takes place in the attic, where the friends are discovered making the best of their poverty by a display of assumed mirth and festivity. Mimi is brought into the room in a fainting condition by Musetta, and the opera ends with the death of the poor girl, who dies of starvation. The music is bright, and attractive throughout. However, American box holders need not be alarmed. They will not soon be confronted with these tunes they do not know. Next year we shall have only German opera, and of course the fashionable world does not patronize that. The following year we are to have "opera on a grander scale than ever"—Calvé, Melba, Eames, the De Reszkes, Plançon, Lassalle, Bispham, "Faust," "Carmen," "Romeo et Juliette"—the prospect is one of dazzling delight. Meanwhile, there are a score of American artists abroad. They are receiving praise in artistic communities. Let us hope that some of them will rush in where the operatic angels do not tread next season.

W. J. Henderson

FRANK DANIELS.

Victor Herbert.

THE LANDING AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

GOVERNORS ISLAND is seen at its best these Spring days. Looking from the Battery wall as the sun glints on the big piles of cannon balls, on the highly polished accoutrements of the sentries as they pace up and down on the green grass, and when the island's delightful situation in warm weather is considered it is not to be wondered at that the early Governors of New York chose it as a place of residence. Govs. Hardy, Delancy, Colden, Moore, Dinsmore, and Tryon occupied it successively from 1756 until the meeting of the Continental Congress, and it was not until 1775 that the fortifications were begun. When, after the battle of Long Island, it was vacated by the Americans and taken possession of by Admiral Howe and subsequently vacated by the latter, it fell into disuse until 1784, when Gov. George Clinton leased it for the purposes of a hotel and race track.

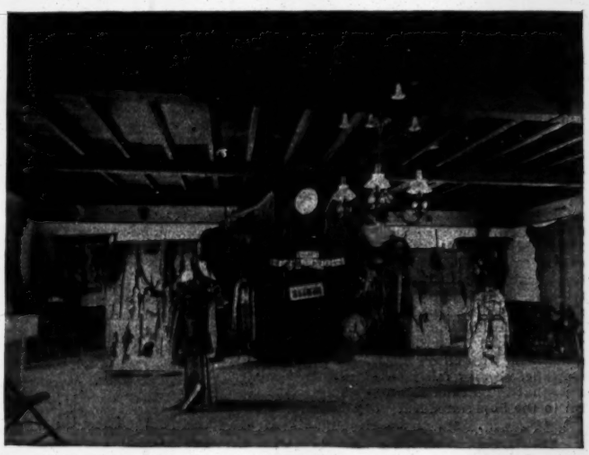
This period was a very gay one. In the history of New York and Brooklyn at this time mention is made of Governors Island and Hempstead Plains, on Long Island, as pleasure spots where racing and other sports were enjoyed. Before the close of the war Hempstead Plains especially was a popular place of resort for gay young British officers, one of whom in writing home to his family in England highly praised the fare obtainable at the principal inn at the race track.

The advantages of the island as a means of protection were apparent as early as 1688, at which time the little British colony feared an onslaught by the French Navy, and it was then suggested that Red Hook, the Narrows, and the island should be fortified. Seventy-five thousand dollars was raised for the purpose of building a fort at the entrance to the Narrows, but it was diverted and the sum used to erect on Governors Island a Summer house and garden. Here on fine afternoons, oblivious of danger, the Chief Magistrate of the province entertained his friends.

It will therefore be seen that Governors Island has not always maintained a warlike front, and that the little colony gathered to make merry on the spot which nearly 200 years later was to be the scene of preparations for war and the prison of many thousand Confederate soldiers.

The island occupies an area of sixty-eight acres, and is about twenty-two feet above low-water mark. On it the Dutch first made their homes. It was then called by its Indian name, Paqganek, and this later was changed to Hutten Island. Subsequently, when it became the home of the Governors of the colony, it took from them its present name.

A history of the social side of New York during 1785-6 frequently mentions the island as the scene of much festivity. About this time the possibility of an invasion by the French was again broached, and in 1794 £30,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the fortifications. Later an additional appropriation was made, and so important and urgent was the work considered that the professors and students of Columbia College went in a body to the island and worked with pick and shovel side by side with the paid laborers. Fort Jay, as the new structure was called, was replaced in 1806 by Fort Columbus, Castle Williams being completed in 1811. Castle Williams's chief claim to fame is that during the rebellion it served as a prison for Confederates.



INTERIOR OF THE GOVERNORS ISLAND MUSEUM.

One of the most interesting places on Governors Island is the museum. Here can be found relics of all the wars in which the United States has engaged. A remarkably good portrait of Gen. Grant on horseback is shown. Battle flags surround the portrait. Each was carried by many a brave fellow who, falling, thrust it into another comrade's hand, who also held it aloft at the peril of his life. Union and Confederate flags are mingled here. Each has a history, the majority being tattered and torn with long service.

In another part of the museum is Gen. Sheridan's charger, (stuffed,) muskets and swords without number, portraits of famous Generals in the Revolutionary and civil wars, shells and cannon, Indian relics of every description, and, in fact, nothing is wanting to make the museum of the island one of the most complete of its kind in the country.

For many years Governors Island has been used by the Federal Government as the army headquarters for the Department of the East, and at it have been stationed from time to time all of the senior Generals in the army. From it they have usually gone to Washington after having been promoted to the chief position in the army of the nation. The island's nearness to this city has always made it attractive to the army, and of the thousands of men who have been stationed there all have left it with regret, except when promotion has carried them to higher positions.

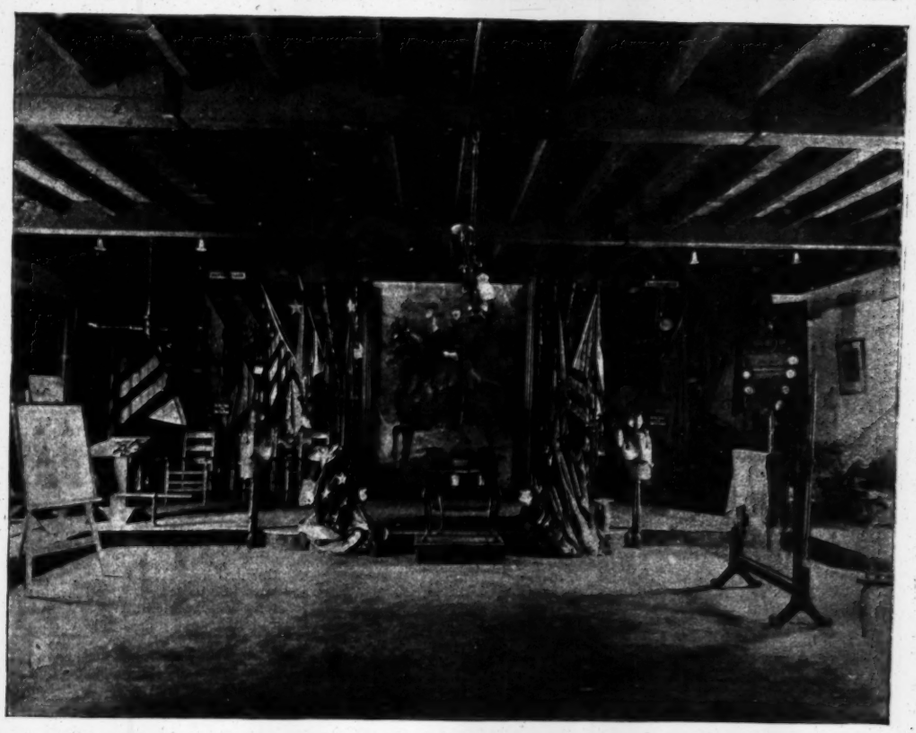
Those stationed on the island go through the daily routine that is exacted at all the army posts, and the proficiency in drill that is attained there has often been the subject of complimentary remarks by New Yorkers and others who have witnessed it.

Castle Williams, the chief fortification on the island, is of no value for defensive purposes, although prior to the development of the modern guns it was with a large measure of pride and feeling of security that all New Yorkers looked upon it. The other defensive works upon the island amount to but little, and as a means of protection for this city should hardly be taken into consideration—the real fortifications for the protection of the city and harbor being at Sandy Hook and on both sides of the Narrows, at the entrance to the upper bay.

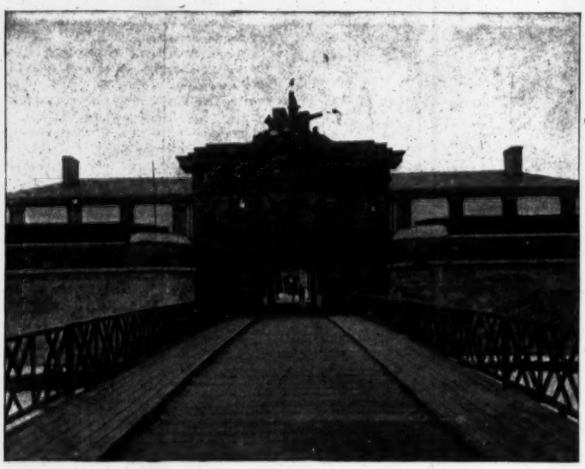
The New York Landing.

THE HOMING PIGEON.

Carrier pigeons must not be confused with homing pigeons, notes a writer in The Badminton Magazine. The former is a fancy pigeon, especially prized for the largeness of its eye and wattles, but quite useless as a messenger. Both are cousins of the dragon, but the fancier, in the case of the carrier, has bred purely for points, color, shape, &c., while the homing-pigeon fancier cares nothing for these things. With him it has been "handsome is as handsome does," and stamina with intelligence has been his aim. An article in Bell's Life, of



PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT AND OLD BATTLE FLAGS IN THE MUSEUM.



SALLY PORT, GOVERNORS ISLAND, ERECTED 1811.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Jan. 1, 1870, speaks of the "commercial aspect" of the homing pigeon, and from it I extract the following: "Baron Rothschild, before electricity was brought into operation, had an immense quantity of pigeons for express work. And a splendid lot they were, of various colors, including mealies, blues, reds, blue pieds, &c. These birds brought the news of the state of the money markets in Paris, and frequently the Baron cleared in England, almost immediately after the news arrived, many thousand pounds by buying or selling stock. These birds did not come direct from the Continent, for there were relays throughout the distance, and the birds that were housed at Dover brought the news from Calais, when it was dispatched by another pigeon, whose home was at Sittingbourne, so on from there to Blackheath, and thence by another bird to the metropolis."

It has been generally stated, and so far without contradiction, that it was by means of their pigeon express the Rothschilds learned the result of the Battle of Waterloo several hours before the Government of the day, and, profiting by this means, were enabled to make their first great coup on the Stock Exchange.

THE DOCK AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

In the pre-telegraph days, as instanced above, the pigeon must have been of the greatest value commercially, and was often the only means of rapid communication between towns situated, say, some forty or fifty miles apart. In the early days we do not hear of long journeys being made. The best seem to have been from twenty-five to fifty miles, but later on several of the large manufacturers had pigeons with a reputation of being "first-class London birds," capable of coming from London to Lancashire. With the era of the telegraph these "commercial lofts" were dispersed, but it is interesting to note that some of the best racers of to-day are descendants of the birds which brought the earliest news of the ebb and flow of the markets.

The Common Complaint.

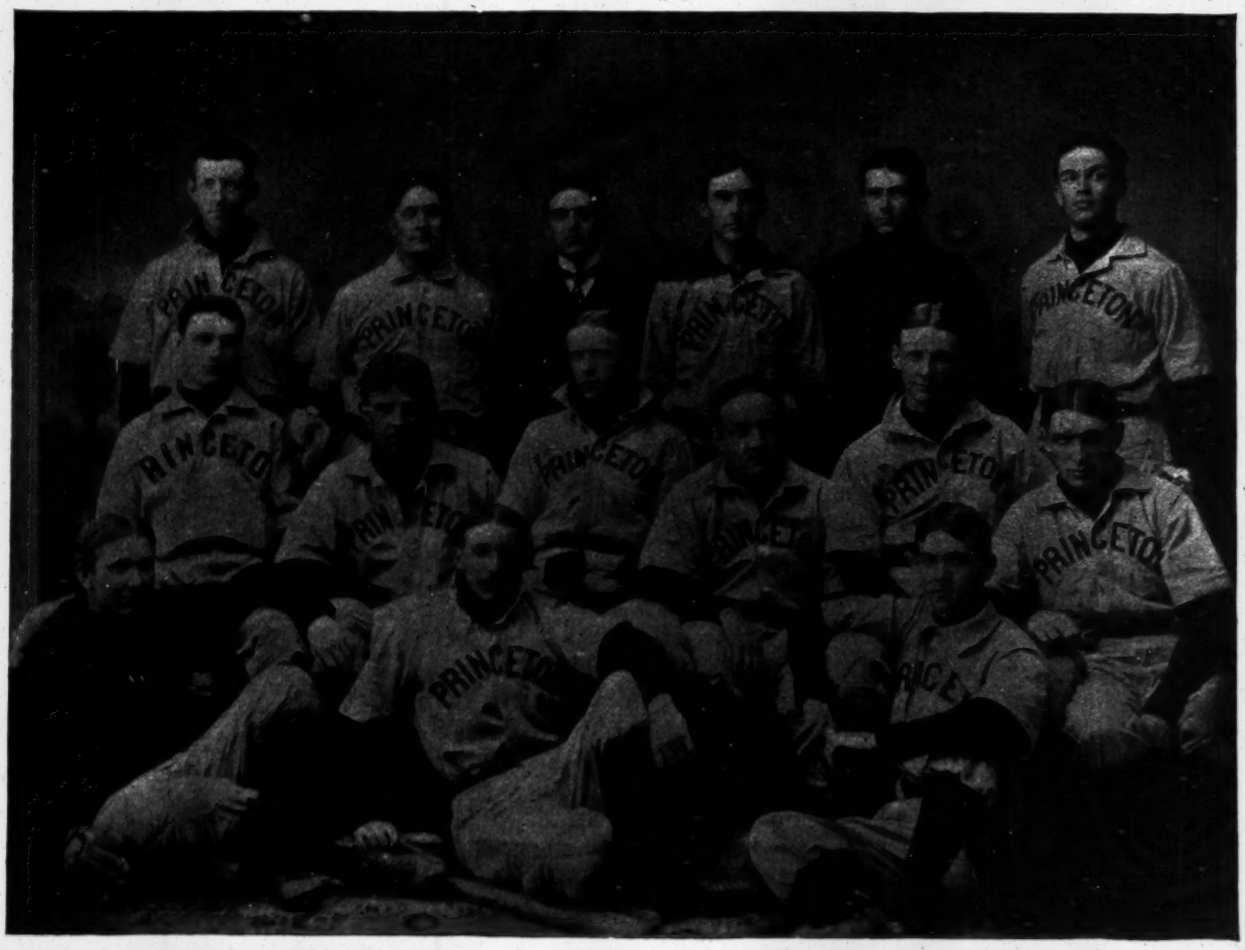
From The Washington Star.

"What caused your company to disband?" inquired the gossip.

"The craze for realism," replied the manager, sadly. "You remember the speech in which Polonius says to his son 'put money in thy purse.'"

"Yes."

"Well, Laertes refused to go on with the part without real money."



Kafer, C. Altman, P. and R. F. Manager Thompson. Bradley, C. F. Easton, P. and L. F. Geer, C.
Smith, 2B. Hellebrand, P. Wilson, P. and R. F. Kelly, 1B. Jayne, P. and R. F. Butler, S. S.
Suter, L. F. Sankey, 2B. Barret, 3B.

THE PRINCETON BASEBALL TEAM.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

Artist Splash finding a few stains upon his shirt front— With the kind assistance of this— Is soon able to appear to good advantage.

In a Complacent Mood.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"This is a splendid chance for you to tackle papa, George."

"How so?"

"He's just home from a fishing trip, and if he can get you to listen to his stories, he'll give you anything you ask for."

"I'll do it for your sake, dearest."

Looking for a Good Thing.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Little boy, you are getting your feet very wet."

"Yes'm, I know it."

"But you will get a dreadful cold."

"Yes'm, I know it. Just as soon as I get it, mamma will give me all th' hot m'lasses with whisky in it that I can drink!"

Her Scriptural Training.

From The Cornell Widow.

Did you ever notice this
When a fellow steals a kiss
From a righteous little maiden calm and meek,
How her Scriptural training shows
In not turning up her nose,
But in simply turning round the other cheek?

As Wise as a Serpent.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Doctor, how can you be so reckless as to ride in those open cars?"

"Hush, my dear, your hubby knows his business. If I ride in the open cars others will think it safe for them. Just answer the telephone, dear. Yes, I thought so. Another pneumonia patient."

The Expert's Quandary.

From The Boston Transcript.

Paulpry—I hear that you have made a careful examination of the blood stains found at Badlot's barn. What do you make of them?

Serum (an expert)—It is impossible for me to say just at present whether the stains are human blood or the blood of a horse. You see, I may be engaged by the Government, and I may be engaged by the defense.

Trade Usages.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Here," said the city editor, "you say this burglar was caught at his work. That's wrong."

"Why?" asked the green reporter.

"A burglar never works. He plies his nefarious calling."

GOOD TIME.

Jack—They say young Tiem can do 14 knots per hour.
Dorothy—Yachtsman, I suppose?
Jack—No, clergyman.

CRUSHING.

Chollie Softleigh (who is thinking of a friend)—A fool and his money are soon parted.

Miss Cutting—How did you lose it, Mr. Softleigh?

THE PEDDLER UP-TO-DATE.